

Title: Pennsylvania grange news, v.12

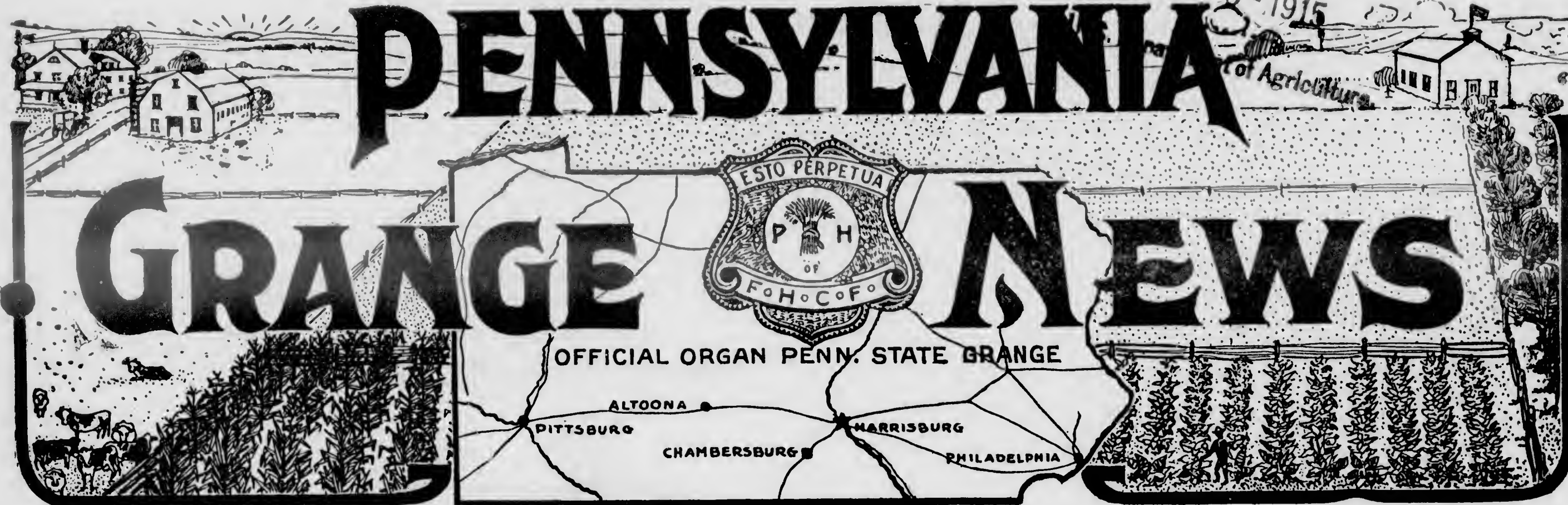
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VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., MAY, 1915

No. 1

The Condition of Affairs at Harrisburg as Viewed by the Worthy State Master

ONE scarcely knows how to write about the situation at Harrisburg. The centre of the stage has been occupied by Local Option and rightly so because there was one vital issue in that subject that is always important, viz: whether the people of the State should have the authority to settle the question of liquor in their several districts or whether the present system of allowing one man in each county to have that power should be continued. From the formation of this Government there never has been any argument for vesting authority in one man if that authority could practically be vested in the people themselves, and so it would seem as though the Legislature would have had enough respect for the fundamental principles of our form of Government to have been willing to have made the transfer from a one man system that has been as rotten as it well could be to a system that must be right or our whole plan of political conduct of affairs falls. They have recognized that right of the people to decide other important affairs. Quite a number of those who voted to submit the Bond issue did not approve of it, but voted to submit because they felt that the people ought to decide that important question. A number voted to submit Woman Suffrage who will not vote for it at the polls for the same reason. Local Option was simply a referendum of the question of liquor selling—The most important question before us to-day. And yet, just at the time when this subject is the vital one practically all over the world and a semi-civilized country has thrown revenue and loss of property to the winds in order to rescue their people from the bad effects of liquor, we in this enlightened State are officered by a bunch of men, the majority of whom seem to think that those who elected them to office are not competent to pass upon important matters. It is to be hoped that the people will exercise a judgment in the next election that will command the respect of those whom they elect. There is one thing in this fight that the Grange can feel proud of and that is that if the counties where the Grange is strong were the measure of the strength of Local Option, the result would have been very different. We want just here to thank the Granges for the way they responded to the appeals that were made to them to make their influence felt at Harrisburg. Before this reaches our readers, no doubt, the important Legislation, in which we farmers are directly interested, will have been decided. At the present time the prospect is anything but rosy.

The Agricultural Commission bill has at last gotten the constitutional kinks out of it and is in a fair way to go through, unless the leaders of the Legislature are determined to make this a do-nothing session.

The road system worked out by the Grange and introduced some time ago is meeting with a favorable response from the people over the State. We do not expect it to pass the Senate, because we have been informed that no road Legislation will be considered except appropriations. We hope they will, in their deliberations, be able to deliver more than two dollars a mile to the dirt roads. Then too, the Governor wants to try to make roads from a central dispensing agency called the Highway Department. We are thoroughly disgusted with this long range of road building and do not feel that the trouble was all a matter of inefficiency, but that the system itself is an impossible one, and will only lead, as it has in every State, where it has been tried, to continued waste and extravagance.

Space forbids the further discussion of the situation.

John A. McSparran

PICNIC SPEAKERS.

Partial List of Grange Speakers for Grange Picnic Season of 1915.

Thos. B. Piolet, State Lecturer, Wysox.
A. M. Cornell, Columbia X Roads, Past Master.
Past Lecturer.
W. B. Packard, Granville Summit, Past Lecturer.
W. H. Stout, Pine Grove.
John A. McSparran, Furniss.
William T. Creasy, Catawissa.
E. B. Dorsett, Mansfield.
Alex. Strittmatter, Ebensburg.
Mrs. Hannah McK. Yyons, Lincoln University.
Mrs. Anna Post, Dalton.
Mrs. Louis Piolet, Wysox.
Mrs. Carolyn Dale, State College.
Mrs. Mary D. Howden, Coryville.
C. H. Dildine, Orangeville.
I. Frank Chandler, Toughkenamon.
Wm. Armstrong, Alderson.
J. A. Herr, Mill Hall.
Leonard Rhone, Center Hall.
A. Nevin Deatrich, Chambersburg.
Rev. H. G. Teagarden, Punxsutawney.
H. M. Gooderham, Patton.
M. N. Clark, Claridge.
Lelia M. Coveney, Mansfield.
Florence Rhone, Center Hall.
Frances W. Bromall, Cheyney.
Prof. J. H. Schroepe, Hegins.
Mrs. F. L. Ruggles, Dallas.
Allan D. Miller, Susquehanna.
W. R. Tucker, Cambridge Springs.
George W. Oster, Osterburg.
I. G. Stone, Wellsboro.

Mary Williams, Alderson.
Hon. Wm. B. Wilson, Blossburg.
Hon. Frank N. Moore, Rome.
Prof. Franklin Menges, York.
Prof. Yetter, East Stroudsburg.
Samuel R. Downing, West Chester.
Moses Bond, Danville.
Seth T. Walton, Hathboro.
Hon. Wm. L. Metznerbacher, Saegertown.
Porter Micheal, Carverton, Pa.
Hon. A. C. Barrett, New Milford.
Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, West Chester.
Frank P. Willits, Ward.
G. H. Hubbard, Lock Haven.
J. W. Clemson, Halifax.
Hon. W. H. Grabe, Butler.
J. A. Smith, Dickinson.
Prof. H. A. Surface, Mechanicsburg.
Prof. Watts, State College.
Prof. Mairs, State College.
Mrs. Jennie M. Rodgers, Wallingford.
D. P. Forney, Hanover.
Hon. A. L. Martin, Harrisburg.
Hon. Geo. W. Hutchinson, Harrisburg.
Hon. N. B. Critchfield, Harrisburg.
L. K. King, Westfield.
J. T. Campbell, Hartstown.
C. W. Cobb, Cranesville.
Prof. Oden C. Gortner, Hanover.
Hon. Milton W. Shreve, North East.
James G. McSparran, 236 N. Duke St., Lancaster.

Rural Uplift Work by Churches

The call of the farming communities for greater degree of church influence was sounded at New Jersey's first rural church and community conference, held under the auspices of the State Grange recently.

Why scores of small churches have been closed down in the last few years and why, with the coming of the automobile, their former congregations have never been gathered into the town and city church was discussed by farmers from every section of the county, and it was the general opinion of these men that the decline of religious life in the rural sections had been largely due to the failure of the church organization as a whole to appreciate the tremendous change in farming conditions and environments. With few exceptions the farmer believed a live church should be the center of rural community interests.

The opportunity the church faces in farm communities was outlined by the Farm Bureau superintendent. The field for the rural church is broader than that of the city church,

he said. He suggested an annual rural church and community conference in every farming county of the State.

"I want the old-time religion adapted to modern conditions in farm communities," declared Prof. Alva Agee, chief of farm extension work. "The country has been sending its best to the city; the city must send back something more than divinity students to fill rural pulpits. Your farmer is a man of strong common sense and the successful rural pastor needs to be a man of tact, power and personality, with his heart in his work."

Prof. Agee suggested that the combining of weak churches into one central congregation would aid in solving the problem in many communities and that such a church could afford to call the right kind of a pastor.

Every patron can give Grange News a big boost by writing to the advertisers and telling them that their announcements were seen in this paper. All our advertisers are reliable.

What We Expect To Do in the Next Twenty-Five Years.

The following talk was delivered by Bro. Rob. L. Shyrock at the 25th anniversary of Vernon Grange, No. 936, Crawford County.

Just what has happened here tonight, the spirit of the meeting, the interest shown, and the way the degree work has been done is a better prophecy of the future of Vernon Grange than anything I might say. Of course, my prophecies, as the Brother before me said, are bound to come true, so I will try not to be too extravagant.

We have heard of the accomplishments of the past and have been led to the present, now to look into the future to see what we may expect in the next twenty-five years. I doubt if the founders of the Grange in this country ever dreamt of the magnificent growth and the great influence for good that has been enjoyed. I doubt if the charter members of Vernon Grange ever hoped for any more substantial growth than has taken place here. We are deeply thankful to these early members for their labors and as we look ahead we have only to guide us in our thoughts the achievements of the past and the purpose and aims which constitute our hope for the future.

What the Grange has been to the home, broadening the mind, keeping the farmer out of the rut, and providing social pleasures and recreation to the whole family, so it will certainly be in the future. What the Grange has been to the school, in helping to introduce proper education, so it will be even to a greater extent in the future. What the Grange has been to the church in the encouragement of Christian living, so it will most assuredly be in the future. The Grange will be in the future as it has been in the past, the great business help to the farmer, the great clearing house of all our problems and questions of business.

Now let us consider some of the special accomplishments which may be expected during the next twenty-five years. We have heard of some of the past legislative victories which would hardly have been secured without the aid of the Patrons of Husbandry. The Parcel Post, Election of United States Senators by the People, The Rural Free Delivery, Postal Savings Banks, etc. all owe their existence in part at least to the support given by the Grange. So in the future the Grange will work for every movement that makes for better conditions and a nobler people.

It is not going to take twenty-five years to raise the flag of temperance in every State in the Union, and when that victory is won the Grange is going to share in the honors. We stand for local option in our own State and this for all we know may become a law in this session of the Legislature. Of course, we would rather have State Prohibition, yes, National Prohibition, but we've got to creep before we walk and we would at least like to have the people rule. What a monstrosity to have the decisions of the liquor traffic left to one man in this government of the people and by the people.

Twenty-five years from now I believe there will be international peace and we know that the Grange is doing all it can to further the cause and it isn't just to get cheaper plowshares and pruning hooks either. This Nation is peculiarly situated to intervene for peace and we know that whatever good cause the nation undertakes to win, the farmer in this organization backs her up to the finish.

Perhaps we feel like talking about good roads to-night. I was'n't sure at times while coming over here whether I was going to Grange meeting or to China. All I will say now is that we

are trying for and expect to get legislation that will provide more funds for the proper working of dirt roads and which will return to local authorities the supervision of their own roads.

Much might be said here concerning the improvement of our public schools, but time will not permit. One thing should be mentioned, however. We expect that in the near future at least, the fundamental principles of agriculture will be taught in every school.

During the next twenty-five years we expect more complete systems of co-operative buying and selling. There are many things the farmers can buy together to advantage, but of still greater importance is that they sell together and to some extent control the prices of their products. We don't want to be greedy, but certainly the farmer does not, as a rule, get enough for his products compared to what the consumer pays for them. Statistics show that there was a difference of \$2,000,000,000 between the receipts of the farmer and the amount paid by the consumers last year. And to the National Government we look to guard against fluctuating prices of food products.

Then how about Grange life insurance? The Patrons of Husbandry enjoy the benefits of their own fire insurance company. Twenty-five years from now I believe they will also maintain a life insurance company just as complete.

Last, but not least, we're going to have Woman Suffrage, because the Grange is backing it up. There are different opinions about this matter, but it's coming anyhow. Certainly it is a great cause and when it comes I hope the "sufferen" won't be too great.

Coming now to our own Vernon Grange what shall we say of its future? Judging from its past and present, the future must be marked by steady growth and development. This has been no mushroom plant, but has grown like the oaks of yonder woods, getting a little bigger and stronger each year until now an organization is established so strong that the future outlook is most encouraging.

Brother Williams, are you going to spare another chunk of your woods, or will we have to change the public road? These grounds will soon be too small and this building which was thought so ample years ago will not accommodate the crowds that gather now. We may expect many improvements which we will not enumerate now, except for one thing; we need a library. The farmer of to-day needs to be better educated than his predecessors and in aiding in this education every Grange should have a library.

What shall we say of the future of our degree team. One thing is sure, they will have all the paraphernalia that is to be had in less than twenty-five months and to do their work better would be almost impossible.

Who the officers will be in twenty-five years I will not attempt to say. We only hope they will be as good as the present ones and they can't be better—that includes myself, of course.

During the next twenty-five years, from all indications, we will have fewer single folks which we regret for the sake of the degree team. However, there are more coming along to take their places.

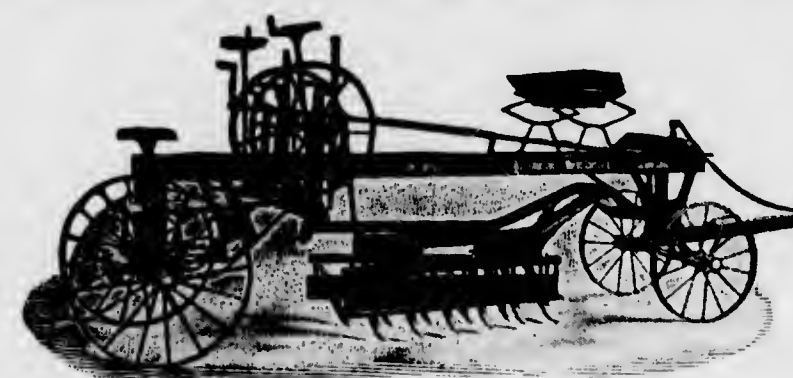
From the older members we expect the same substantial support in the future as has characterized their actions in the past. For them we have only veneration and gratitude to-night for the establishment of Vernon Grange and for guiding it to the

prosperity which it now enjoys.

Finally, we may expect a great increase in membership in Vernon Grange in the next twenty-five years. The time is at hand when every intelligent farmer will be a Granger because he will realize that it is one of the greatest steps he can take to benefit himself and family and to be a benefit to his fellowmen. Take away the Grange for the next twenty-five years and what would happen to the farmer? He would retreat to weakness and obscurity, a fit prey for unscrupulous capitalists. Where does

all the power for good come from that is being wielded by the farmer to-day? By the individual farmer? No. By this great organization of farmers. Together we can do wonders, alone very little. We need this organization and that is perhaps the greatest reason why it has flourished. Other farmers' organizations have come and gone, but the Grange has endured and will continue to endure as long as the farmer exists, and I guess he will be about the last man to lose his job.

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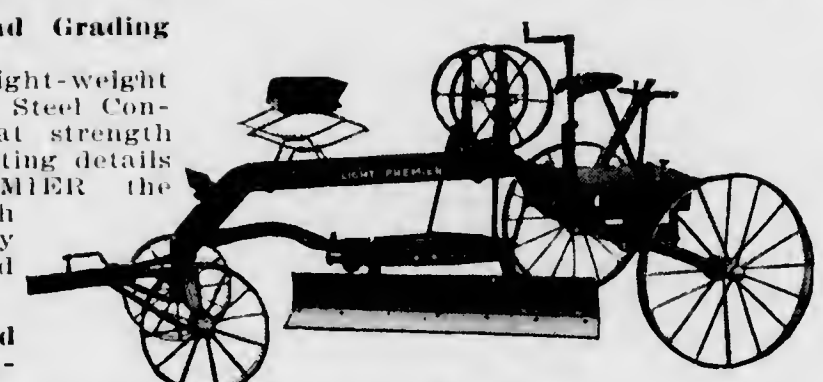


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PENNSYLVANIA State Grange OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Price List of Supplies

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13).....	2.75
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen.....	2.50
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9.....	1.50
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 9.....	1.50
Grange Seals.....	3.00
Digest.....	.25
Constitution and By-Laws.....	.07
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony.....	.40
Song Books, "Grange Melodies," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen.....	.40
Per dozen.....	4.00
Per half dozen.....	2.00
When purchaser pays freight or express, per dozen.....	3.00
Dues Book.....	.60
Secretary's Record Book.....	.45
Treasurer's Account Book.....	.40
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred.....	.20
Roll Book.....	.50
Application Blanks, per hundred.....	.30
Notice of Arrears, per hundred.....	.30
Notice of Suspension, per hundred.....	.30
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred.....	.30
Treasurer's Receipts, per hundred.....	.30
Orders on Treasurer, per hundred.....	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred.....	.50
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Origin and Early History of Order of Patrons of Husbandry (Darrow).....	.25
Grange Recitations (Darrow).....	.25
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead).....	.25

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN,

Pennsylvania Grange News

VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., MAY, 1915

No. 1

A Splendid Grange Sentiment.

The following paragraph, taken from the annual report of the chaplain of the New York State Grange, sounds a lofty thought and is expressive of the mission of a great fraternity:

"The final and highest achievement of all human endeavor has been the making of a better man. A real man, inside and out, who neither looks up to the rich nor down at the poor; who can lose without squealing and who can win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat and who takes his share of the world and lets others take theirs; who loves the fields, the flowers and the sky; who hears the song of birds and the sighs of human kind; who loves God and faces the future with that hopefulness and trust which keeps steadfast the soul of the mariner when he knows his chart is right and his compass true. To the accomplishment of such a task as this we may well direct a large part of our effort."

That Free Seed Distribution

Notwithstanding the protests from the Grange and other farm organizations, as well as from thousands of individuals; and notwithstanding that the agricultural committee of Congress reported adversely on the question, an appropriation has been made of \$235,000 for seed distribution. How long are the American people going to stand for this useless waste? Not only waste of money for the government, but waste of the people's time and money in trying to propagate useful plants and vegetables from the old and unreliable seed which is so frequently sent out.

In my own experience I have never known a rare or excellent production resulting from the planting of seed furnished by members of Congress. Very frequently, and I believe generally, the seed arrives too late for planting, even if it were worth the time and labor. The custom of free distribution of seeds is so old and has become one of the established customs of Congress, until it seems that it is hard to free ourselves of the nuisance.—National Grange Monthly.

THINGS ARE CHANGING

Things, political, are changing in some respects. It is not so long ago that members of state grange legislative committees were obliged to hunt up members of the legislature and beg to be allowed the privilege of presenting their requests for legislation regarding farmers' interests. It is different now even in New York State, where, up to within a few years, the opinions of farmers on legislative matters, were treated with silent contempt. And sometimes the contempt expressed was not "silent." Out in Michigan there is a like change in the attitude of the legislator towards the farmer. Recently eleven state senators attended a grange meeting in that state. They were there to talk state legislative matters directly with farmers. Some of them were grangers themselves. One of them said no really important legislation has been enacted in the state in recent years without the grange having a part in it. Legislative matters of general interest were talked over. Such a meeting certainly means much in the way of better conditions in future legislation.—J. W. Darrow, New York.

OPTION TRADING and GRANGE EXCHANGES

By H. L. LOUCKS

"Insures the value of grain and needed supplies." If the option trading speculators, even in connection with the grain exchange really did do that they would be public benefactors beyond the dreams of all Carnegie and Rockefeller with all their libraries and foundations.

Their work would be far superior to that of The Department of Agriculture. Why do they not place agriculture on an equal footing with other great industries, by insuring the value of farm products at such figures as will pay all costs of production "with a reasonable profit added." The fact is that instead of insuring values they simply register the grain gamblers' guesses.

"Insures the values of needed supplies." Ah, that fixes the responsibility for the Trusts and "the high cost of living." The Option trading speculators claim it for the grain exchanges, and no one else will contest. This "fourth department" has not been appreciated. Why has President Wilson overlooked this and insisted on an industrial commission?

"Enables the owners of grain to borrow 90 or more per cent. of the insured value of their grain." Why has this not been made known to the farmers before, so that they could have held their grain at home for the consumptive demand? But to take advantage of this boon the farmers must sell an option for 5,000 bushels and that would cut the average farmer out.

To prove their claim they quote David Forgan, President of the National City Bank of Chicago as follows: "The present method of the carriers of grain and provisions selling them for future delivery, is a highly satisfactory one to the banks whose money is loaned to the carriers. The sale for future delivery is the final link in the chain that makes loans the best in the world." Here as usual they substitute a legitimate for an illegitimate transaction. It is an unwarranted attempt to give a good business endorsement to a game of chance, no reputable banker would for a moment approve of. Mr. Forgan does not even include the farmer, he states specifically "carriers of grain," by which he plainly means the men who own the actual grain in store in terminal elevators, on the security of which they wish to

borrow. He states a well-known fact; that wheat stored in terminal elevators is the best security in the world. As to the amount that may be safely loaned, the first thing to be considered is the cash value. Ordinarily, and in other lines of business, that would be sufficient, but knowing the instability of prices (not values) caused by the speculative trading in futures, peculiar to agricultural products only, the banker must protect himself by a wider margin. Suppose however, and this is the point made by Mr. Forgan, that the "carrier" the owner of the grain has made an actual sale to a responsible party, thus eliminating the danger of fluctuation in price, then the margin is fixed at the minimum. This is what Mr. Forgan calls "the final link in the chain that makes such loans the best in the world." There is no element of chance in it, it is the extreme opposite of option trading in futures. We have never known, or heard of anyone being able to borrow money on a future grain option trade.

But to make the distinction plain, suppose a speculator has sold an option for 10,000 or 20,000 bushels of wheat for some future time; and will take his broker's evidence with receipt for margin, etc., and submit same to Mr. Forgan or any other banker and try to borrow money on it and note the result. Why even his own broker would not loan him a dollar on it.

He must keep his margin up, or be sold out. No credit on options.

Just try it on your own banker, and let me know how you succeed.

If you can find a banker who will loan money on wheat option tickets, he can get all the business he wants at any rate of interest he may choose to ask, provided only that he does not collect interest in advance.

No reputable banker would acknowledge that he was interested in grain option deal, and if he learned conclusively that such tile well made meet every requirement. They are unimpaired by frosts, perfect in shape, lie straight in the trench, and insure uninterrupted flow. Practically every theory that has been advanced by the opponents of concrete drain tile in the past have been exploded by recent investigations. In the summary of a report made by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and contained in Technologic Paper No. 12, here is the following:

absorbed by the soil through slow percolation, and therefore provide the most satisfactory drainage. Tile drains remove the surplus water uniformly from the several portions of the field down to the level at which drains are laid. Under such conditions the soil becomes permeable. Open ditches soon become clogged with soil that caves from the sides and owing to the fact that the cultivation of soil cannot be carried on close to the ditch, there is always a strip of unused land through the field, from which the farmer derives no income, in addition to which this strip soon becomes covered with growth of weeds and rubbish that is at least unsightly, to say nothing of presenting other disadvantages.

One of the important objects of drainage is to place soil in condition to receive and retain the largest amount of moisture without permitting a surplus to remain on the surface and thus interfere with the desired cultivation. The effect produced upon the soil by under-drainage is usually marked. The removal of the water downward through the soil permits the entrance of warm air. This aeration of the soil soon changes its texture or structure, thus loosening it up and making it easy to cultivate where previously the soil possessed a nature similar to so-called "hardpan." Underground drainage also increases the depth of soil available to plant life. Such soils will endure alternate freezing and thawing with less heaving and consequent breaking of the small roots of grains or grasses, with which they may be seeded.

For underground drainage the use of concrete tile has grown so rapidly during the past few years that the concrete tile industry now occupies an important place in all drainage enterprises. Investigations have proved that unfortunate experiences with concrete tile in the early period of their use and any failure that resulted from their use were the result of poor materials and methods of manufacture. Numerous examples of concrete tile now in service prove conclusively that such tile well made meet every requirement. They are unimpaired by frosts, perfect in shape, lie straight in the trench, and insure uninterrupted flow. Practically every theory that has been advanced by the opponents of concrete drain tile in the past have been exploded by recent investigations. In the summary of a report made by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and contained in Technologic Paper No. 12, here is the following:

Portland cement mortar, or concrete, if porous can be disintegrated by the mechanical forces exerted by the crystallization of almost any salt in its pores if a sufficient amount of it is permitted to accumulate and a rapid formation of crystals is brought about by drying, and as larger crystals are formed by slow crystallization there would be obtained the same results on a larger scale but in greater time if slow drying were had. Porous stone, brick and other structural materials are disintegrated in the same manner.

This opinion should silence the arguments that various chemicals salts, alkalies and acids sometimes found in certain soils are injurious to cement tile.

Failure to secure satisfactory results from cement tile lies not in the material itself but in the manner of using it. Mixtures improperly graded, proportioned and mixed, coupled with careless methods of forming and curing will not produce satisfactory results; but with well proportioned, properly mixed materials, and proper

Relative Advantage of Open Ditch and Tile Drainage.

Surface watercourse, of all kinds, are among the natural means afforded for drainage and the artificial open channel or ditch constructed where a natural watercourse does not exist, is a means by which natural drainage can be improved.

In ground composed largely of sand with gravel subsoil, open channels or ditches are sometimes an effective and sufficient means of drainage as the open nature of sand-gravel soil permits free percolation of water first from the surface through the upper layer of soil into the gravel and thence laterally to the ditches or artificial channels provided. But in a heavy clay or loam soil, open channels afford imperfect drainage due to the slow percolation of water through

the soil and to the fact that the sides of a clay ditch become more or less "puddled" by the flow thus impeding its passage from the soil into the ditch.

Where the soil readily absorbs moisture and the land is moderately level, or where rainfall does not rapidly run off and enter the ditches before the soil has become completely saturated, open ditches may accomplish satisfactorily the purpose intended, but on dense soil where the slope of land is considerable, a large part of the rainfall flows over the surface, quickly enters the ditches and leaves the land almost dry as before the soil has become completely saturated. In such cases, underground drainage channels permit the amount of moisture necessary to be

MUTILATED TEXT

methods of curing, cement tile can be relied upon to give satisfactory service under all soil conditions met with in farm drainage.

The question, therefore, evolves itself into securing a tile made of concrete materials properly proportioned and mixed with sufficient water to insure a dense structure and hence impermeability.

Grange Growth Shows Substantial Gains

The number of Granges organized and reorganized from January 1, 1915, to March 31, 1915, both inclusive, is as follows:

Organized	
Colorado	13
Connecticut	1
Delaware	2
Idaho	1
Illinois	8
Indiana	4
Iowa	1
Kansas	34
Kentucky	1
Maine	1
Maryland	4
Massachusetts	4
Michigan	10
Minnesota	2
Montana	4
Nebraska	21
New Hampshire	1
North Dakota	3
New York	14
Ohio	41
Oklahoma	1
Oregon	13
Pennsylvania	12
South Dakota	10
Washington	8
Wisconsin	5
Wyoming	7
Total	226

Reorganized	
Colorado	1
Ohio	1
Oregon	2
Pennsylvania	1
Washington	2
West Virginia	1
Total	8

Some High Points

96 New Granges for March 1915 is the best month record since 1876. 226 New Granges, for Quarter ending March 31, 1915 is the best Quarter since 1876. Intertaken Grange, N. H., organized by Richard Patten, with 277 charter members, in his opinion stands at the top in Grange work.

Yours fraternally,
C. M. FREEMAN,
Secretary National Grange.

15⁹⁵ Upward ON TRIAL

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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

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THE NATIONAL FIELD

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Editor

I have been asked to give my opinion of one of the latest farm fads or fancies, viz.—Farm Bureau, or "Official Agriculturist" for the farms and farmers of a county. On general principles it is a good thing, a step sometimes of progress and offers many opportunities for good and doing good, but like many other good things in the world, becoming a sort of "joke," even ridiculous.

With almost fifty years of life and history behind it, the Grange is today one of the fixed institutions of our country and it owes its great success in all its many lines of work because of one word—Practical. Founded and organized by practical men, it appealed to practical farmers and their families. It has always placed practice above and beyond theory. Good common horse sense above visions and dreams.

It is upon that word "practical" used in a Grange or farm sense, that I will try to write my answer to the question above given me. In its "Declaration of Purposes," which has stood the test of all these years, and never yet "found wanting" will be found these words: "We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts, which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study." In the hands of "practical" men the County Bureau, or the County Agriculturist will become a success and should have the support of the Grange.

The teacher who can practice what he preaches will succeed, the man of theory and no practice will be a failure. We have all seen this demonstrated by the way different speakers at Farmers' Institutes impressed their level-headed, practical farmer audiences. I recall an example I noted in West Virginia years ago. One fine spin, soft-handed professor wore out his audience with his theories. A plain, practical farmer and granger followed him as next on the program and carried conviction and his audience with him and they wanted "more." Said one of that audience to me afterwards: "The trouble with that first fellow was, he put the fodder so high in the rack that the cattle could not reach it."

A bunch of little farmer kids were in swimming and having a good time. Along came a "professor" who said, "Boys you don't know how to swim, I'll show you." He jumped in, floundered about for a time, and after being nearly drowned crawled out and commenced to apologize to the boys that he had not moved the right "flexor" at the right time, etc. "Oh!" said one of the boys, "the matter with you is mister you don't know how to swim." He was not "practical."

In all the various trades, professions and arts of life it is the man who "comes up from the ranks" who makes the greatest success. He "knows," and he knows because he has had practice and is "practical." Thousands of notable instances of this can be shown in railroad, manufacturing, architecture and all industries. That is why the farmer-bred and educated boy, as a rule, gets ahead of the city boy when they try it out side by side. The one has had practice and is "practical," the other has not had the training of mind and muscle in a practical way.

We all of us know of numerous instances developed and brought out by the Grange, of the "practical" man

as against the professional or theoretical man. We are running up against them all the time in our Farmers' Institute work, in our agricultural writers, in the successful teachers in schools and colleges. The "man from the ranks gets there." Look at Alva Agee, the Ohio farmer boy that the Grange discovered and helped to bring to the front, now away up near the top as speaker, educator, writer, a "practical" man. And "there are others" who are a success because "practical." Pennsylvania knows them, Farmer Greasy, Rhone, Gooderham, Oster, Hill, Cornell, McSparran and so forth and so on.

To help and not hinder the progress of the Farm Bureau or County Agriculturist movement, the Grange should once more "especially advocate" that all who aspire to such positions should have had, at least, two or three years of practice right on a real farm, between the plow handles, milking and foddering the cows, or serving an apprenticeship, while "learning the trade." This would insure "practical" teachers and help "practical" agriculture.

I like the way in which Bro. W. H. Stout, of Pine Grove, Pa., put it in the April issue of the "News." He says:

"It is really surprising the interest manifested in agriculture by merchants, politicians, lawyers, doctors, bankers, railroad officials, promoters, organizers, demonstrators, rural uplifters, experts, surveyors, engineers, economists, instructors, theorists, road cranks, magazines, scribblers, even daily newspapers from the office on the top floor of sky-scrapers, fulminate full page editorials ridiculing farmers and their methods, because the farm products are not equal to those of England, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany and other countries that are densely populated and whose farmers are poor."

Bro. Stout also said: "It is time to protest against the un-called-for activities of a class of self-constituted guardians of agriculture and rural affairs, and against the centralizing in expensive departments and an army of supernumeraries not desired, never asked for or demanded. There were no petitions circulated and signed by the people to have inflicted on the tax payers, a horde of hungry aspirants to public employment tumbling over to another for the coveted prize."

"It would make a very interesting picture if the thoughts of those who manifest so much concern about agriculture could be photographed and displayed on a reel as moving pictures and the motive back of their activities analyzed."

And so say we all of us, The Grange wants the "practical" not the theoretical. It wants the real thing and not the sham or imitation. It wants the real "lifters" and not these sham "leaners." The farmers are not paupers and they don't need guardians, self-appointed or otherwise. They are a "practical" people, and say to the city folks: "clean up your own back yards, your slums, and vile places. The Grange has taught us farmers how to mind our own business and we can do it without guardians, especially those who do not know which cows give the butter-milk."

Brown (on a fishing trip)—Boys, the boat is sinking! Is there any one here who knows how to pray?

Jones (eagerly)—I do.
Brown—All right You pray and the rest of us will put on lifebelts. They're one shy.—New York Globe

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Abreast of The Times

The following paper read at Pomona Grange by R. E. Urell, shows that he is well up with the spirit of the times in thought and ideas.

We, my equal partner and myself, have been members of the Grange at Mansfield about one year. For a great many years have been interested and through the Grange News have kept a fair run of its proceedings, its aims and objects. The promotion of agriculture, its main purpose, first appealed to me. Twenty years ago in Iowa I possessed a few acres of land and can produce evidence to show that for three consecutive years I grew 800 bushels of potatoes each year, and helped to plant and harvest the crop. Gardening has been my annual and enduring recreation—as to the land—well it was created for the equal use and benefit of every last one of the sons and daughters of man. Man was endowed by his Creator with the equal and inalienable right to the use of natural opportunities. In far New Zealand, in western Canada, in Pueblo, in Houston, Texas and other places is being tried out a scheme of taxation which it is claimed will solve the land question and eventually make impossible the monopoly of natural resources. This consists in gradually transferring all taxes from personal property and improvements to land values. Should this experiment continue to be successful doubtless the Grange at some future time will give the subject that thorough consideration it has given other problems.

We notice some question which the Grange by the awakening of thought the growth of ideas has helped to solve. Years ago she stood through the long days of doubt and ridicule, for equal rights regardless of sex. Today the stage of argument even is almost passed. In 12 states women vote, this fall the question of equal suffrage is before the voters in seven states, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Tennessee and not least in Pennsylvania. Doubtless in 10 years most of the states will have equal suffrage and the remaining states will be hustling to get in.

The Grange has been a leader for Direct Legislation, without which there can be no real government of, by and for the people. 17 states now have the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. It is more than probable that all other states will at no distant date adopt this improvement in government, this check upon and stealer of our Representatives. There are now 16 states where intoxicating liquors are outlawed, and three more are included after January 1, 1916. The Grange all over the country stands for temperance and its influence has been positive and far reaching.

I believe the 50,000,000 dollar road bill was righteously defeated. The P. O. Department asks all postmasters to take an interest and assist when possible in efforts for better roads. There are 22,000,000 earth roads in the United States of the 90,000 in Pennsylvania 80,000 are dirt roads. I have read with interest Bulletin No. 6 on E. R. Maintenance. I have a copy with me.

Debate, consideration, argument pro and con precedes correct thought. There must be correct thought before right action can follow. The great work is education and the forming of clear ideas.

The Grange was influential in securing the Parcel Post and Rural Free Delivery.

I somehow envy the young people of today their opportunity with its responsibility. The world looks to America for help because of the great War in which more than half of Europe is fiercely, almost hopelessly engaged. Words are inadequate to describe this or any war, and it is proven that Armed Peace leads to war.

There are three men who make war possible, the military naval spec-

alist, the Contractor, and the Fearful Citizen. How can we as a Grange make a brave man out of this Fearful Citizen? How can we all become brave enough and good enough to live up to only safe rule of conduct for individuals or nations? To do unto others as we would be done by. In this great exigent there is but one honest course for any well-wisher for suffering, struggling human beings, one course for believers in the brotherhood of man, to take. We must strive for International disarmament, leaving the nations only enough battleships and guns as will be sufficient to police the world. A World Court, a World Parliament where all questions, not may be, but must be brought for settlement.

If we as a nation would do the great thing, the morally brave thing, we would not build another dread-nought nor submarine. Armed Peace surely makes for war, it is for you, members of the Grange to educate and lead the nation in the paths of peace.

THE LOST COIN

A successful banker of New York tells the following story of his first experience at earning money; how he earned what then seemed like a half a fortune; and how he lost it much quicker than he had earned it.

John Smith, as we will call him, was a little shaver living on a farm down in Maine. One day a neighbor came to ask Mr. Smith whether he would take his oxen and help him haul some wood. It happened that John's father was away from home, and John offered to drive the oxen in his father's stead.

Now John was a little boy, nine or ten years old; so little, in fact, that he could not reach to yoke up the oxen himself. So the neighbor put on the great yoke, and John gayly drove the oxen down the road. All the morning he worked steadily, and hauled wood into the neighbor's barn. Then, when the job was done, Mr. Brown gave him a bright silver coin—a fourpence-halfpenny—and a prouder little boy you never saw. Do you know how much money that was? It is an old-fashioned coin long out of circulation, and worth about six and a quarter cents.

With the money in his pocket John drove his team home rejoicing. He felt that he was almost a man, and well-started on the road to wealth. He could unyoke the oxen himself by standing on a bench and reaching very far and working very hard. All this he did, and then, just before going into the house, he thought he would show his money to his oxen; and so he held it out triumphantly on his open palm and said "Good Star, see what you have helped me earn!"

But Star misunderstood. He was used to having the family feed him lumps of sugar, and he thought this was sugar, too. Quick as a flash, out came his tongue and licked up the lovely coin. A more surprised or a more broken-hearted little boy than John never lived. Indeed, he says that he has not yet got over the disappointment—and it was sixty years ago that it happened.

Since that time he has handled vast sums of money, but nothing has ever looked so big and so glorious to him as that fourpence-halfpenny. And no loss that he has ever suffered in the world of finance has ever been to him such a crushing disappointment as the sudden loss of that dazzling coin.

Not a Theologian

A clergyman was discussing with an illiterate member of his flock religious topics of varying interest. The member expressed the suggestion that even the best were none too good in this vale of sin and tribulation.

"You believe, then," interposed the preacher, "in the doctrine of total depravity?"

"Yes, sir, I do," responded the member; "that is, where it's lived up to."



Neighborizing the Farmer

One of the most significant facts of our telephone progress is that one-fourth of the 9,000,000 telephones in the Bell System are rural.

In the days when the telephone was merely a "city convenience," the farms of the country were so many separated units, far removed from the centers of population, and isolated by distance and lack of facilities for communication.

But, as the telephone reached out beyond cities and towns, it completely transformed farm life. It created new rural neighborhoods here, there and everywhere.

Stretching to the farthest corners of the states, it brought the remotest villages and isolated places into direct contact with the larger communities.

Today, the American farmer enjoys the same facilities for instant,

direct communication as the city dweller. Though distances between farms are reckoned in miles as the crow flies, the telephone brings every one as close as next door. Though it be half a day's journey to the village, the farmer is but a telephone call away.

Aside from its neighborhood value, the telephone keeps the farmer in touch with the city and abreast of the times.

The Bell System has always recognized rural telephone development as an essential factor of Universal Service. It has co-operated with the farmer to achieve this aim.

The result is that the Bell System reaches more places than there are post offices and includes as many rural telephones as there are telephones of all kinds in Great Britain, France and Germany combined.

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May we send you our bulletin No. 77, telling all about it?

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Editor-in-Chief

JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.

Associate Editors

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THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Wysox.

MRS. NETTIE E. ALLMAN, Thompsonstown, Pa.

HANNAH McK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.

Managing Editor

Business Manager

MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING.—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee: Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

The National Grange Monthly is making an effort to establish the National Grange paper in the State of Pennsylvania. This is being done with our consent. Although we have our own official paper, yet we feel that the paper published by the National Grange gives a lot of information about the Granges over the country that our paper cannot possibly give, and the information ought to be helpful to our patrons in working out the problems of their several communities, as well as bringing them into closer touch with the activities of the Order as a whole. We hope a large number of our members will subscribe.

The distribution of the code of the unwritten work will hereafter be made from the Master's office. In a conversation with the High Priest of Demeter I was informed that the Master's office should conduct this work, and as the State Secretary was decidedly of the opinion that it did not belong to her office it was accordingly transferred. I am getting a good many letters asking for a cipher to the code. As stated before, there is no such thing. As fast as we have the time the code will be sent to every Master and Deputy in the State, and those who cannot work them out for themselves will have to wait until they get with someone who can assist them, suffice to say, it is well worth anyone's while to learn to read this code. Bring them along always to Pomona meetings and it will not be long until very many will become authority upon the unwritten work of this Order.

The item on dancing found in last issue is not an action of the Pennsylvania State Grange, but an item of news from the Colorado State Grange.

Fraternally,

John A. McSparran

Worthy Master.

MARKETING FARM PRODUCE.

For many years, the Agricultural department of our government assisted by the agricultural press, endeavored to teach the farmers better methods of farming with a success simply to gratify a passion, never caring what becomes with the offspring. They claim that producing is the principal thing; marketing secondary, forgetting that profitable marketing is the instigator of all production. We are told by men who claim to know, that only about 60

per cent. of the marketable fruit is consumed; the other 40 per cent. goes to waste, and yet, the agricultural department and press urge us to raise more. Would it be wiser for them to attempt to find some means by which the 40 per cent. that is wasted could be marketed?

The reason that 40 per cent. of the fruit is wasted is not caused by an over-production, but that barrier which stands between the producer and consumer—obsolete marketing. I will not call it a system, because there is no system. The marketing of farm products has simply been drifting. No efforts have ever been made to systematize it. And we contend that this negligence, this lack of effort to properly distribute the different farm products, is the one great

cause that agricultural progress does not keep pace with the times.

A great many people fear that we have about reached the limit of agricultural production in the United States. This fear is groundless; for there is practically no limit to soil production.

This is not a theory. The farm in my possession produces more than three times as much now as it did twenty years ago, and I do not claim that it is run to its full capacity or that I could not have done still better. On the contrary, I know that if it does not produce three times as much twenty years hence as it does now, it is not the fault of the farm but the fault of the man at the helm. And here we have a vast expanse of undeveloped farms from Maine to Florida and no one to develop them. Not because the problem is too intricate—as many would make us believe—but because the venture is too hazardous. Agricultural education will not solve this problem. The government may erect an agricultural school at every cross roads and employ hirelings from the four corners of the earth to expatiate upon the beauties, health and independence of farm life, unless the channels of trade be opened through which farm produce can flow, the producer to the consumer without the clogs, inconveniences and the violent fluctuations in prices to which they are subject at the present time, the intelligent farmer's sons and daughters will not remain on the farms.

We hear so much about the scarcity of beef. Why is beef scarce? Every pound of beef consumed in the Eastern States—if the industry would be properly fostered—could be raised east of the Allegheny Mountains. It is not because the farmers do not know how to raise cattle or how to feed them, but because they have no satisfactory market for them. If there is a single market for fat cattle in the Eastern States, outside of irresponsible butchers and drovers, I don't know of it. The beef trust furnishes a better market for fat cattle to the farmers on the remotest prairies than we have.

I had been fattening cattle for a number of years, gaining one year and losing the next. I am disgusted with the occupation.

I know that I must have one and one-half cents per pound advance on steers that I buy in autumn the following spring and summer.

I have offered this bargain to a number of butchers already, but they refused to quote the old saying of the Economist that the price of a commodity must be regulated by the law of supply and demand. This law may hold out in sand pits or stone quarries, where the supply is unlimited and unperishable, where, if the price does not suit, you can let it lie till it suits; but with farm products it is different. It requires from two to three years to bring up a steer, and how can a person know what the supply or demand will be three years hence.

It does not matter what the theorist says. We know that we are expressing the sentiment of both the disorganized as well as the organized farmers, if we say that, if feeding the world is to be a lottery we are not in it. The price of farm products should be regulated by the cost of producing them plus a reasonable profit for the producer; and it should be the first aim of the agricultural department and press, of your trade body, and all similar bodies to ascertain that basic price and to give the information to the producing and consuming public.

We are often blamed for not raising more to the acre. Why don't you raise as many bushels of potatoes to the acre as the Germans do? Is a question we hear so often. We can answer it in a few words. Because we have no market for them. The Germans have their alcohol distilleries that take the surplus, no matter what the quantity or quality may be. In America, we have no such market; the surplus is wasted. With the exception of about one year in five, many thousand bushels of potatoes

yearly go to waste for want of a market right here in Northampton County.

Every intelligent potato grower knows that the cost of raising and marketing a bushel of potatoes is from fifty-two to fifty-five cents.

If I knew next spring that the price of potatoes would be sixty cents per bushel next fall, which is very improbable, I would carefully plant, spray and cultivate ten acres and get two thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes. If on the other hand, I knew next spring that the price of potatoes would be fifty cents per bushel next fall, which is very probable, I would carelessly plant, spray and cultivate one-half acre with potatoes, trusting to luck that it would still yield as much as I needed, and if not, I would reason that I could buy them cheaper than raise them.

ALBIN F. MEYER.

Star Grange, No. 933, Northampton County.

GOD GIVE US MEN.

There come times in the life of every State and nation when it seems that the solution of far reaching and vitally important questions arrive at the critical stage in their development at the same time. It seems to us that Pennsylvania is now in the midst of one of those decisive periods when big men are required. The following lines from J. G. Holland breathe the prayer of many an earnest heart in this State today.

God give us men! A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinion and a will,

Men who have honor—men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue

And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!

Tall men, sunrowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and private thinking.

DON'T FORGET

GOOD ROADS DAY

The Primary Object

We wished to stir up an enthusiasm for better roads—an enthusiasm which would not permit any man to have a bad piece of road in front of his property. Enthusiasm for better roads is the first requisite and the most lasting effect of a successful Good Roads Day.

In Washington County last year it was decided to direct particular attention to the improvement of dirt roads as much valuable work would be done by simply removing loose stone, opening culverts, cleaning ditches, filling chuck holes, building and putting in operation numerous road drags. Many of the roads were scraped, however, and in some exceptional instances cuts and fills were made and bridges built. (These are local questions.—Every County will find plenty to do.—The erection of new road signs and the painting of old might well be included.)

WHAT THE STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN WILL MEAN

Estimating the value of the statewide campaign by the results secured in Washington County. It is conservative to assume that in the sixty-seven Counties there would be 335,000 people working on the roads that day; supplying materials worth \$874,305—a total of more than three-quarters of a million dollars in improvements made. It would mean 20,100 teams at work; 3,350 road drags placed on the roads, many of which would continue doing good work throughout the year. And of even greater value would be the interest and enthusiasm in better roads which it would create.

AN ACT.

To amend the agricultural law, in relation to prices of products, use of safety devices and employment of hired men.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The agricultural law is hereby amended to read as follows: By adding after section three hundred and eighteen, nine new sections, to be sections three hundred nineteen, three hundred twenty, three hundred twenty-one, three hundred twenty-two, three hundred twenty-three, three hundred twenty-four, three hundred twenty-five, three hundred twenty-six, three hundred twenty-seven.

Only one price for a given commodity shall be lawful. A farmer desiring to change a price shall file a schedule thereof with the state agricultural department, which shall go into effect thirty days thereafter, unless suspended by the commissioner at the instance of any consumer.

No prices shall be increased, however, except upon due proof, the burden whereof shall be upon the farmer, that existing prices are confiscatory of his goods and gear. In its discretion the commissioner may refuse to permit any such increase until a valuation by its engineers and accountants shall have been taken. In such valuation the farmer shall have no credit for past profits invested in new fields or improved structures, but shall be allowed only original cost plus borrowed money invested.

"Commodity," as used herein, includes all grains, vegetables, live stock, dairy articles, exception sand, gravel and manure.

Every hired man shall work eight hours only a day, not including the Sabbath, and shall not recommence work unless he has completed a period of not less than eighteen hours' absolute rest and quiet. He shall not work on the Lord's day nor on legal holidays nor on Jack Love's birthday.

Every farmer shall hire one more hired man than his work requires.

The only permissible exception to the two foregoing sections shall be periods of stress resulting from earthquake, Halley's comet or European invasion.

All wagons and all poles and double trees shall be provided with couplers, needing by impact, so that the hired man need not go between the wheels of the wagon and the heels of the horses.

All wagons shall be supplied with suitable brakes, grabirons, stirrups, and platforms of standard dimensions to be fixed by the commission.

All bulls, when moving on the highway or in unfenced areas, shall be equipped with a bell of not less than fifty pounds weight, a steam whistle, and an electric headlight of at least one thousand candle power.

Sheds shall be built over all fields where hired men have to work in summer.

All field engines and machinery shall be fenced in, all belting shall be encased in metal housings and all grindstones, churns, hay-cutters, bull's horns, and other moving parts shall be strongly encased in sheaths for the protection of the hired men. All barns, sheds, and other out-buildings shall in cold weather, be adequately heated and at all times shall be well lighted and policed.

If a calf is delayed in arriving or is born dead the farmer shall instantly provide another cow whose calf shall be born that day.

The commissioner's inspectors shall weekly inspect all gasoline automobiles. If a cylinder is missing the farmer must find it before he runs on the road again.

The right to mortgage real estate is a franchise reserved to the state. No farmer shall make any mortgage nor incur any indebtedness extending over a period of more than one month without the written approval of the commissioner obtained upon petition and hearing and upon paying

the state treasurer ten cents for each one hundred dollars of such indebtedness. Indebtedness incurred without such consent shall be void.

To enforce this act a commission of five persons shall be selected by the governor with a view to placating as many shades of political opinion as possible. No commissioner shall, however, be deemed disqualified by lack of previous political or other experience.

This act shall take effect immediately.

It is said that Bro. Vary has been urged by some farmers in the State of New York to fight the passage of this bill.—Ed.

NOTICE.

The following notice inserted by French Creek Grange, No. 595 has the approval of the State Master. We cannot allow individuals to make appeals to our members for financial aid. An appeal that is backed by the Grange of which the party is a member and also the Pomona of that county is pretty sure to have worthiness in it. We tried to have this stopped without public announcement, but find that these bogus appeals are still going out, and in order to prevent suspicion upon worthy appeals, it seemed necessary to give this public notice that this appeal has the sanction of neither the Subordinate nor State Grange, and would not advise any Grange to respond to it.—Ed.

Owing to the fact that Ira W. Shaw, of French Creek Grange, No. 595, Mercer County, has misused the confidence we placed in him in regard to the Appeal this Grange got out for him, (he having sent out several hundred of a second appeal, got out by himself of which this Grange knew nothing, and has promised to quit sending them, but still continues) This Grange voted to advertise this matter in Grange News, warning the sister Granges throughout the State not to answer any more of I. W. Shaw's appeals.

Criticism and Opinion Asked on Rural Credit Issue

Echo, Oreg., Feb. 11, 1915.

Nettie E. Allman, Thompsonstown, Pa. Sister Allman:

I am enclosing some resolutions passed by our Grange, which I hope you will have printed in your State Grange Bulletin.

We solicit criticisms and suggestions on the Rural Credit issue. We will be glad to discuss in detail the principles outlined in these resolutions on request.

We believe the Grange, Farmers' Union and Farmers' Society of Equity should select a committee from among themselves to frame a Rural Credit Bill to be presented to Congress at next regular session.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. H. HURLBURT, Sec.

To the Oregon Legislator

Since it is the farmers who will pay the principle and interest of any Rural Credit loans.

We demand as our right a rural credit system which will get the money from lender to borrower with no profit takers between. Therefore be it resolved Stanfield Lodge, No. 502 Patrons of Husbandry that the Oregon Legislature do memorialize Congress to not enact any of the pending rural credit bills.

2nd. That Congress appoint a commission of five farmers to meet in Washington, D. C., and frame a rural credit bill to be presented to Congress at its regular session.—R. C.

Canfield, Tom Hulbert, Frank Sloan. To Our Representatives in Congress

Patrons of Husbandry: Your committee appointed to inquire into the status of Rural Credits, reports as follows, to wit:

1. An elaborate bill is now before Congress, in Committee, as Senate Bill No. 5542; it proposes a system of bonds and banks. It is drawn by and in the interest of those who profit out of the products of the actual farmer. Steps should be taken to defeat the enactment of this bill into law.

2. We endorse the resolution adopted by the National Grange at Wilmington with some changes in the fourth paragraph of the same. The resolution with the changes we submit is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the National Grange that any legislation for the purpose of bettering farm credits is a part of the National Policy of Conservation of Food Supply and as such the government of the nation should itself carry out this policy, and it cannot properly be delegated to private capital for general exploitation and profit.

2. Resolved, That any farm credit association which shall receive any privileges by or under federal or state law should be composed of farmers and not capitalists of high finances who have heretofore dominated agricultural credit and created conditions which now demand relief.

3. Resolved, That any farm credit plan which does not include a direct reduction of the "prevailing rates" of interest, as well as a long term of small annual payment upon farm mortgages, will not meet agricultural requirements.

4. Resolved, That the government of the United States should borrow money at a rate of interest not to exceed 3½ per cent. and lend the money at a rate not to exceed 4½ per cent. to the several states as requested by them to be loaned by the individual states to Rural Credit Districts formed within the state properly safe guarded by state laws. All of the property within the district to be responsible to the state for the amount of the district loan; the state to be responsible to the national government for all money received by it and interest on the same.

All cost incurred by the National government in the collection and distribution of the rural credit fund shall be charged the several states proportionate to the amount loaned them, all the cost incurred by the state in handling the rural credit funds shall be born by the rural credit districts within the state proportionate to the amount of funds received by them.

We recommend that the national government issue through the Postal Savings Bank certificates of deposit in the amount necessary to supply inquiries of the several states for rural credit funds.

We object to the issuing of bonds for rural credit purposes for the following reasons if bonds sell below par the farmer pays interest on money he never used.

2. Bonds are collected by brokers and sold to small investors above par which causes them to invest money for which they receive no interest and for this reason in time small investors will not invest in high-grade perfectly secure Rural Credit Bonds.

MOSQUITOES

Mosquitoes born now not only live all summer but each female lays according to the species, about 150 eggs. These multiplied by the generations of a season would add up to millions of mosquitoes. As their breeding season has begun we must be diligent in our efforts to destroy their breeding places. Should we fail in our efforts we will be annoyed by their buzzing and their biting and by an increase of malaria fever, and should yellow fever be introduced to our shores, it would make for a serious epidemic.

The battle must begin at once, if

we have to use rain barrels for our water supply, they should be carefully netted so that the mosquito cannot reach the water and lay its eggs. If fresh pools exist about our places they should be filled up or drains should be laid carrying away the rain water and not permit it to collect and become stagnant. If our swamps are too large to drain and fill up, they should be treated with petroleum, so that the oil will prevent the larva of the mosquito from reaching the atmosphere to breed. It will then drown for the want of oxygen.

In country places, ducks, particularly mallards, will do much to keep down mosquito pests, as they are very fond of the larva and pupa.

Tomato cans, sardine boxes, broken cups—any vessel that will hold the rain water will afford favorable breeding places for mosquitoes. One tomato can half full of water will be sufficient for the rearing of thousands of mosquitoes.

The saucers under the flower pots in and around our houses offer favorable breeding places. Water vessels that are set out for birds and animals are often found full of mosquito larvae. Therefore, such receptacles ought to have the water changed daily, so as to destroy any eggs that may be laid in them. Water pitchers in rooms that are only occasionally used have often been found fertile breeding places and where houses were well screened they were filled with mosquitoes, owing to the fact that maybe one or two female mosquitoes had found access to the water in these pitchers of a spare chamber.



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AMONG THE GRANGES

Growth, Progress, Development and Social and Educational Activities of Pomona and Subordinate Granges of the State

Washington County Pomona
Washington County Pomona met in the town hall in Washington, March 4th with about four hundred members present, which was a large turnout for the March meeting. Owing to the fact that State Master McSparran met with us, no doubt, largely increased the attendance.

The first session was taken up with the usual routine of business, reading the minutes of last meeting, appointing committees, reports of sub-granges, etc. A recess for the noon hour was called and the sisters of Washington Grange and the surrounding granges, served a bountiful lunch, as these sisters believe that the best is none too good for the grangers. At 1.30 the Grange was called to order in an open meeting and the new officers were installed, after which State Master McSparran gave a talk which was listened to very attentively. After another feast of good things provided by the sisters, the time was spent in a good social intercourse and visiting, such as only grangers know how to enjoy.

At the evening session, a class of about 35 had the Pomona degree conferred upon them.

Carbon County Organizes a Pomona Grange

A Pomona Grange was organized at Weatherly, Pa., April 8, by E. B. Dorsett, assisted by the County Deputy, Fred Brenckman, with thirty-one charter members.

J. A. Werner was elected Master, W. O. Gerhard, Lecturer and Fred Brenckman, Secretary. The charter will be held open until the June meeting, when many more are expected to join.

Belle Valley Grange

Although there is no particular demonstration of activity, yet our Grange is progressive. In January we installed our officers-elect to serve for the ensuing year.

At the last meeting, six new members finished the degree work, the happy occasion ending with a nice luncheon. The degree team gave an exhibition of its work which showed marked training and skill. The Captain of the team, Bro. Luther Stancliff and his efficient leaders, are to be complimented on their enterprise in this line. Our Grange is growing.

What Odin Grange has been Doing

Odin Grange No. 125 of Potter County, have been holding their meetings in the afternoons during the winter, but from now will hold them in the evenings of the first and third Saturdays of each month. Attendance is small but interest well kept up, and those who keep cows are trying to establish, with the aid of Costello and Lookout Granges, a cheese factory at Austin.

We had an entertainment the night of March 26th, consisting of three short plays, between which were recitations, music, etc. and ended with a sale of baskets and supper. It brought into the treasury some eight or nine dollars.

Butler County Pomona

Butler County Pomona Grange met in Butler, March 7th with about one hundred members present. After the preliminary business was disposed of, Mrs. McDonald, of Pennsylvania State College, gave an interesting talk on "Home Economics" after which a recess was taken for dinner. At the afternoon session, and after some interesting discussions, one especially by the sisters, on "How to make good

butter," Mrs. McDonald gave another talk along the same line as at the forenoon session. This was followed by Deputy T. M. Johnson, of Washington County, who read the key of the unwritten work. Some objections were made by some members that it was different from what they had been instructed. However, Worthy Master Cooper ruled in favor of Bro. Johnson's version. The main feature of the evening session was the conferring of the third and fourth degrees on two candidates by a drill team from Fairview Township, Sub-grange, 1476. This was certainly a fine display of team work, and the writer doubts if the like of it can be duplicated in the State.

The agricultural expert of Butler County was present and gave several practical talks during the session. With a little study and practical use of the unwritten work, Butler County should fill a high place in the Grange work of the State.

London Grange, Mercer County Progressing

A very interesting meeting was held on April 8th. The literary program consisted of recitations, music and reading; also a discussion by a number of the sisters on "The best method of house cleaning," all of which were very helpful.

The Grange is a great benefit to all who attend the meetings. A play is being prepared to be given some time during May. Our attendance has been good this year.

Activities of Horseshoe Grange

Our literary work in January consisted of special music, recitations, readings and discussions of various topics, including a "Reading circle for the winter." Plans and special arrangements were made to get books and a special fund was started for a library.

In February, time was taken up with initiation of new members. In March, we gave a play "Aunt Jerusha's Quilting Party," using 16 members of the Grange. At second regular meeting we discussed fruit trees.

Planting, pruning, insect pests, San Jose scale, oyster shell scale, diseases of fruit trees and spraying by the brothers; preserving and canning by the sisters, interspersed with readings and recitations and with special music.

Allegheny County Pomona

Allegheny County Pomona Grange met March 6th at Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, with Master J. J. Walker in the chair, who opened in the fifth degree with about forty members present. After the usual routine of business there were several recitations and songs rendered by different members. When a recess was called for lunch, this was served by the hotel in their rose room in the elegant style for which the management is noted. At the afternoon session, the new officers were installed for the coming term, after which the fifth degree was conferred on a class of five. The key to the unwritten work was read, and after some topics were discussed and songs sung, the Grange closed in due form.

Make Butter From Sunflowers

The production of imitation butter from sunflowers is the latest device attributed to the German Government, which has ordered all station masters to plant sunflowers in every bit of available ground around the depots.

GRANGE BRIEFLETS

****South Mountain Grange** held a very interesting public meeting in the hall at Arendtsville on April 21st.

****W"high is the more profitable, raising swine or running a dairy?"** was the subject of a discussion at a meeting of Doe Run Grange one evening last month.

****Thirty-five dollars** was taken in at an entertainment held by the Marshalltown Grange one evening last month.

****London Grove Grange**, Chester County, gave a highly-delightful musical in their hall at Avondale one evening last month, over a hundred Patrons and friends being present.

****The subject of roads** claimed the attention of Foxcroft Grange at its regular meeting held last month, some spicy comment being in evidence, as one of the state road superintendents was present.

****On Friday evening, March 13**, sixteen members of Horseshoe Grange, Monacahele, gave the play, "Aunt Jerusha's Quilting Party," together with special music and readings. The proceeds were added to the building fund.

****At the meeting held by Fernwood Grange, No. 1329**, on the evening of April 6th, Dr. M. E. Conard of West Grove, assisted by his daughter Alice, gave an illustrated talk on the cow, a subject in which all the farmers of that neighborhood are much interested.

****The Pomona Grange of Monroe County**, at its March meeting passed a resolution favoring the election of a county school superintendent by popular vote.

****New Milford Grange**, Susquehanna County, held a "package party" at its meeting in March, this feature proving a great success.

****A so-called "Observation Test"** was held by the members of Jackson Grange, Susquehanna County at a March meeting, the same arousing much interest.

****Goshen Grange**, Chester County, has received a prize of \$50 for exhibits displayed at the Agricultural Fair held two years ago—although late in arriving, the check was welcome.

****Laurys Grange** conferred the first and second degrees on a class of twenty-one, Friday evening, April 9.

****Central Grange**, organized February 18, closed its Charter list with seventy-eight. On Friday evening, April 9, ten additional members were received, making a total membership of eighty-eight.

****Macungie Grange** conferred the first and second degrees on a class of fifteen Saturday evening, April 10, E. B. Dorsett assisting.

OBJECTS TO ITS NAME

Coudersport, R. D. 6, Mar. 29, 1915. Dear Brother and Sister Patrons:

I feel that it is an insult not only to the memory of the worthy founder of our State, but to us, the loyal sons and daughters of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to war and to the building of great battleships, which make war inevitable, to name such a ship "The Pennsylvania." Cannot our worthy Order speak in such terms as will induce the United States government to remove the disgrace from our Commonwealth?

Your brother,

HENRY HARRIS.

Member of Odin Grange, 1254, P. of H.

Contributions from a Granger of Long Standing

Writes Bro. J. H. Putnam, of Tioga, Pa.

"A granger since 1872 continuously, and now nearing the 'three score and ten,' I am not able physically to take much part in the doings of our Order, but take pleasure in what I may do. Having recently written an article for our home paper that is being copied elsewhere, it occurred to me that a place in the 'News' might not be out of place. I am also enclosing a copy and a short Peace prayer."

PIRE! Fire!

At this time when so much anxiety is felt about the withdrawal of the insurance from our county, a few words about it may not be out of place.

Many look upon fire insurance as a form of gambling, or rather of speculation. Such never read their policies and are, therefore, not aware that they, the insured, have undertaken to do certain things just as important as to pay the premium; in fact, the "stipulations" are first named in the opening sentences of every policy.

When a fire occurs the insured is often surprised to find that he (or she) has been negligent in performing his or her part of the contract. Every insurance policy is a business agreement of mutual obligation and the assured is as much bound to do his part as the company is to pay the loss. And in this connection is another public fallacy, viz: that every loss should be paid in full, at once, without question and regardless of circumstances.

An insurance company is simply a trustee for all who are insured by it. You and I put in our money with others, for the benefit of those who have losses.

Many an insurance company has failed because they were not careful enough in paying losses. Every loss should be investigated by the trustees of your money and mine, otherwise a company is negligent in its duty to protect our interests. More that that, every doubtful, mysterious loss settled without careful and conscientious examination has a tendency to raise rates, and if carried too far drives all of the companies off the field. And then what? Have you, reader, ever thought of the condition of things without fire insurance? It would ruin many people! Merchants are often dependent on their insurance for credit, and many a borrower of money can only get it by having a good sound fire insurance company behind him.

This county has just escaped such a calamity and in a near-by county conviction has been had of some guilty of incendiarism. People are too prone to find fault with fire insurance companies for being careful in settling losses. They are careful of your money and mine.

Respectfully,

J. H. PUTNAM.

Oh God of battles, Lord of lands!
By whom a nation falls or stands
Thou knowest that the hearts are in
hands
Of those who forged this country's
bands.
Were strong and fearless by thy grace,
What, e'er is wrong do thou erase
But grant this people all a place
To stand, unshamed, before thy face.

TOO LATE

"Are caterpillars good to eat?" asked little Tommy at the dinner table.

"No," said his father, "what makes you ask a question like that while we are eating?"

"You had one on your lettuce," replied Tommy, "but it's gone now."—O-B Bulletin.

Is your Grange sending in a list of new subscribers each month? Probably you have forgotten.

Secretary's Corner

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, Editor

Since I last took up my pen to write for my corner, seven new Granges have been organized:

No. 1645 by W. H. Grabe, Butler County, with 71 members.

No. 1646 by Geo. Dean, Lawrence County, with 165 members.

No. 1647 by N. G. Boyd, Mercer County, with 40 members.

No. 1648 by A. F. Ferguson, Greene County, with 26 members.

No. 1649 by Geo. Dean, Lawrence County, with 74 members.

No. 1650 by E. B. Dorsett, Lebanon County, with 77 members.

No. 1651 by N. G. Boyd, Mercer County, with 26 members.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the March quarterly reports are showing nice increase in membership. Many Granges having taken in large classes of initiates.

Here are sentences gleaned from letters now before me: "Our Grange has taken on new life and we hope to send you good reports in the future;" another, "We are having a lively contest for membership and the losers are to banquet the winners."

Fraternally,
NETTIE E. AILMAN.

Grange Anniversary

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Vernon Grange, No. 936, of Crawford County was celebrated on Wednesday evening, April 7th.

A number of visitors were present from nearby Granges, among them, Worthy Deputy Wm. Yunker. A class of nine candidates were initiated in the third and fourth degrees, the team using their new uniforms for the first time.

The Vernon Grange degree team is the live wire of the Grange, and have been asked to put the work on at the Pomona meeting to be held with Randolph Grange in June. They were re-organized about eight months ago and since that time have raised money to get their uniforms, besides securing nearly thirty applications for membership.

After short talks by Deputy Yunker and other visitors, a literary and musical program was rendered, after which all were invited to the dining room where an elegant supper had been prepared.

Fire Destroys a Grange Hall

The Lawrence Grange, No. 937, sustained the loss of their hall by fire on March 5th. The hall was insured at about \$3000, partly covered by insurance. Some of the furniture was saved. Two hundred badges and all the robes and staffs were burned.

The Grange met Wednesday evening and decided to build a new hall.

Another Growing Grange

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Dawson Grange, No. 419 was held in the Grange hall, Tuesday evening, April 20th. An interesting meeting ensued at which twelve new members were given the third and fourth degrees in initiation, this making fourteen new members received during the winter season and recommendations are coming in for another class.

At the last meeting after the initiation Past Master Wm. McCune gave an interesting talk and illustrated milk testing, illustrating how the farmers may know whether their cows pay.

After the closing of the regular meeting the ladies of the Grange served an elaborate luncheon in honor of the new members. The Dawson Grange is very active, have a good turnout of members at its semi-monthly meeting and the Worthy Lecturer arranges some very interesting subjects for talks or discussions, such as the "Good Roads Problem,"

"Deputy Dean calls for more literature and organization blanks, saying he has prospects of one or two, more Granges."

A few of the sixth degree certificates of the West Chester and Meadville classes have come back to this office as uncalled for. Evidently, something is wrong with either name or post office address. So if any member of either class, not having received his certificate, will write me the correct address, I will try to get the certificates to him.

I am receiving numbers of requests for the Register from Secretaries of Subordinate Granges. I beg to say that I am authorized to send but one copy to each Grange, and this copy is in the hands of the Master for his judicious disposal of his local Grange.

I shall be glad to hear from the rest of the Secretaries with their reports for quarter ending March 31st soon.

Fraternally,
NETTIE E. AILMAN.

"Horse Training" and recently had two interesting meetings at which the subjects were discussed of "Does farming pay financially?" and "Profits of the farm other than financial."

"The Heathen in His Blindness"

Dr. Frank Garrett, who has been a missionary to China for the last seventeen years, says that the first thing you have to do is to get the Chinese viewpoint. Like many of their customs, it seems to us upside down. In the United States, if you call a man a liar, you are likely to get into serious trouble. In China, the man would be rather complimented than insulted.

A missionary had established a little church somewhere in the interior, and put a native preacher in charge while he visited some other mission points. When he returned he missed one young man from the congregation. The native preacher said that he had put him out of the church.

"Why, what was the matter? What did he do?" asked the missionary.

"He stole a bamboo rod," returned the preacher.

"Why," answered the missionary, "a bamboo rod is worth only about ten cents. Don't you think you were a little severe?"

"No, no," and he shook his head indignantly.

"We can't have a thief in the church. The Bible says a thief can't go to heaven, and we couldn't have anyone in the church who couldn't go to heaven. Besides, it would give us a bad name in the community."

"Well," returned the missionary, "the Bible says a liar can't go to heaven. Are you going to turn the liars out, too?"

"Oh," cried the preacher, "that's different! Entirely different! We all lie."

English Walnuts in Pennsylvania

The English walnut is attracting wide interest in Pennsylvania as a commercial orchard tree. Scarcely a week goes by at the Pennsylvania State College without receiving inquiries concerning this nut. These inquiries are usually prompted by the fact that already within the state are bearing trees which have proved both their hardiness and their ability to bear abundant crops of excellent nuts.

Whoever is growing such trees is invited to write to F. N. Fegan, State College, Pennsylvania, giving information both as to the trees and to the property upon which they are located.



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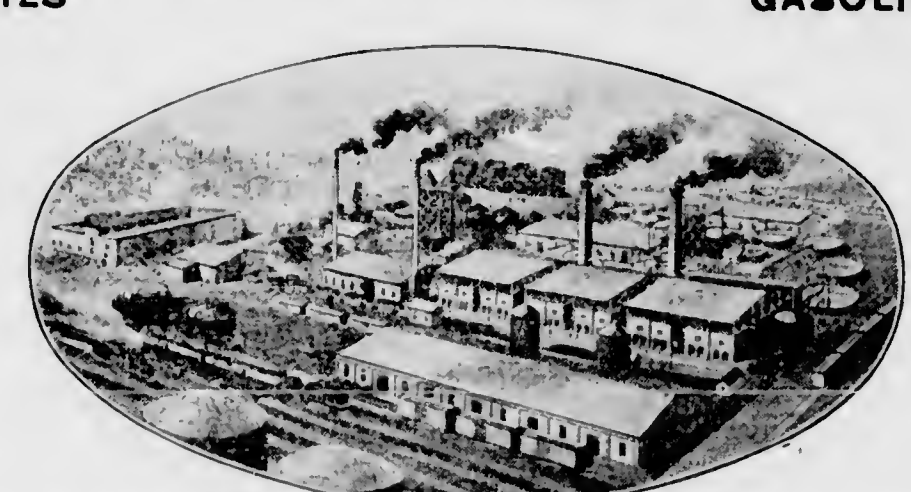
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The House We Live In

By Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Ceres, State Grange

IF I CAN LIVE

If I can live.
To make some pale face brighter, and
to give
A second luster to some tear-dimmed
eye.
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching
heart.
Or cheer some wayworn soul in pass-
ing by;

If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious
strain.
My life, though bare
Perhaps, of much that seemeth dear
and fair
To us on earth, will not have been in
vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's
alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and
shine;
And 'Twill be well,
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, she did her best for one of
thine.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

DOES "EFFICIENCY" APPLY IN HOME-MAKING?

Many new words have been coined
in recent years, or rather they have
come to have a new forcefulness—a
new meaning. So we use strenuous,
conservatism, efficiency.

We have come to look on efficiency
as belonging only to great industries;
where this particular efficiency of the
workmen brought about greater re-
sults, where great ones were already
being achieved. So this efficiency
means the saving of time and energy,
while the quantity and quality re-
main the same. Not long since a great
manufacturing plant heralded the
news that where it had taken six mo-
tions to complete one of their manu-
factures, now their workmen could
do just as perfectly the same work
with four motions.

It is interesting some times to
count the motions one makes in the
doing of some household task, then
see if it can be done with less, many
less motions. And if you accomplish
this, you have applied efficiency in
the home making; and well might you
herald this news abroad that other
home makers learning the secret may
be saved the fatigue of many motions
for fatigue surely spells inefficiency.

In the shop, the saving of time
and of hand labor as well as the sav-
ing of materials, means money. The
housewife is not accustomed to apply-
ing this consideration of her efforts.
Time and labor to her have no mon-
etary value. She is limited only by the
number of things that can be crowded
into the day's work. In these days,
when there are so many demands
upon the time of the mother house-
wife, she should place a monetary
value on her time, just as truly as the
business man does upon his time, or
that of his employees. When she real-
izes that there is an intrinsic value
to be placed upon her time, she will
then consider whether or not the
performance of a certain duty will be
true economy. For instance, she will
not be found mending a "two-pair
for a quarter" pair of hose which will
perhaps last only a fourth or a half
as long as a guaranteed pair which
will cost only half as much more.
Neither will she be found spending
one-half to three-quarters of an hour
knocking bread, two or three times a
week, when by spending about \$2.50
she may have a bread kneader which
will do the work in less than half
the time, and far less than half the
energy used which she puts into hand
kneading.

Nor will she spend hours chop,
chop, chopping with mixing bowl and
cutter when one of the little food
grinders would do the work better
and in much less than half the time.

Have you watched two people at
the same work? Saw the wasted
motion in the one, while with the
other each stroke counted as it were,
saw the clouded face, the weariness,
the fagged condition, because of these
wasted motions. While with the
other there was the bright, restful,
energetic condition of efficiency.

This efficiency is acquired often
times by a little time and study put
into planning and thinking out best
methods. Oft times by sitting down
with pencil and paper once or twice
a week and writing out next things
to be done in the following days; thus
a mental picture is made and is
much easier to follow than when one
depends alone on memory.

The efficient one in clearing the
dining table after a meal does not
allow the work table to become in
such a plight that the soiled dishes
must be moved two or three times to
make ready for the actual washing.

The efficient one remembers the
small things that make such large
totals at the end of the day. A guest
was in the home, onions were being
prepared for the dinner. The small
daughter, who was being trained for
mother's efficient helper, noticing the
guest did not make the move she was
trained to make, looked up brightly
saying "What is the first thing to do
after preparing onions? The guest
looked astonished as she replied, "I
am sure I do not know." When the
small daughter remembering her
training better when she could pass
it on than when she must use it her-
self replied, "always wash your hands
and knife in cold water."

Neither does our efficient one in
house cleaning time have the whole
house upset at once; but store-room
or attic is cleaned and all in readiness
to receive the winter things when
they have been cleaned, mended and
aired. There will be no wasted mo-
tion moving piles of things from
room to room and covering to keep
away dust, but they will be placed at
once where they belong—in storage.
Bureau and washstand covers as well
as other small things in the rooms
are all cleaned and put in order be-
fore the room cleaning proper begins,
thus when the cleaning is done the
room may be put in perfect order at
once.

Efficiency comes of planning, of
thinking out the best ways. Friends
were at dinner when one remarked,
"you always have something nice
that is different when I come to see
you. Why I might do this if I just
thought of it." And the "nice thing
that was different" was only a corn
pudding made as one makes them
with fresh corn, only dried corn was
used here, soaked over night, of
course. The hostess' family had
grown tired of corn served in the
usual way and hence the corn pud-
ding baked in the oven with the milk
and eggs added made an attractive
looking dish as well as one carrying
more nutrition.

Experts in efficiency are paid large
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all the time, keep yourself there
as much of the time as possible. Keep
yourself there, not by working on
your nerve, but by keeping physically
fit so that you can develop high effi-
ciency without speeding up the en-
gine too fast."

And automobile language tell us
"you can keep on high speed as easily
and economically as on low if you
use the right grade of gasoline," and
the right gasoline in this case is a
combination of natural diet, pure
air, recreation, and the glad hand for
whatever life brings you."

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WHY ARE \$150 Pianos

Selling for

\$350

?

Deception in piano selling
exposed. Will save you big
money. I am shipping pianos
all over the United States. My
prices are about half that As-
sociation dealers get for same
grade.

Genuine Singer Sewing Ma-
chines at honest prices.
Write for particulars. I have
no agents to bore you.

A. F. SNYDER
WEISSPORT, PA.

OUR FASHION AND PATTERN DEPARTMENT

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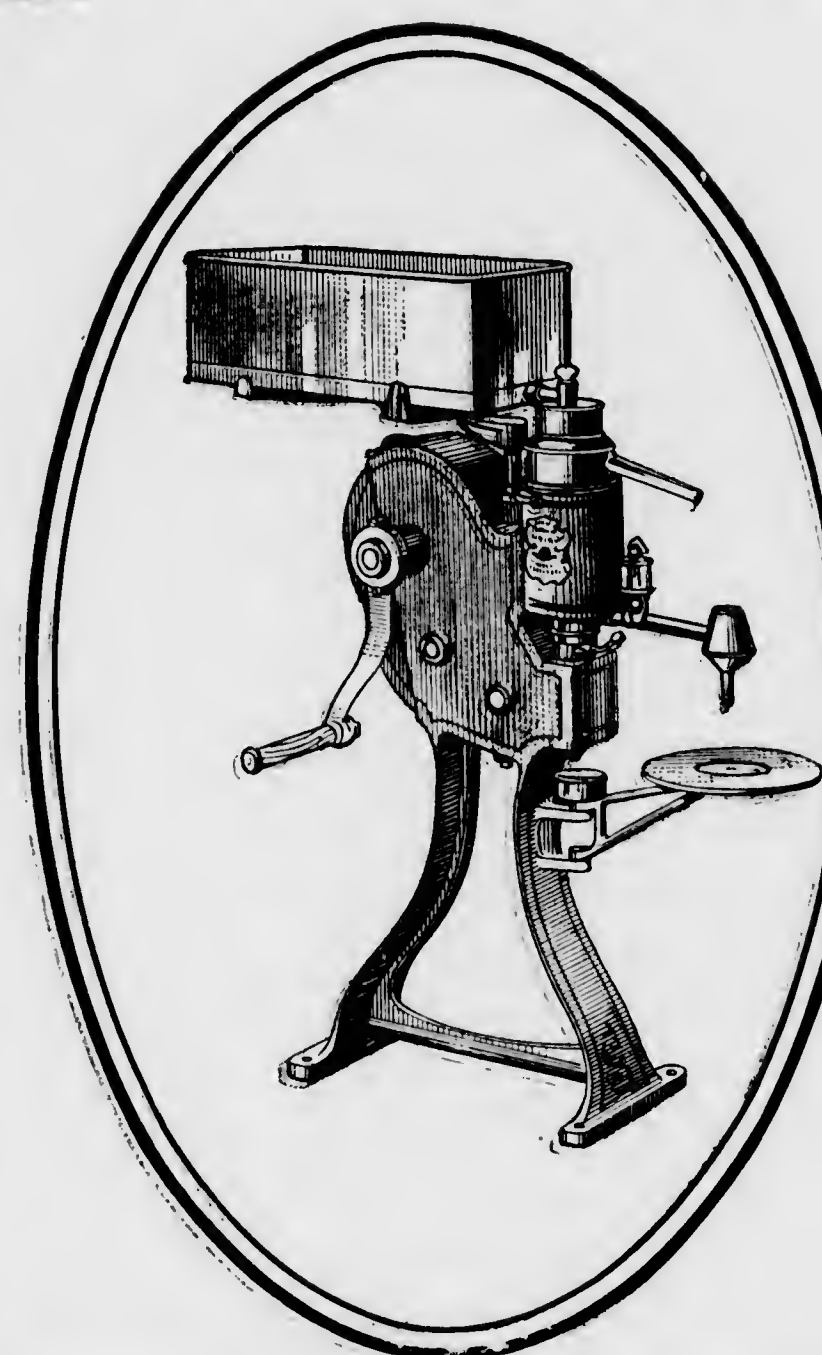
The **ONLY** cream separator with **me-**
diu sized gears, all enclosed
and all running in oil.

The **ONLY** cream separator from whose
bowl **all** the cream can be re-
covered or "flushed."

The **ONLY** well known cream separator
that skims **Nature's way**—
cream rising to top, skim-milk
settling to bottom.

The **ONLY** cream separator to which
crank can be attached on
either side.

The **ONLY** cream separator to win a
World's Record for closest
skimming



The **ONLY** cream separator on which
crank may remain when
operating by pulley on opposite
side.

The **ONLY** cream separator that can pro-
duce **thick** cream and skim
clean at the same time.

The **U. S. Interlocking Sectional Type**
differs vastly from the disc or any
other separator construction. It is the
modern product of **new** and **better**
ideas and is manufactured under the latest
cream separator patents. **Antiquated,**
abandoned principles of con-
struction having **no place** in its
make up.

If you want a cream separator the
women folks can run and take
care of with pleasure, investigate
the **U. S. Local agents** will bring one out
and demonstrate it. No obligation to buy.

Vermont Farm Machine Company
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Portland, Oregon. Chicago, Ill.
Salt Lake City, Utah. Oakland, Cal

WE BELIEVE

THAT right living should be the
fourth "R" in education.

THAT home-making should be re-
garded as a profession.
THAT health is the duty and busi-
ness of the individual; illness of the
physician.

THAT most illness results from
carelessness, ignorance or intemper-
ance of some kind.

THAT as many lives are cut short
by unhealthful foods and diet as by
strong drink.

THAT on the home foundation
is built all that is good in state or
individual.

THAT the upbringing of children
demands more study than the raising
of chickens.

THAT the spending of money is as
important as the earning of the
money.

THAT economy does not mean
spending a small amount but in get-
ting the largest returns from the
money expended.

THAT the home-maker should be
as alert to make progress in her life
work as the business or professional
man.

THAT the most profitable, the most
interesting study of women is the
home, for in it centers all the issues
of life.

THAT the study of home problems
may be made of no less cultural value
than the study of art or literature
and of much more immediate value.

So says the bulletin of the American
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"Is there a man with soul so dead
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All over the world hundreds of
thousands say that something of the
same thing has come to them. In
every age for the past nineteen cen-
turies, hosts of the world's noblest
men and women have borne precisely
the same testimony. Almost two
thousand years ago there was one
who said it would be so. "Come unto
me, all ye that labor and are heavy
laden, and I will give you rest," He
declared.

Many have taken Him at His word,
and found it so, but He wanted every
human soul to know the truth. How
many there are who know nothing
about it at all! It is something for us
all to think about—Youth's Com-
munion.

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hundreds of Subordinate
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Satisfaction Guaranteed, write to

WILLIAM CORDES MFG. CO.

JERSEY CITY - - - N. J.

The House We Live In

By Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Ceres, State Grange

IF I CAN LIVE

If I can live.
To make some pale face brighter, and
to give
A second luster to some tear-dimmed
eye.
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching
heart.
Or cheer some wayworn soul in pass-
ing by;

If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious
strain.
My life, though bare
Perhaps, of much that seemeth dear
and fair
To us on earth, will not have been in
vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's
alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and
shine;
And 'Twill be well,
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, she did her best for one of
thine.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

DOES "EFFICIENCY" APPLY IN HOME-MAKING?

Many new words have been coined
in recent years, or rather they have
come to have a new forcefulness—a
new meaning. So we use strenuous,
conservatism, efficiency.

We have come to look on efficiency
as belonging only to great industries;
where this particular efficiency of the
workmen brought about greater re-
sults, where great ones were already
being achieved. So this efficiency
means the saving of time and energy,
while the quantity and quality re-
main the same. Not long since a great
manufacturing plant heralded the
news that where it had taken six mo-
tions to complete one of their manu-
factures, now their workmen could
do just as perfectly the same work
with four motions.

It is interesting some times to
count the motions one makes in the
doing of some household task, then
see if it can be done with less, many
less motions. And if you accomplish
this, you have applied efficiency in
the home making; and well might you
herald this news abroad that other
home makers learning the secret may
be saved the fatigue of many motions
for fatigue surely spells inefficiency.

"In the shop, the saving of time
and of hand labor means money. The
housewife is not accustomed to apply-
ing this consideration of her efforts.
Time and labor to her have no mon-
etary value. She is limited only by the
number of things that can be crowded
into the day's work. In these days,
when there are so many demands
upon the time of the mother house-
wife, she should place a monetary
value on her time, just as truly as the
business man does upon his time, or
that of his employees. When she real-
izes that there is an intrinsic value
to be placed upon her time, she will
then consider whether or not the
performance of a certain duty will be
true economy. For instance, she will
not be found mending a "two-pair
for a quarter" pair of hose which will
perhaps last only a fourth or a half
as long as a guaranteed pair which
will cost only half as much more."

Neither will she be found spending
one-half to three-quarters of an hour
knocking bread, two or three times a
week, when by spending about \$2.50
she may have a bread kneader which
will do the work in less than half
the time, and far less than half the
energy used which she puts into hand
kneading.

Nor will she spend hours chop,
chop, chopping with mixing bowl and

cutter when one of the little food
grinders would do the work better
and in much less than half the time.
Have you watched two people at
the same work? Saw the wasted
motion in the one, while with the
other each stroke counted as it were,
saw the clouded face, the weariness,
the fagged condition, because of these
wasted motions. While with the
other there was the bright, restful,
energetic condition of efficiency.

This efficiency is acquired often
times by a little time and study put
into planning and thinking out best
methods. Oft times by sitting down
with pencil and paper once or twice
a week and writing out next things
to be done in the following days; thus
a mental picture is made and is
much easier to follow than when one
depends alone on memory.

The efficient one in clearing the
dining table after a meal does not
allow the work table to become in
such a plight that the soiled dishes
must be moved two or three times to
make ready for the actual washing.

The efficient one remembers the
small things that make such large
totals at the end of the day. A guest
was in the home, onions were being
prepared for the dinner. The small
daughter, who was being trained for
mother's efficient helper, noticing the
guest did not make the move she was
trained to make, looked up brightly,
saying "What is the first thing to do
after preparing onions? The guest
looked astonished as she replied, "I
am sure I do not know." When the
small daughter remembering her
training better when she could pass
it on than when she must use it her-
self replied, "Always wash your hands
and knife in cold water."

Neither does our efficient one in
house cleaning time have the whole
house upset at once; but store-room
or attic is cleaned and all in readiness
to receive the winter things when
they have been cleaned, mended and
aired. There will be no wasted mo-
tion moving piles of things from
room to room and covering to keep
away dust, but they will be placed at
once where they belong—in storage.
Bureau and washstand covers as well
as other small things in the rooms
are all cleaned and put in order be-
fore the room cleaning proper begins,
thus when the cleaning is done the
room may be put in perfect order at
once.

Efficiency comes of planning,
of thinking out the best ways. Friends
were at dinner when one remarked,
"you always have something nice
that is different when I come to see
you. Why I might do this if I just
thought of it." And the "nice thing
that was different" was only a corn
pudding made as one makes them
with fresh corn, only dried corn was
used here, soaked over night, of
course. The hostess' family had
grown tired of corn served in the
usual way and hence the corn pud-
ding baked in the oven with the milk
and eggs added made an attractive
looking dish as well as one carrying
more nutrition.

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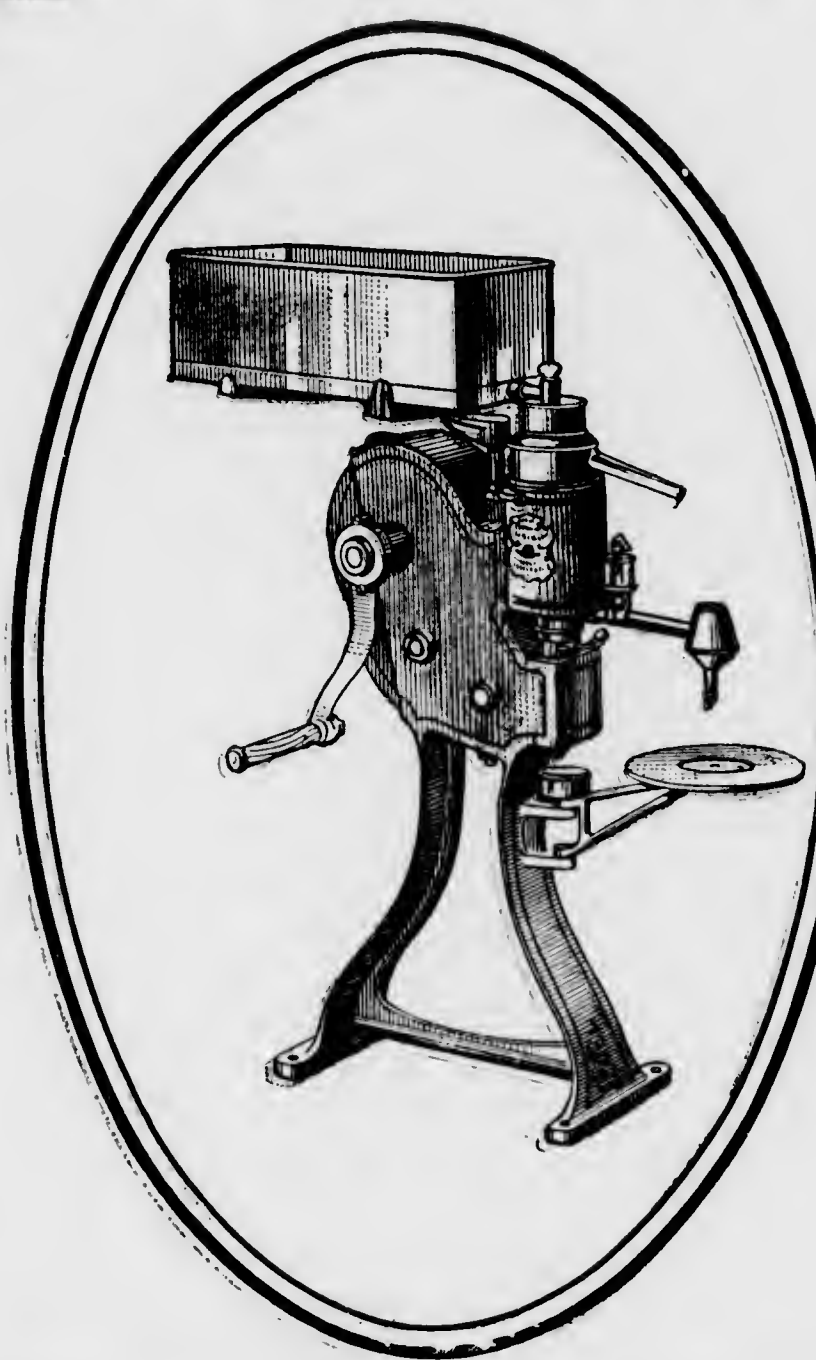
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her poverty.

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Others gave similar testimony.
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JERSEY CITY - N. J.

MUTILATED TEXT

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

Greatest Opportunity for the Grange

In the April issue of the National Grange Monthly appears a symposium, contributed to by four of the Masters of four State Granges, respectively Maine, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania. The subject under consideration was "Along what line of work ahead lies greatest opportunity for the Grange."

The following reply was sent by our Worthy State Master, John A. McSparran:

To my mind there can be no more brief and yet comprehensive statement of the real opportunity of the Grange as an order than is expressed in the first general statement in our Declaration of Purposes, viz: "United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind." The outlook of our opportunity is as broad as the world. And it can be said with truth that the Grange as an order has never been narrow and selfish in its conceptions. Too conservative it may have been, but never has it made demands for special privileges or sought success by trampling on the rights of men. In fact, too willing has the farmer been to carry burdens that belong to other shoulders.

But though the conception may be broad and the outlook wide, our actual ability for service at the present time lies within the gates. We cannot measure up to the work before us unless there is within the gates a real union of heart and purpose. Differences of thought arise in every virile gathering, but when that difference takes the form of factional strife the amount of energy displayed becomes the measure of the weakness produced. The hotter the fire the greater the consumption. The duty of the hour is not to sift the evidence and fix the blame, and yet with charge and counter-charge to court extermination; but rather with humble bigness of soul to seek the paths of unity that open out upon the road of power.

The first word of that general Declaration of Purposes sounds the keynote of present opportunity and future possibility: "United!" What does that not stand for?

It stands for progress. It stands for enthusiasm. It means new Grange states. It means old ones made

strong. It means a worthy champion of the cause of the people against vested privilege. It means a gallant sponsor of purity in the face of entrenched vice. It means a fuller training for citizenship in a government, where every man is king. It means better equipment where the queen-mother puts the seal upon destiny and policy. Never was a time when larger work awaited the efforts of the National Grange; but that work cannot be accomplished as long as there is in all their deliberations a spirit of strife and unrest. This cannot be eliminated except by the exercise of personal restraint and to a certain extent the setting aside of personal ambition. The greatness of the opportunity ought, however, to bring this about with little effort. There never was a time in our history when the thought of the country was turned toward agriculture as it is at the present time. Agriculture is coming to be a profession in public recognition. The United States is spending money lavishly for the encouragement of agricultural education. Many of the states are doing the same thing. And, best of all, the organized farmer is acknowledged to be the progressive farmer. Organization is easy now because of this wave of popular recognition. But this condition will not be constant and it is the essential duty and opportunity of a great constructive organization to go in and possess the land."

"There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

There is little use in our trying to impress ourselves as an organization upon the thought and policy of the country, and ask our public men to replace partisanship with statesmanship, unless we can show that in our internal politics we can arise above factional strife and give our organization a leadership and a policy that will not crave, but command, the respect of the world.



Ida, the sixteen months old daughter of George H. Bieker, Secretary of Winfield Grange No. 1405, Butler County. Little Miss Ida hopes some day to be as active a Patron as her worthy father.

How They Stopped the Engine.

A party of trainmen were one day talking about the old days of rail-roading. The following story was related by the manager of the Erie Railroad.

One dark night, when the conductor was taking three passenger-cars through to Sunbury, he noticed the headlight of a locomotive in the rear. He instantly informed the engineer of the fact, and both began speculating on what it meant. The train was

running at high speed, but the headlight in the rear was gaining on them.

As there were no lights in the rear of the headlight, they concluded it must be an empty engine. The road twists in and out among the mountains and skirts the banks of the Susquehanna River in such a way as to permit any one looking back to observe what is going on in the rear for a considerable distance.

The conductor ordered the engineer to put on more steam, and the engi-

neer pulled the throttle wide open. Then followed a wild chase. Pursued and pursued to the limit of the highest speed. Everybody on the cars believed that the engineer on the pursuing engine was either drunk or crazy.

At last a bright idea struck the engineer. He recalled the fact that a locomotive can make little progress on greasy rails. The contents of two large cans of lard oil were poured on the track from the rear of the last passenger coach. The idea proved a good one. Soon the headlight of the pursuing engine grew dim in the distance. When it was safe to do so, the train stopped and backed up to solve the mystery. A funny sight was revealed.

One of the finest engines on the road, called the "Davy Crockett"—they gave the locomotives names in those days instead of numbers—had broken away from a hostler up at Williamsport, and started down the track on a voyage of destruction. The oil poured on the track had baffled all the destructive abilities that the locomotive possessed. There stood the "Davy Crockett" puffing and snorting and pawing like a wild Texas steer, the driving wheels buzzing around on the greased track like a flywheel in a machine-shop, but hardly moving an inch.

Not a sign of an engineer was found, and the fireman of the pursued train mounted the engine and shut down and there found a despatch ordering them on to a side track out of the way of the runaway; but the oil had saved them.—Selected.

"I Have the Grave of My Son"

Many have been the stories of the European war that have touched the great heart of humanity. But none in the depths of its pathos; the strength of its tragedy; nor the simplicity of its eloquence can exceed that of the Belgian mother. Standing in the roadway, a silent, tragic figure; her home gone, her farm barren; in

direct poverty she was approached by an Italian correspondent.

He combined his newspaper duties with an inordinate desire to collect souvenirs. Enthusiastically he approached this forlorn figure of the roadside.

"Have you any souvenirs of the war?" he asked.

Dry-eyed the woman turned. Apparently without the slightest trace of emotion, but with the grief too deep for tears to assuage, she replied:—

"I have the grave of my son."

School Sanitary Requirements

The general condition affecting the health and welfare of the children in our public schools are made the subject of sanitary inspection by the Department of Health, either through medical inspectors under the provisions of the School Code or through the Department's regular health officials.

Article VI. Sec. 618, of the New School Code requires 15 square foot of floor surface and 200 cubic foot of air space per pupil in modern school rooms. The same section also provides that the light or glass surface shall be at least 20 per cent. of the floor surface.

Sec. 623. School buildings shall also have the necessary fire escapes as provided in Section 625.

The water supply for schools should be free from any possible surface pollution and from menaces located nearby, such as privies and barnyards. Where public water supplies are available bubbling fountains should be installed.

Do Not Feed Too Much Hay

In experiments to determine the amounts and kind of hay to feed horses it is found that the horses that receive the smaller amount of hay (two-thirds as much as they will eat) have more life and sweat less than those that are unlimited in their hay.

Patrons of Pennsylvania

DO YOU NEED PAINT?

LET ME SEND YOU MY PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting. The best paint is the cheapest paint. I make the best paint. INGERSOLL'S PAINT has been made for 69 years. It is made with scientific accuracy from the best materials, thoroughly combined by machinery—you cannot mix good paint with a stick. Other paints are sold by dealers in supply houses. This method requires salary and expense of traveling salesmen and profits for jobbers and retailers. These extra expenses are numerous profits you must pay when you buy Store Paint. If the dealer's price is low the measure is short or the quality poor—usually both.

I Can Save You One-Half Your Paint Bills

One-half the price you pay the retailer represents the factory cost of the paint. The other half is required for middlemen's profits and expenses. Our paint is shipped fresh from the factory to you. You pay simply the factory price. You pay no salesmen; no hotel bills; and no middlemen of any kind. The dealer or supply house may offer you a paint at our price; but they cannot give you our quality at our price. They must add the cost of their expensive method of selling and middlemen's profits to the factory cost of the paint. If they give you our grade of paint the cost will be double our price.

Don't Use Cheap Paint

offered by dealers and supply houses. They may save you a little on first cost, but no more labor is required to paint your buildings with INGERSOLL PAINT than with inferior store paint. Poor paint always makes a building look shabby in six months or a year, and is sure to make you regret the little saving on the first cost of the material. INGERSOLL PAINTS will give you long service and look well all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints Have Held the Official Endorsements of the Grange for 37 Years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your own neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let me send you my FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.

IF YOU WANT PAINT WRITE TO ME. DO IT NOW. I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
The Editor of this paper recommends Ingersoll's Paints.



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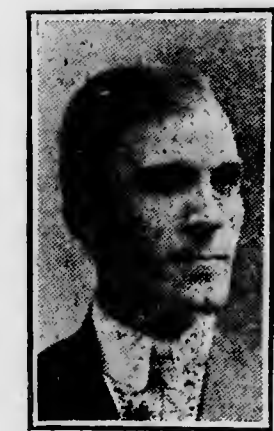
CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JUNE, 1915

No. 2

It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary

Hon. M. Clyde Kelly

We reprint from "The American Issue" Hon. Clyde Kelly's views on the Local Option situation in his usual forceful style.—Ed.



November. Today a new and better battle begins.

There was nothing surprising about the vote which yesterday marked the defeat of local option. It would have been vastly surprising if it had been different. The local option question was not decided by the roll call in the house—no question ever is decisively settled there. The fate of the bill was decided at last year's primary and election, when a majority of representatives were elected, pledged to stand for the interests of the liquor traffic against the interests of the people.

One great lesson stands out prominently in yesterday's vote. That is, that the people of Pennsylvania must settle this great question with the pencil in the booth on the day of election. Nothing else counts. All the enthusiasm, songs and shoutings are useless. Making a vote register conscientious conviction is the one thing needful in the old Keystone State.

Governor Brumbaugh is the logical leader in the battle which will be decisive. Uncompromising and courageous, he did all that mortal man could do to have the legislature give the people the right to govern themselves. But he was defeated before he began. Now he can and will sound the call to arms for a real battle, a battle which will be decided in the primaries and election of next year. No division or dissension must be allowed to confuse the battle line. This is a battle of decency and sobriety and self-government against corruption and debauchery and booze and boodle. There can be no middle ground. The golden mean in this battle is the meanest thing on earth.

This district proves the situation

over the state, Murdoch and Benn were endorsed, supported and elected by the liquor interests. They voted against the American doctrine of people's rule when it might interfere with the sacred rights of the liquor traffic. Wylie was endorsed and supported and elected by the temperance forces. He cast his vote for local option.

No intelligent man expected anything different. Now, the record is there in black and white for all to see. It was there during the last campaign just as clearly, but many so-called temperance men refused to see it. The liquor men saw it and knew it and they deserve credit for their political ability.

A saloonkeeper is a saint in comparison to the church member who will parade into church on Sunday and then go to the polls on Tuesday

and vote a straight liquor ticket. With an insignificant minority of the voters of this district the liquor men won the victory. They did it through their own solid ranks and through deserters in the ranks of the opposing forces.

Will you learn the lesson? Will you recognize that local option will be decided by the people at the polls? These are the questions which come today to every Pennsylvania voter.

It's a long, long way to Tipperary. Yes, and a long, long way to civic righteousness and honest government. But Pennsylvania is destined to endure and to secure. The entrenched liquor traffic is old and decrepit and dying. Local option is young and strong and conquering. There is only one issue possible. The people shall rule. It rests with them alone to say just when they desire to rule.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

Legislative Committee, State Grange, Secures Revision of Law as Found in Act of 1913.

As the reader will remember, an Act was passed at the 1913 session of the legislature regulating weights and measures, which was annoying to the honest producer, and in fact impossible to carry out in some of its requirements. The Legislative Committee of the State Grange took action on favoring a change in the law and we herewith print the Clark Act, which is an amendment to the law. This Act was signed by the Governor on May 1st, and for the benefit of the readers of the Grange News we give it in full:

AN ACT

Regulating the sale offering for sale or exposing for sale of vegetables, grapes and fruits providing standard containers, baskets and trays therefor and imposing penalties.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that vegetables, grapes and fruits may be sold in standard containers baskets or trays if such containers, baskets or trays are made as herein designated and are of the dimensions or capacity described in this act.

Section 2. The "standard pony basket" shall be of the following dimensions inside measurement: the bottom shall be three and five-eighths inches in length, the height shall be three and seven-

eighths inches, the top shall be four and one-half inches in width and ten and five eighths inches in length.

Section 3. The "standard basket" shall be of the following dimensions: inside measurement, the bottom shall be four and three-fourths inches in width, twelve and one-fourths inches in length, the height shall be four and five-eighths inches, the top shall be six inches in width and fourteen and one-quarter inches in length.

Section 4. The "standard jumbo basket" shall be of the following dimensions: inside measurement the bottom shall be seven and one-eighth inches in width, fifteen inches in length, and height shall be six and one-eighth inches, the top shall be eight and three-fourths inches in width and seventeen and one-eighth inches in length.

Section 5. The "standard tray" shall be eighteen inches long, or all. Its head shall be seven inches high, fifteen and one-half inches long on top and thirteen and one-half inches long on the bottom, and shall be sawed or cut not over five-eighths inches thick. Its side shall be not less than six inches high. Its cover sides and bottom shall be sawed or cut not more than one-quarter inch thick.

Section 6. That whenever vegetables, grapes or fruits are sold or offered for sale in quart boxes or quart containers of any kind, the cubical contents of such boxes or containers shall be sixty-seven and one-fifth cubic inches.

Section 7. A reasonable variation in the capacity and dimensions specified shall be allowed.

(Continued on next page)

The Rural Credit League of America

The Rural Credit League of America is a national organization where all friends of rural credit can unite to assist in securing the enactment by Congress of a sound system of rural credit covering both land mortgage credit and personal credit.

The League is not committed to any particular bill. Congress having appointed a Joint Committee to consider the subject and to report to the next Congress not later than January 1, 1916, the question is now before the country. It is a subject of urgent importance for immediate consideration by farmers everywhere and by every member of Congress.

The League will therefore conduct a campaign of education and, with the assistance of the farm press and the affiliated farm organizations, will aim to make rural credit a main subject of discussion and debate in the local Granges, local Farmers' Unions, and other farm organizations throughout the nation.

In joining the League the supporter of any plan will have every opportunity the League can offer to put his plan and the arguments supporting it before the farmers of the country. Especially does the League propose that the question of government aid or no government aid shall be argued out to a definite conclusion. Which plan will receive the final endorsement of Congress will depend, first, upon the ability of its advocates to prove its superiority in open competition with other plans; and, second, upon the support it can command from the farmers of the entire country.

Membership

Membership is open to all farm owners, editors and publishers, members of Congress, and all who desire the enactment by Congress of a sound system of rural credit.

Members are of three classes: Patrons, sustaining members and members. The subscription of a Patron is one hundred dollars or more; of a sustaining member, ten dollars a year; and of a member, one dollar a year.

If you are interested in rural credit you are invited to join the League, either as a Patron, Sustaining Member, or Member. Checks should be made payable to Robert V. Van Cortlandt, Treasurer, Address, The Rural Credit League of America, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.

The League has opened headquarters jointly with The National Marketing Committee in the Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., in charge of the secretary who will furnish further information on request.

The National Marketing Committee is a national organization where all friends of better marketing facilities

MUTILATED TEXT

can unite to assist in the development of a national system, or systems, for the distribution of farm products that will serve the people of the United States as efficiently as the German system, the "Landwirtschaftsrat," serves the people of Germany.

To this end the Committee has established headquarters at Washington, D. C., and will work:

1. To create an enlightened public opinion concerning the waste and unnecessary expense in handling and distributing farm products; and to assist in bringing before the country the information secured by the Federal Office of Markets and other national and State agencies.

2. To promote and foster proper marketing organizations and methods; to encourage and secure the standardization of agricultural products; to secure proper warehouse systems; to promote expert marketing services in the several states; to secure uniformity in methods by states in inaugurating investigational and demonstrational work in marketing; and to secure changes in Federal and State laws to these ends.

3. To secure, either through appointment by the President or by Act of Congress, the establishment of a National Marketing Commission.

In the last Congress, Senator Fletcher, the President of this Committee, introduced S. J. Resolution No. 185 in the Senate, and Congressman Goodwin, of Arkansas, introduced H. J. Resolution No. 234 in the House, to provide for the adaptation to this country of the German system of marketing. Mr. David Lubin, Delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, brought to this country the idea embodied in these resolutions, and it was due to his initiative and earnest effort that The National Marketing Committee was organized.

CHOOSE GOOD TOOLS

We require a supply of tools on the farm. Our work demands that we possess various small and large instruments with which to save time and labor. The nature of these tools, of course, will depend upon the system of farming adopted, and also upon our finances to a lesser extent. Whatever our requirements, whether it be brace and bit, keyhole saw, or edge hammer, it is necessary to good and quick work that the tools be of the very highest quality.

Breaking and dulling at a time when we can ill afford time is a feature of poor tools. Tools with the right temper and quality will stand up under the tests of hard usage—when doing the tough and mean jobs. Not only must tools be tempered to dispose of the toughest materials, but they must be breakage-proof. If you are a bit-user, doubtless you have had many a bit snap off where the shank joins the twist. That's where many bits are weak. A sledge that will chip off, or conversely, bruise under use, is in the same class.

One cannot always gauge the quality of tools by simply looking at them. A test is much more reliable, and most highly tempered tools should only be purchased subject to test. Of course, many tools of this character are backed by the guarantee of the maker. Unless we purchase our tools subject to test, or backed by a guarantee, we may meet with disappointments. Subject all tools purchased to a close scrutiny in order to detect any possible flaws; look for the maker's name and guarantee, and buy only with the understanding that poor-quality tools may be returned and the purchase price refunded or an exchange effected.—I. B. Henderson in Farm, Stock, and Home.

"Bobby," said his mother, "did you wash your face before your music teacher came, as I told you?"

"Yes," said Bobby.

"And your hands?"

"Yes."

"And your ears?"

"Well, mamma," said Bobby, truthfully, "I washed the one that would be next to her."—Chicago Tribune.

Weights and Measures

Continued from preceding page

Section 8. That any container, basket or tray made in conformity to the provisions of sections two, three, four, five and six of this act, and of the capacity therein specified, need not be tagged, marked or otherwise branded to indicate the quantity of the contents or to specify the same in terms of weight, measure or numerical count. All other containers, baskets or trays not made in conformity with the provisions of this act of a different capacity from that herein specified, shall be plainly or conspicuously tagged, branded or otherwise marked on the outside of such container, basket or tray to indicate the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure or numerical count.

Section 9. That any person, firm, corporation or association, who shall pack or cause to be packed containers, baskets or trays for vegetables, grapes or fruit, and who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale such vegetables, fruits or grapes in containers, baskets, trays or measures in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before any

alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace in the proper county shall be sentenced for the first offense to pay a fine of one dollar and costs for each such container, basket or tray, and for the second offense a sum not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars and costs for each such container, basket or tray used by the same in violation of this act, and for any subsequent offense not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars and costs for each container, basket or tray so made or used by the same.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the proper city and county inspectors of weights and measures to enforce the provisions of this act.

Section 11. All other acts or parts of acts general, local or special, inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act are repealed.

Two acts were passed which have not yet been signed by the Governor. One changes the weight of time from 30 to 35 pounds and apples from 50 to 45 pounds, weight of beets is also changed, but I do not recall the weight.

The other act permits wholesalers, jobbers and commission merchants to sell goods without having the weight contents marked on the packages. If this latter act becomes a law, the weights and measure laws will apply more directly to the retailer. The conclusions as to how the law stands is that quart berry boxes containing 67 1/2 cubic inches need not be marked or contents weighed. The same is true of the baskets and trays defined in sections one, two, three, four and five. But when you sell dry measure, that is the fractions of a bushel, half bushel, peck, half peck, quarter peck, the article must weigh the part of a bushel that is required by the law. For example, a bushel of peaches weighs 48 pounds, hence a half bushel must weigh 24 pounds and a peck would weigh 12 pounds. But other kind of containers not mentioned in the act, according to latter part of section eight "shall be plainly or conspicuously tagged, branded or otherwise marked on the outside of such container, basket or tray to indicate the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure or numerical count." From this it is to be inferred that a 16-quart basket of peaches, if of the size marked on the basket, namely, 16 quarts, need not be weighed.

William J. Cressy.

Sec. Agr. Com. Pa. State Grange.

"What is a man-of-war?" said a teacher to his class.

"A cruiser," was the prompt reply.

"What makes it go?"

"Its screw, sir."

"Who goes with it?"

"Its crew, sir."—Sailor's Magazine.

What will it cost You

Not to Spray for Cabbage and Melon Aphis?

A considerable part of the \$60,000,000 annual damage to vegetable crops is caused by Aphis and other soft-bodied, sucking insects. The effective and economical spray for destroying these pests, recommended by Experiment Stations and Spraying Experts, is

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Guaranteed 40% Nicotine

Your dealer will furnish you this effective spray—1 lb. can 75c; 2-lb. can \$2.50; 10-lb. can \$10.75; making a cost of about 1 cent per gallon for the diluted solution. If he will not supply you we will send it to you, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. Write for Free Bulletin to the address below.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

40% Nicotine

The KENTUCKY TOBACCO PRODUCT CO.

INCORPORATED

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Wait! Don't Buy Any Buggy Till You Get My Bargain Book



Don't waste your money paying double profit on high-priced buggies. Save you \$25 to \$50 and send you my luxurious buggy on 30-day road test.

I have saved thousands of dollars for farmers and will save you money. Get my new proposition now. It is a big winner. I make it easy for you to own a new buggy this year. Bohon's "Blue Grass" Buggies have earned a big reputation for quality, style, and service. You'll be proud to ride in one and will save money into the bargain. "Blue Grass" Buggies sold on

Unlimited Guarantee

Backed by a \$30,000 Bond

I sell you direct from my factory. That's how I save you \$25 to \$50. There's no middle-man to tack on expenses and profits. No agents or traveling salesmen. Nothing but my Big Bargain Book—and Uncle Sam carries it anywhere in the country for a few cents postage.

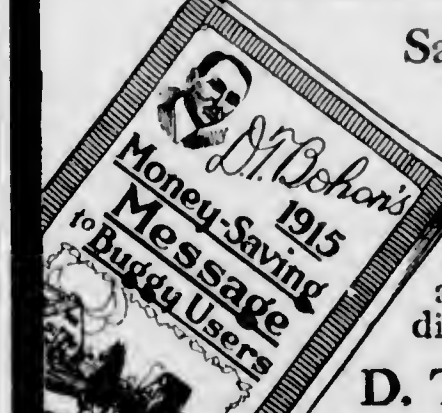
I build perfect buggies because I'm a buggy specialist. Have done nothing else for years. "Blue Grass" Buggies are made of straight grain second growth hickory. They have full wrought gears, steel braces at all points of strain and are in every way as high grade as a buggy can possibly be built.

I sell them for less because it costs me less to sell them.

Save \$25 to \$50—Send for This Free Buggy Bargain Book Free

My big book is crammed with buggy bargains. Surveys, runabouts, phaetons, etc. No matter what kind of buggy you want, you'll find one here to suit you, and at a price that goes easy on your pocketbook. I also list a complete line of single and double harness at direct-to-you prices. Write today.

D. T. BOHON 3456 Main St. Harrodsburg, Ky.



Pennsylvania Grange News

VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JUNE, 1915

No. 2

BACK TO THE FARM

Collier's in a recent issue printed a charming picture of rural life well calculated to stir the blood of the city-bred. In the foreground of a barnyard stands the well-balanced figure of the farmer who, with a look of contentment on his face, scatters food to the chickens that cluster about his feet. To the right stands the complacent cow, with a wabbly-legged calf at its side. At the watering trough by the barn door a fine span of horses is drinking. A lithe young man leans against one of the horses, as he chats with a spruce young girl who stand in the doorway with a milk pail. Sparrows are twittering on the roof of the shed by the pigpen, while two little satisfaction. The buildings look hospitable, and the people happy—commenting upon this picture, the editor says:

The estate which Forest portrays with sympathetic charm is one which every man can have for his own. All that is needed is to want it strongly enough. The Singletaxers groan, the uplifters deplore, but it still remains as true as it was in Solomon's time, that each man's best salvation lies in his own soul. Land is still free enough in America for any man who wants to—wants hard enough and long enough—to get a piece of it, set up his home and raise his family on it. Independence, children, content, comfort—most of the things which Dr. Elliot once called "the durable satisfactions of life"—are to be had by almost any man who prizes them enough.

It is true that "each man's salvation lies in his own soul." But the soul is encased in the material body upon which it depends for expression; and the material body depends upon surrounding conditions, which vary, and may be varied. The editor qualifies his statement by saying that this beautiful picture is possible for all who "want it strongly enough." But it must be apparent to the most casual observer that this required amount of determination is greater than the amount possessed by all save a few men. Science has discovered that the hook-worm robs its victims of the will to do. Who shall say that there are not other causes that weaken the will; and to weaken the will of those who would set out upon hazardous enterprises is equivalent to crippling the legs of a mountain climber. But a weakened will, while unequal to a heroic task, may yet essay an easier work. It is quite apparent that a man of bright mind, strong body and great determination, with a

There are men in the cities who would like to get on a farm. Their souls long for the free and independent life of the country, but conditions are such that few of those who investigate them make the venture; and a large part of those who do venture fail and return to the city. In the early days when land was cheap it did not so much matter about the equipment or the taxes; but now land has advanced in value till its price or rent represents the advantages of civilization, and it is only the exceptionally gifted who can withstand the toll of rent and the burden of taxation. The world has always yielded comforts to the exceptional man. It has yielded a living to the mediocre man. Why does it not, in view of all that science and invention has placed in its hands, yield comforts to the average man? It is not enough that a few can scale the mountains; we must construct a road, so that all may ascend.—The Public.

RE-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

Our Need of Confidence in the Situation That Confronts Us.

Why are the American factories not running night and day? Why are the railroads not opening up new territories and getting ready for the millions of immigrants who have already made up their minds to leave Europe as soon as the war is over?

Why are not fifty American drummers in London right now, trying to sell \$200,000,000 worth of American goods in place of the goods that were bought last year from Germany and Austria?

Why have advertisers become quitters at the time when their advertisements were most needed and most effective in cheering on the business forces of the United States?

From the European point of view the United States is a haven of peace and security and prosperity.

healthy family in sympathy with his purpose, can now go upon the land and make a success of the venture. It is equally true that the man failing of any of these requisites is likely to fail.

A hundred years ago almost any sort of a man could go upon the land and make a success. He had crude tools, and he won rude comforts, but he led a free and independent life. He worked from sunup to sundown without complaint, because that was the workday in city and country. Today, if he goes upon the land, even if he has the capital to command the necessary tools and machinery, he will find it necessary to work from sunup to sundown; and his wife who rises in time to get his breakfast, and does the family mending after supper, is busy the whole day long. When the eight-hour man in the city complains of his hesitations, the man who said farming had become a sedentary occupation because of the great quantity of machinery that has been devised, was witty rather than accurate. The farmer can, it is true, ride his plow, his harrow, his seeder, his mower, his rake, his self-binder, and various other machines; but when it comes to riding these machines, and operating other machinery as long as there is light to see, the sedentary features become less prominent. Even light work becomes heavy when continued too long.

itude and awfulness of this war, I would say to them; "Now, go back and appreciate the United States. Realize your opportunities. Don't start digging trenches when nobody is firing at you. Don't fall down when you have not been hit. Don't be blind to the most glorious chance you have ever had in your life. Go back and advertise. Get ready for the most tremendous business boom that any nation ever had. Build your factories bigger. Train more salesmen. Borrow more money. Go ahead and thank God that you are alive and that your family is alive, and that you are living in a land that is at peace at a time when nearly the whole world is at war."—Electrical World.

THE INVISIBLE FARM PROFITS

"How exceeding much is left unsaid in a government bulletin on farm profits," comments William Merriam Kouse in The Countryside Magazine for May. "Has one of these investigators ever sawed and split four-foot wood for half a day, and then sat down to a meal of crisp salt pork, boiled potatoes, and milk gravy? Evidently not. Nor has he, after that meal smoked, with a fine, full stomach, a free-drawing corn-cob pipe. Had he known even this one of the many invisible farm profits, he could not have failed to mention it."

"The statisticians do not say anything of the quality of sleep, nor do they speak of the rare and beautiful appetite for breakfast. The health increment is not touched upon. Fishing in the rain and gathering hickory-nuts are not added to the total income. And, most strange in a document where accuracy is essential, the great and immutable peace of the countryside is nowhere set down."

FARM BRED MEN IN CITIES

We do not think it overstepping the mark to say that the majority of the men in our cities who are eminent for leadership and for intellectual and moral attainments are country-born and bred. In politics and in all the learned professions, our truly great men, who are not only centers of energy but who also hold high ideals, boast of a farming ancestry. Their strength of both body and mind they owe to those vigorous, hard-working, clean-thinking men and women who tilled the soil and gloried in their work. Statistics prove that, other things being equal, longevity is greater in the country than in the city. Not but that there are notable exceptions to this rule, but these by no means disprove the fact.—Margaret Woodward in The Countryside Magazine for May.

FATAL FRANKNESS

One day, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, a seedy-looking individual in a railway carriage got into conversation with a fellow traveler. He had a good tale to tell.

"Ah, sir," he said, sadly, "I've seen changes. I was once a doctor with a large practice, but owing to one little slip, my patients began to leave me, and now I'm just living from hand to mouth."

"What was the slip?" was the natural question.

"Well, sir," replied the other, "in filling in a death certificate for a patient that had died, I absent-mindedly signed my name in the space headed, 'Cause of death!'"

High Price of Corn in Denmark

Farm and Fireside says: "Danish farmers are killing their breeding sows and sucking pigs. Cause, corn selling for \$3.15 a hundredweight."

A PRAYER.

Let me do my work each day; and if the darkened hours of despair overcome me, may I not forget the strength that confronts me in the desolation of other times. May I still remember the bright hours that found me walking over the silent hills of my childhood, or dreaming on the margin of the quiet river, when a light glowed within me, and I promised my early God to have courage amid the tempests of the changing years.

Share me from bitterness and from the sharp passions of unguarded moments. May I not forget that poverty and riches are of the spirit.

Though the world know me not, may my thoughts and actions be such as shall keep me friendly with myself.

Lift my eyes from the earth, and let me not forget the uses of the stars.

Forbid that I should judge others, lest I condemn myself. Let me not follow the clamor of the world,

but walk calmly in my path. Give me a few friends who will love me for what I am;

and keep ever burning before my vagrant steps the kindly light of hope.

And though age and infirmity overtake me, and I come not within sight of the castle of my dreams, teach me still to be thankful for life and for time's olden memories that are good and sweet; and may the evening's twilight find me gentle still.

MAX EHRMANN.

FARMERS KNOW OWN NEEDS

"On first approach, some of the farmers do not fully understand the nature of the work the extension department is undertaking." This statement is taken from the weekly report of a county agent who has been at work only a few months. More experience and more knowledge will probably lead this agent to understand that none of us can afford to be entirely sure that he fully understands the nature of the work the extension departments are undertaking. The best of them are feeling their way and are willing to learn from the farmers themselves. The agent is wisest when he is most teachable and least sure that he and the leaders of extension work know just what needs to be done and the best ways of serving farmers.—Kansas Industrialist.

Tall Travel Talk

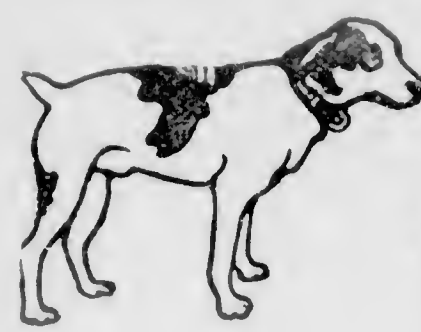
Three men, a Frenchman, an Englishman and an American, were once praising their respective railroads—for an Englishman will praise his railroads abroad, though at home it's usually a different story.

The Englishman said: "Our express trains go so fast that the telegraph poles along the lines look like a high board fence."

"Our Rapides," said the Frenchman, "go so fast that the stations along the line seem continuous, like a city street."

The American puffed at his cigar thoughtfully.

"Once, on an American express," he said, "I passed a field of carrots, a field of potatoes, a field of cabbage and a cow, and the train, going so fast—so darn fast—I thought I saw an Irish stew."



AS TO DOG LAWS

How the Animal called Dog is Regarded by its Champion and by the Sheep Owner respectively.

The Dog Champion

In the present session of the Legislature a number of dog laws have been introduced by dog haters or at the instigation of so-called representatives of the Grange, who proceed on the principle that no class of citizens in the Commonwealth have rights except the farmer. This same farmer is the most stupendous "grafter" in the Commonwealth. It is a sure thing that the farmer gets everything nowadays that is coming to him. For instance, if some farmer harbors a sheep-killing dog that kills his neighbor's sheep the farmer gets \$10.00 out of the public till for a \$4.00 sheep. These men want special legislation for dogs that will effect the rights of hundreds of owners of valuable dogs in Pennsylvania who have thousands of dollars invested in good dogs. These men are entitled to the same protection as the owner of any other kind of valuable stock that is assessed as property.

Representative Hopgood, a country legislator who comes from one of the northern tiers of counties is the most vicious and persistent of these dog haters. Vicious men like Dog-hater Hopgood do not recognize that the dog is man's best friend and has been lauded by some of the greatest statesmen and really great men the world has known for its good qualities. These same good qualities in the dog are away above men of the vicious nature of such misrepresentatives of the people as Hopgood.

The people of the State and especially the working people should relegate such narrow-minded, lopsided men to private life. They are not fit to represent a great Commonwealth like Pennsylvania, where the rights of every man, rich or poor, should have recognition.—Editorial Labor World.

The Sheep Owner

April 22, 1915.
Editor Labor World, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to an editorial in your periodical of recent issue entitled "Dog Laws". You will, I hope, pardon one who, although classed as a "stupendous grafter" by your editorial and twice driven out of the sheep business by having his flocks destroyed and demoralized by sheep killing dogs—yet never received a cent of damage—for saying a word in defence of the sheep business.

First, I will leave it with yourself as to which of the two animals, sheep or dogs, supposing a choice was necessary, you would consider the more valuable to a working man for the maintenance of life, comfort and therefore, happiness? It is all very well to talk of the dog being "Man's best friend", but if through the exercise of his natural trait to kill he destroys what otherwise might sustain the life of his owner, would you not ask deliverance from such friendship?

Sheep men are not asking anything of dog owners other than that the dogs be subject to the same restrictions that other livestock such as sheep, cattle, horses and hogs are compelled to observe; viz, that dogs be restrained from trespass upon the lands of others and the owners held responsible for any damage, just as he is now held responsible for his other livestock; nothing more. That the dog is dangerous, not only to sheep and other livestock but to man under certain conditions, you must acknowledge; and for this reason should be restricted in his liberty. I have no sympathy with any attempt to force any person, whether a citizen or an alien, to forego the pleasure or satisfaction of owning a dog or a

dozen dogs; but for any man, citizen or alien, to demand that he shall keep as many dogs as he pleases under such conditions as to make them a menace to the public welfare and to the rights of other people engaged in a legitimate and beneficial industry is, I believe you will concur with me, absolutely unjust. You strike the nail exactly on the head when you say dog owners are "entitled" to the same protection as the owners of any other kind of valuable stock assessed as property." They are Washington County has on file, damage claims of \$13,000 with the fund from dog tax for their payment exhausted. The assessor's list shows 7882 dogs in the county; \$22 increase in the last year. Owing to the lax administration of the present dog law, this is perhaps about half the dogs in the county. The number of sheep has, as reported by the Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department, decreased 52 per cent. in the last ten years. In 1876 to 1880 there was on an average a half million sheep in the county and we have rough hilly land that would easily support more than that number without interfering with the production of other crops and livestock as at present. You can see what a loss to the consumer the process of curtailment of the farmers' product of wool for clothing and meat for food when considered in the aggregate as it affects the sheep industry everywhere and how its correction can be looked forward to as a means to relieve the working people, as well as the farmer, whose land and what it produces is all that he has.

You are an advocate of justice and a square deal for laboring people. We farmers ask for justice and a square deal on the dog question. Organized labor should be with unorganized labor here. Every owner of a garden, I think should object to his cabbage patch being used as a dumping ground for his neighbor's sprinkling machine, don't you? If you consider that 20 per cent. of the income of labor is spent for food composed of animal products it would seem that any legislation that would tend to increase those products and therefore, cheapen them, would benefit labor. Viewed as an economic proposition, the dog is a parasite he produces not and spins not, yet he eats as various estimates have it, from \$18 to \$50 of provisions yearly, besides what he destroys and pollutes, thus rendering it waste or unfit for use. Laboring people can not afford to allow themselves to be deceived into a maudlin sentimentality to the extent that they lose sight of facts as they really and truly exist.

I write this letter as no criticism of your opinion of any person or subject and as neither a friend or enemy of the dog; simply because I believe that you, when you know the facts as they really exist in this locality, will see that there is another side to the dog question and that "it is not what you or I want, but what is right" that should go.

Pardon for intruding upon your time.
Respectfully yours,
ROBT. M. CARRONS.

ONE MISSING

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine:

"Respected Sir:—I went yesterday to the swine show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

If you can't help a hungry man any other way, ask him "why he didn't eat more while he had it?"

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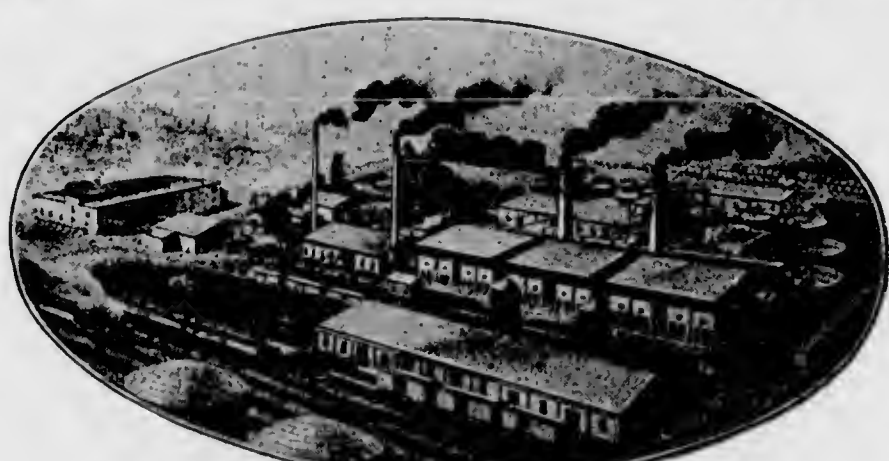
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A Tribute to the Robin Redbreast.

Could you, upon demand, with your eyes closed, reach to mind, and describe accurately enough for identification purposes, Robin Redbreast, the cheerful companion of everybody, everywhere?

Put to the test at a dinner recently not one of the diners could depict Mr. Redbreast in a way to set him apart from his bird fellows. And yet, Robin is the most common and familiar of our birds, recommended by ornithologists as a convenient size for comparison with other natives of Birddom. His clear song is held up in the beginner in bird study as a standard of comparison by which the student may learn to distinguish the songs of other species.

If you have any sentiment left in your soul, at the mention of his magic name you will fly away with Robin Redbreast to the land of your lost youth, where old-fashioned sweet-smelling posies bloom in the doorway, and on the limb of the old apple tree, close by the open window, you will hear him persistently calling again and again—far too early in the morning—"Cheerily-cheerup, cheerily-cheerup."

Is he not worth saving for his beauty and good cheer alone?

Besides being a general good fellow Robin is a most useful and industrious citizen. Mr. Robin demands very fine grasses with which to line his cozy nest, and when the baby Robins arrive, they have such enormous appetites it keeps both Mr. and Mrs. Robin on the jump to supply their steady demand for fresh earthworms.

The Robins include in their daily menu, white grubs, beetles, cutworms, grasshoppers, crickets, moths, ants, wasps, caterpillars, larvae of the gipsy-moth, the brown-tail moth, the forest-tent moth, canker-worms, leaf-eating and wood-boring beetles, wireworms and army-worms. It has been noted that when Robins are scarce, the army-worm advance, and on the coming of numbers of the

Robins, the army-worm disappears.

Most laborers ask more than board and lodging for their toil. For all his useful services (for which Robin only asks food and shelter, and hushes these for himself) some selfish and ungrateful folk begrudge the faithful little worker the bit of fruit he gathers now and then for himself and family. Uncle Sam is authority for the statement that the industrious American Robin really prefer wild fruit when they can get it, and advises the man who wants his orchard free from insects, to allow a few trees for the birds or plant some wild mulberries for these profitable tenants of field and orchard. The Russian mulberries, which ripen the same time as cherries, are preferred by the Robins to cultivated fruit.

"What barbarous waste and cruelty," we cry, when we read that the Roman Emperor, Domitian, spent \$25,000 for a single dish made of the tongues of rare singing birds. Yet in this era of boasted culture and civilization, there are those among us who take unregarded Robins from their nests and fry them for food. In parts of the South, natives have been known to kill as many as 100 a day of the migrating Robins. In two states at present self-interested persons are trying to abolish the protective migratory law declared unconstitutional, and in some states the state of repeal.

That's why, if you will listen closely for it, you will notice that the song of the Robin Redbreast has a note of sadness in it this spring. His plaintive notes are appealing to you to help save what are left of his folks before it is too late.

You can do this by signing the following pledge, written after Robin's own heart, and sending it in to THE LIBERTY BELL BIRD CLUB, The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. when you will receive, without cost, the badge-button of a large band who are working for bird protection.

Unshackle The Postal Savings Bank

The following article was sent to us by a New Jersey farmer as a matter of inquiry. It would seem as though the Postal Savings Banks should be enabled to render a larger service to the public than they now do and we print these suggestions for Amendments for our members to think over and to discuss to the end that we may be able to know from time to time what to suggest as the proper means of giving to the people of the country a banking and currency system that will be used for developing business instead of controlling it by the control of the sources of credit.—Ed.

Unshackle the Postal Savings Bank! Whatever else the President and Congress may do for the farmer, mechanic or consumer, let them do justice in connection with the Postal Savings Bank, which, "unshackled," will be of far greater and more universal service than even the Parcel Post.

WITNESS FACTS—About 500,000 of the provident poor, mostly of the foreign, the timid, the ignorant, have thus far deposited in the Postal Savings Bank over \$60,000,000, for which they receive less than half the fair earnings of their money—only 2 per cent. per annum. Other Savings Bank pay 3½ and 4 (and earn more).

If this will pass as "honest" on the part of Uncle Sam, will it pass as "honorable"?

Not one farmer in ten thousand, or American mechanic, or other worker, receives any service from the Bank—because too intelligent to accept half their just due for deposits. None of them can borrow from the Bank, on any terms, on any security,

no matter how good. Only Bankers can get the money—at 2½ per cent. interest, while farmers pay an average of about 8 per cent. including fees, etc.

Does this represent justice, or "sense," on the part of Uncle Sam? While in all here following there is nothing directly sought but simple justice for depositors, incidental results would finance the farmer and curb the Money Power and the Trusts, possibly more than any or all other legislation, without hampering legitimate business at all, or working any injustice.

GIVE JUSTICE—Let Congress amend the Postal Savings Bank law, providing as follows:

AMENDMENT 1—That hereafter the Postal Bank pay, not 2 per cent. interest as now, but whatever the depositors earn.

This and No. 2 will take from Bankers from five billion to possibly ten billion dollars, or more of not their money, but the people's own money, mostly in small sums, putting it into the people's own (Postal) bank, to be loaned to the people, or to the bankers—to the highest bidder—earning depositors safely over 5 per cent. may be over 6, instead of 2 per cent. as now. Building and Loan Associations get about 7 per cent. on about a billion dollars.

AMENDMENT 2—That deposits be loaned, not to bankers only, at 2½ per cent., as now, but to the highest bidder, giving ample security.

AMENDMENT 3—That 50 per cent. (or more?) of deposits may be loaned on farms and other productive real estate (as in other Savings Banks) at 5 (or other) per cent. plus premiums offered by highest bidder.

No. 3 would enormously stimulate farming and other industry and so help to cut the cost of living. It is not class legislation, for all owners of real estate (Building and Loan

clients, et al.) have equal opportunity.

AMENDMENT 4—That balance of deposits, less ample working reserve, be loaned on "gilt edge convertible collateral," on call, and on 1, 2, 3 to 6 or 12 months' time, at interest offered by the highest bidder. At least 5 per cent. of deposits could be safely loaned, enormously increasing loanable funds. No "runs," ever, on this bank. "Tom" may want his money (to spend—not for "fear") but "Dick" and "Harry," experience shows, always deposit more than "Tom" draw out.

AMENDMENT 5—That (needless) bookkeeping of individual accounts be eliminated. Certificates of Deposit (as now) being issued to bearer, or to order (for \$25 or over), as depositors prefer.

AMENDMENT 6—That Certificates (over \$5 or \$10?) pay compound interest (as paid by nearly all other banks) payable with Certificate on presentation, not sooner than three months from date (no interest if paid earlier.)

AMENDMENT 7—That all limitations as to amounts which may be deposited be removed.

Nos. 5, 6 and 7 will remove cunning obstacles which now tend (and were intended) to discourage instead of invite deposits, as do all other banks; also remove the present unjust and foolish discrimination against the thrifty as compared with the less prosperous depositors.

These (small) Certificates would pass from hand to hand, instead of so-called "money," would pull from people's pockets, "stockings," drawers, vaults, etc., over a billion dollars now in any bank, which would be loaned and re-deposited, and loaned again, and so multiplied many times (as money has always been since banks were invented). Would crowd out of existence all other paper money (depositors, instead of bankers, as now, getting interest earned); also crowd out of demand all coin except convenient "change." They would not be "flat money," nor even "inflation"—they represent real deposits, payable in gold, if wanted—but it would be rarely—rarely wanted, because Certificates earn interest and gold does not.

AMENDMENT 8—That every post office (and every letter carrier?) receipt for money and secure and deliver from larger Issuing Cities, the Certificates wanted by depositors.

AMENDMENT 9—That existing Savings Banks (which desire it) be taken over, or made Branches, on fair terms.

No. 8 would draw in small (im)mense, total sums from millions of depositors who do not now patronize any bank.

The whole provides "government guarantee of deposits" (in Postal Bank) that is legitimate—"sense"—by its competition compelling all banks to give satisfactory assurance of safety, satisfactory interest, to secure or retain, their own deposits.

None of the foregoing really "antagonizes" existing banks. They have their excellent use. They are, simply, not the only "it" in finance. Their own money, and their depositors' (who have the right of choice of banks) money is still at their command for vast, legitimate, beneficent use and enterprise, such as the Postal Bank can not "tackle," except by way of loans on good security.

One on the Fish

"Doin' any good?" asked the curious individual on the bridge.

"Any good?" answered the fisherman in the creek below. "Why, I caught 40 bass out o' here yesterday."

"Say, do you know who I am?" asked the man on the bridge.

The fisherman replied that he did not.

"Well I am the county fish and game warden."

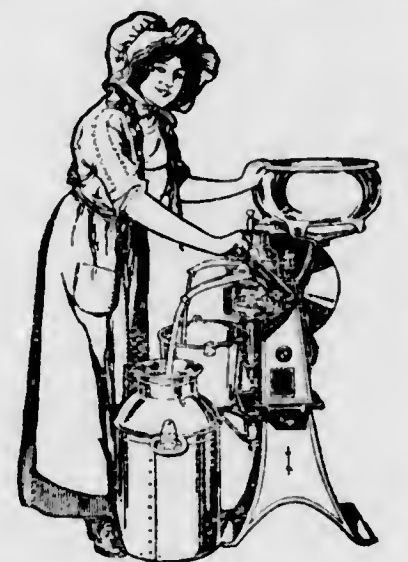
The angler, after a moment's thought exclaimed, "Say, do you know who I am?"

"Well, I'm the biggest liar in eastern Indiana," said the crafty angler, with a grin.

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WAYSIDE GLEANINGS

Lieut.-Colonel Fynn, in War Cry

It is only by being patient that we possess our own souls; no one of us has any right to judge another, or to criticize another's ways unkindly; our aim should be to help one another, and the best way to do this is to live the Golden Rule. Never get out of patience because others do not agree with you or your way of thinking. Remember, it is only in your patience that you possess your own soul.

God's way is the way of justice and truth and love to man, and pity and righteousness, and that these should prevail. His way is the way in which we find the simple qualities of human nature and the common relations of men to men most honored, loved and supported, in which love of home, gentle society, peaceful life, freedom of thought and life and just judgment are made easy and safe—not for ourselves only, but for all those with whom we have to do.

We should consecrate the great things of life to God. We should consecrate the vital and essential forces. We should consecrate the things which we feel truly impelled to give. We should make a definite consecration, item by item. We should give to God not only the things which are largely within our own violation, but the things which concern us and yet are beyond our control.

If you want to do a lot of good in the world in a way quite inexpensive to yourself, and even tending to your own enrichment, try expressing a kindly appreciation of others and their abilities. You make it hard for other people to do their best when you show disrespect and small esteem for their efforts. It is possible to grit one's teeth and clench one's fist and say, "I'll win out yet!" but he is a hero who will do it, and we are not all heroes. A Disraeli may stand defeated and yet say, with flashing eyes, "The day will come when you will hear me!" but dozens of other men will step defeated and go, to hide crushed head and humbled heart, where no one will ever hear them again. Count it the black frost of endeavor. The finer the spirit the more it feels a sneer.

Big Profits to be Made in Horse Breeding

Professor Carl W. Gay, of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, is calling the attention of the American farmer and horse breeder to an article in a recent number of the "Breeder's Gazette," in which the effect of the war upon the supply of horses in Europe is discussed. We quote from the Gazette: "The great scarcity all over western Europe when the war is ended will be of hard mature horses, six and seven years and upwards, suitable for town and city work. In spite of the high prices it will be very difficult to fill the demand. The American farmer should keep more mares and work and breed from them wherever possible. This is the time to begin for those not already in the game. This great war has proved one thing—that the horse is indispensable and always will be."

**Stevensville Grange, No. 1548 of Bradford County, is still on the job. An entertainment was recently given which was well attended and netted the Grange a good sum. This spring the grange has purchased a large sprayer, which is run by one of the members. It has proved very popular in the neighborhood, members and non-members employing it in their orchards. At a recent meeting three applications were received and more are expected soon.

JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr.

and his wife Betsy Jane have some animated discussions on writing books, the Navy and Woman's Suffrage. She gives Orders.

Says She: "John, I am going to write a book."

Says He: "What on earth are you going to write about, Betsy Jane?"

Says She: "You remember, John, the article in last month's Grange News, where you advertised to the world that I had corn?"

Says He: "Yes I remember, but what has that to do with writing a book?"

Says She: "Everything in the world. That article brought me several hundred letters from members of the grange in corn cures, and I thought it would pay me to have them put up in book form. I was really surprised to hear from so many patrons. This shows that they are read more important, they take an interest in the sufferings of other patrons. Sister Lyons wrote me a funny recipe for corns, but after finding out her mistake, she corrected it. It appears that she got a new servant girl, and thought she would advise her how to prepare the pickles which had been put down for future use from last summer's crop. So she wrote that the pickles should be put in a crock, water poured over them, and set on the stove to simmer gently for a few hours. Well, you know of Sister Lyons' kindness. She was thinking about my corns and she wrote out a cure for them, and as she was leaving to address a grange meeting, I presume she was hurried up by her husband, as husbands are so apt to do, and in a mistake she put the pickle recipe in my envelope, handed my corn cure to the servant girl, and had it not been for a neighbor visiting the Lyons' home a few hours later, there would have been a sorry mess of plastered up pickles with corn medicine all over them, and I would have been sitting on the back part of a stove simmering my corns; that is, if I could have stood it. But happily, the mistake was discovered in time and Sister Lyons sent the correct corn recipe."

Says He: "Well, Betsy Jane, go ahead and publish your book. It will make interesting reading at any rate."

and may cure some corns at the same time. I hope you will follow up some of the recipes and get shut of your corn fields."

Says She: "John, You need not advertise my corn much more. Hereafter you please keep our ailments out of the papers. This is not all the trouble that the April article in Grange News brought on. You remember the little notice you had in there about advertising yourself as a woman suffrage speaker which I did not very much approve of. This evidently caught the eye of our old friend, Wilmer Atkinson, of the Farm Journal, who is president of a league to secure votes for women, and he wrote me saying that it was a mistake not to let my husband talk for Woman Suffrage. He said the grange was the first organization to admit women to equal rights to men in our great fraternal farm organization, and we should lead in this cause."

Says He: "Well, what did you do to our friend Atkinson?"

Says She: "John, I wrote him quite a long letter, told him that I approved of what he said, that I was a strong advocate of Woman's Suffrage, and gave him some of my reasons. One is, that I would like to have a vote to put some of our little Congressmen out of business. I have been reading that a young snip of a Congressman who is trying to attract attention by saying that we must have a bigger navy. I would like the women of the nation to have a vote, for I know they would retire such light-headed statesmen to the rear. We are wasting millions on our navy, and I can prove it that we have practically no navy."

Says He: "Hold on, Betsy Jane, I want you to be more careful about what you say—no navy; how can you prove it? Go ahead; I want to hear it."

Says She: "John, that is easy to prove. You are reading the papers, and the Republicans say that our navy is of no account. Now, the Democrats were only two years in office, did not destroy any ships, and built a lot of new ones. When the

Republicans were in power, the Democrats said the navy did not amount to anything. Isn't that proof enough that our navy is no good? What is the use of spending over a hundred millions a year on a navy that is of no use? That is not all. We go into partnership with the liquor business to collect this amount of money to waste on a navy that is proven to be no good. In getting this money, we pauperize many families, bury many thousands every year in a drunkard's grave, and pile up misery; and for all this sacrifice, we get nothing. You men have been voting for years and years, and get no results; is it not time to let the women have a vote and see whether they can do to better conditions?"

Says He: "Betsy, I am afraid you got off the track. What did you write to Bro. Atkinson in reply to his question?"

Says She: "About your talking for Woman Suffrage. I wrote him that I had changed my mind; that since the men were helpless to do things, I would agree to let you go and make speeches for Woman Suffrage, and that I was going to write some of the speeches for you."

Says He: "Betsy Jane! I am surprised and pleased."

Says She: "I also wrote him that I would write to the State Master to add your name to the list of Grange speakers, and your subject would be 'Votes for Women.'"

A brother Patron writes the News that he hopes when mention is made of Grange the name of the county is given in which the Grange is located, as this would make "more pleasant reading," and help in gaining more valuable information. This view is shared in by the editor, and he hopes that all correspondents bear this in mind.

Mr. Granger, I suggest that you drop us a card for prices of Holstein Bull Calves of some class at a low price. B. F. JONES & SON, South Monroeville, Pa.

LIGHTNING RODS 6¢ per ft. Best quality. Buy direct. Freight prepaid. C. O. D. and 30 days' trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Complete installing directions. Valuable catalog free. ROBINSON & SEIDEL CO., Box 72, Washingtonville, Pa.

LARGE Poultry and Mail Order Weekly. 10 weeks 10¢; add 1¢ a word. Herald, Box 619, Beaver Springs, Pa.

FOR SALE—The Grange News has just secured several hundred cook books. There are about 100 pages of splendid recipes, household hints, etc. Printed in large type and completely indexed. These books originally sold for 25¢, but we are permitted to now sell them at 10¢ a copy while they last. Address: BOOK DEPARTMENT, Pennsylvania Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey calves at Farmer's prices. J. A. Megargell, Orangeville, Pa.

KEYSTONE POULTRY FOODS

will produce that splendid vigor, stamina, and egg production in your flock that makes profit roll way up. Export poultrymen use them year after year—and will accept no substitute. Proper food ingredients, properly mixed—clean pure, wholesome. Guaranteed exactly as represented. Write for free sample and catalog of the line of Keystone Poultry, Pigeon and Chick Foods. TAYLOR BROS., 16 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Bull Calves from officially tested dams. Write for prices, pictures and pedigrees. Walter M. Crittenden, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GRASS SEED AND GERMAN MILLET—All kinds of Clover, Alfalfa, Northern Grown Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, and Orchard Grass. Clipper Panning Mill and Cotton Seedless Sacks. Write for prices and state kind of seed wanted. C. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM—Brooders of thoroughbred stock. Guernsey cattle, Poland China and Chester White swine, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. C. H. DILDINE & SONS, Props., Orangeville, Pa.

WRITE US ABOUT THE WATER CONDITIONS on your place. Let us solve your pumping problem at least cost with the DRAWBATH HYDRAULIC RAM. Write now for illustrated booklet and directions. Harrisburg Hydraulic Machinery Co., 37 Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

President Wilson's Hopes for America

The Chief Executive of this nation enjoys the reputation of writing the best state papers ever composed, the following delivered at the opening of the Pan-American Financial Conference being a model in thought and language.

"There can be no sort of union or interest if there is a purpose of exploitation on the part of any person connected with a great conference of this sort. We are not, therefore, trying to make use of each other, but we are trying to be of use to one another."

"It is very surprising to me, it is even a source of mortification that a conference like this should have been so long delayed, that it should never have occurred before, that it should have required a crisis of the world to show the Americans how truly they were neighbors to one another. If there is any one happy circumstance, gentlemen, arising out of the present distressing circumstances of the world it is that it has revealed us to one another; it has shown us what it means to be neighbors. And I cannot help harboring the hope, the very high hope, that by this commerce of minds and one another as well as commerce in goods, we may show the world in part the path to peace."

"It would be a very great thing if the Americans could show the world permanent peace. The way to peace for us, at any rate, is manifest. It is the kind of rivalry which does not involve aggressions. It is the knowledge that men can be of the greatest service to one another and nations of the greatest service to another when the jealousy between them is merely a jealousy of excellence, and when the basis of their intercourse is friendship. There is only one way in which we wish to take advantage of you and that is by making better goods, if we can, than you do, and so spurring you on, if we might, by so handling you a jealousy as that to excel us."

"I am so keenly aware that the basis of personal friendship in this competition in excellence that I am perfectly certain that this is the only basis for the friendship of nations, this hands-on rivalry, this rivalry in which there is no dislike, this rivalry in which there is nothing but the hope of a common elevation in great enterprises which we can undertake in common."

"There is one thing that stands in our way among others—for you are more conversant with the circumstances than I am; the thing I have chiefly in mind, is the physical lack of means of communication, the lack of vehicles, the lack of ships, the lack of established routes of trade—the lack of those things which are necessary if we are to have true commercial and intimate commercial relations with one another; and I am perfectly clear in my judgment that if private capital cannot soon enter upon the adventure of establishing these physical means of communication, the government must undertake to do so."

HOW PAT GOT EVEN

Pat was over in England working up his coat off. There were two Englishmen laboring on the same railroad, so they decided to have a joke with the Irishman. They painted a donkey's head on the back of Pat's coat, and watched to see him put it on. Pat, of course, saw the donkey's head on his coat and turning to the Englishmen, said: "Which of yez wiped yer face on me coat?"—Home and Farm.

COULDN'T BE PASTEURIZED

Mrs. B. had been getting poor milk from a certain dairy, and in hopes of bettering conditions she called up another milk company and asked if they had good milk.

"Yes, madam," was the reply, "we sell pasteurized milk and cream."

"Now, you can't tell me that," she replied indignantly. "Everybody knows there isn't any pasture in Minnesota in January."—Milk Trade Journal.

"THE BEST MAN"

A few seasons ago, says a prominent crew coach in Outing, two men were competing closely for a seat in the "Varsity" boat. One day I called them together and said:

"Just now you two men are working equally well in the boat, but one has a better scholarship standing than the other, and to me that seems to indicate that one of you has a little more personal pride than the other."

As a matter of fact, the man who was not up to the scratch in his work was a bit the better of the two, as far as smoothness in the boat was concerned. I thought the incident might cause him to pick up in his classes. It did not. When the time came to make a final selection of the eight I again called the pair in to see me.

"It's still hard to decide between you two. I would just as soon have you throw a coin to decide the winner," I said.

The man with the poor scholarship record was the first to speak.

"That's all right with me," he said.

The other man thought for a minute, I saw his mouth go tight. Then he said:

"No, sir, that doesn't suit me. One of us must be the best man. I want to know which, and to know why I am not the best man."

Some people would probably have thought the fellow conceited, but not if they knew what it means for a youngster to put in months and months of hard training for a crew. The second man was of a quiet type, but after he spoke I knew the thing that every coach is most anxious to find out—that he was the kind who would be pulling hardest when his lungs were feeling like bursting in that last hard half mile. You can guess which man got the place. The man who did not was too easily satisfied.

Crop Conditions

The Pennsylvania area devoted to oats is two per cent greater than last year according to the latest report of the State Bureau of Agricultural Statistics. There are 109,460 acres being cultivated for this grain now.

General improvement in crop conditions over last month is reported. The improvement in wheat is two per cent. In general however, conditions are slightly below the average for the last ten years.

Forest Fire Losses

Nearly 240,000 acres of woodland were destroyed by the forest fires that swept the state seven weeks ago and which caused Governor Brumbaugh to call on all able bodied citizens to lend their aid in extinguishing. According to the reports made by the State Forestry Department 25,000 of these acres belong to the State. The total loss is placed at \$570,000. The State spent \$17,500 in fighting the fires. Several reports are yet to be received but in the main they are of smaller fires.

WHAT HE HAD LOST

During a marriage ceremony in Scotland recently, of which a London paper tells, the bridegroom looked extremely wretched and he got so fidgety, standing first on one foot and then on the other, that the "best man" decided he would find out what the trouble was.

"What's up Jack?" he whispered.

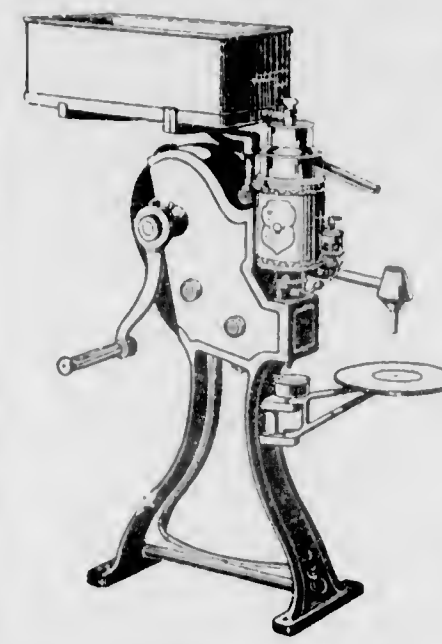
"Have ye lost the ring?"

"No," answered the unhappy one, with a woeful look. "The ring's safe enough; but, man, I've lost my enthusiasm."—Exchange.

BULL DIDN'T FEAZE HIM

"Don't go near that old fellow in the pasture, sonny," the farmer warned the fresh-air child. "He's terribly fierce."

"I tried him out a'ready," the lad replied. "He ain't half as fierce as an automobile in the city. Got any bears or lions around here?"—Exchange.



THE UNITED STATES

A MODERN

NOT A

"Disc" Separator

MODERN—Because Not "Disc" Type

When you buy the "United States" you get a Cream Separator with modern improvements. Separators of the disc type were originated many years ago. No recent improvements of importance have been made on them.

MODERN—Because Latest Patents.

U. S. Separators are manufactured under the most recent patents on separators that are effective. All basic "disc" separator patents are old and have expired. This accounts for the unrestricted use of this type by many manufacturers.

MODERN—Because of Vertical Blade System.

The "vertical blade" skimming device and the "disc" skimming device are the two systems mostly used in cream separators. The vertical blade system, as used in U. S. Separators, completely overcomes the defects found in disc bowls. The vertical blade is the modern system, and fully protected by patents.

MODERN—Because no Central Core in Bowl.

The U. S. bowl has an open center, without cumbersome central core, split wing or disc, on or between which cream lodges. U. S. bowls flush perfectly.

Send for our complete, new 1915 catalogue.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.

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Bellows Falls, Vt.

Portland, Ore.
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WAITING FOR YOU

Yes, waiting for every farmer or farmer's son—any industrious American who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is higher but her farm land just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From \$15 to \$20 per Acre

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

F. A. HARRISON,

210 North Third St., HARRISBURG, PA.

Canadian Government Agent.

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Editor-in-Chief

JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.

Associate Editors

WM. T. CREAM, Catawissa, Pa.

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Wysox

MRS. NETTIE E. AITMAN, Thompsonstown, Pa.

HANNAH MCK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.

Managing Editor

Business Manager

MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

In this issue of Grange News is to be found the List of Picnic Speakers for this season. The State Grange will pay one-half of the transportation and one-half of the per diem of three dollars a day for one speaker for each picnic. Where it is possible Granges should either arrange their date to suit the speaker's itinerary so that traveling expense can be avoided; or, else get together with other Granges and arrange several picnics in series so that the speaker can attend them all in one trip. Don't put off until a couple of weeks before your picnic to get a speaker.

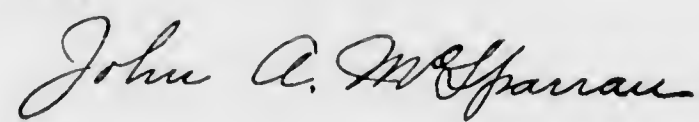
Some of our advertisers are saying that they do not get the answers from our people that they have a right to expect. We cannot account for this for the reason that our circulation is almost entirely among those who are using the very materials that are advertised in our paper.

We want our members to do this if they will. First, if you have bought things advertised in this paper write them and tell them that you saw the ad. here and tell them how you like what you have bought; and second if you want what our advertisers are selling write them and find out their prices and tell them of your seeing their ad. in our paper. This is your paper and you can make it stronger financially if you will do this small though important service.

We are still receiving letters from members asking for a key to the unwritten work. Again, I say there is no key. The lower part of the letter that accompanied the book is a form for the return letter that you are to date, sign and return to me acknowledging the receipt of the book. Take your Key to Pomona and State Meetings and you will soon learn to read it.

Many inquiries of one kind or other come to the Master's office. These are often answered on the same paper. There is no discourtesy intended nor is the Master's office out of paper, but by keeping the answer and question together on same paper the danger of misunderstanding is often reduced, and valuable time is saved when mails are heavy and work plenty.

Fraternally,



Worthy Master.

PROPHECY vs. PERFORMANCE

If the prophecies that are made at the opening of each session of the Legislature were placed side by side with the actual record of accomplishments at its close it would make interesting reading. The promise of progress and of constructive legislation are emblazoned upon the public press and the relief of the people from the burden of taxation and the regulation of unscrupulous big business is the keynote of the legislator's dreams. But when it is all over the

Legislator retires with a feeling of brain-fog and the people of the State breathe a sigh of relief that the result was no worse than it was.

A great many pernicious measures were introduced and the legislature deserves credit for turning many of them down, and some measures of public good were passed, among which are: Child Labor law; Workmen's Compensation; (though I fear not in constitutional shape to exempt non-hazardous occupations);

Dog laws for the protection of sheep; Law allowing use of convicts on roads and to make things for use of state; but the farmer, as usual, comes out at the little end of the horn.

The burden of taxation, now so great upon real estate, has been made still heavier by the addition of the expense of the primary election to the account of the counties, and indirectly by the creation of many new offices, the cost of which cuts the appropriations for schools and roads. The limit of outrage upon a long suffering population is seen in the road legislation of this session by which the control of our township roads is left centered for the 90 per cent of appropriation for the 90 per cent of dirt roads in the State for the next two years. It is true that \$1,500,000 was appropriated for the back pay to the townships, but with the proviso incorporated in the bill that the bonus for the next two years is dropped. As this money is a debt the state owes to the townships there remains not one cent of State appropriation for township roads for these two years. It was the understanding when the township road law was passed that the townships were to receive the bonus, consideration of the substitution of the cash road tax for the work tax and also to relieve real estate to that extent from the unjust burden of taxation. But instead, the cost of management under the new township road laws has been increased and that increased cost of management and the loss of the dirt road appropriation added to the shifting of the primary election expenses of half a million dollars, plus the increased pay given to election officers will increase the taxes on the farms of the state at least one mill or one dollar valuation. A direct tax of one-half mill on real estate for road purposes was seriously considered. This, of course, would have raised a storm, but by indirection they have more than doubled this rate on farm property.

On the other hand, the State Highway System gets the following: nearly one million to run the Highway Department, \$5,000,000 for State Roads, \$500,000 for State Aid Roads, \$300,000 for purchasing toll roads and \$100,000 for a National Pike, or almost \$3,000,000 for 10,000 miles of road and in the closing days of session passed another \$50,000,000 bond issue resolution.

What can be said in justification of such treatment to the country people the State? Can this be called tax reform? In this issue we had hoped to record the votes of the legislators upon several important measures, but the inability to secure the vote on the Bond Issue in time necessitated withholding this over until the July number.

In future issues these questions will be further discussed.

GOOD WORK STARTED IN IDAHO.

We are glad to note that good work has been started in Idaho in relation to the question of marketing farms and farm crops. I think the Grange in Idaho had much to do with the working out of this plan, as Bro. Harland was on the committee and if I mistake not W. G. Sholtz who has charge of the department is also a granger.

In the bill to establish a re-organization of the department of agriculture in Pennsylvania, this question was included and the making of such a division was cited as part of the work of the commission. This bill, however, met up with such constitutional difficulties, or possibly opposition from personal ambition hiding behind the constitution that we are not certain at this writing whether the bill as finally passed really amounts to much. Our interest in this matter was simply to create efficiency by a more compact and defined organization and we hope that the bill passed is at least a step in the right direction.

WANTED--A BOY.

Under "Lindenhurst Farm Notes" by Brother Kester, in the Pennsylvania Farmer, of May 1st, appears the following which I think is worth reproducing:

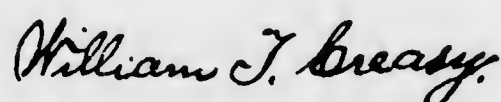
"Wanted—A Boy"

"A young man 16 to 20 years can find steady employment and a good home on the farm of and of good habits. Wages, \$20 per month."

This advertisement ran three successive weeks in a local paper and no applicants had appeared the last time I talked with the farmer. The man is a good, intelligent farmer. The home is first-class in every way and the farm is equipped with all kinds of machinery.

The other morning as I was on my way to the office I noticed a great crowd half a block away on Chestnut Street. Traffic was at a standstill and several policemen could be seen. Thinking that something serious had occurred I walked over to see what was the trouble. I saw in an office window the sign "Wanted—A Boy; \$4 per week." The crowd was 100 or 125 boys, 16 to 18 years of age, clamoring at the door, each hoping that he would be the lucky one. So persistent were they that three policemen were not able to keep the sidewalk clear. A mounted policeman rode his horse up and down, straight ahead and side ways in the peculiar way policemen have in forcing a crowd, but it was no use. The boys stayed on the job until one was chosen, then the others dispersed.

This is nothing new, it is just what has been going on for the last 40 years, and what is true as to the boy is true of the girl, all anxious to get to the overcrowded city. It would seem to me that this would furnish an excellent text for some of our writers, especially those who are interested to help agriculture, to explain why this rush away from the farm. Perhaps some of the young people would answer as a young farmer boy answered me several years ago when I asked him why are you leaving your father's farm when you have such an excellent home, and all the modern conveniences and appliances that can be found anywhere? He answered: "I have been watching Dad and he is doing too much work for the money he is getting. That is the reason why I am leaving the farm."



TAKE AN INTEREST IN THE HIGHER DEGREES

Pomona Master, D. A. Myers, reports that they expect to have 100 in the class for the fifth degree at their next meeting of Pomona in Clarion county.

It is rather strange that so many members of the order do not seem to take any interest in the higher degrees. These degrees are beautiful in the lessons that they teach and they are usually put on in good shape so that the lessons are brought out well. Then, too, these degrees bring one in touch with new associations and new phases of Grange work and makes the member a more complete Granger. We hope to hear of all the members in the fourth degree are on the way to become Priests of Demeter.—Ed.

IDAHO STATE GRANGE

Proposed Amendment to Section 1 of Article 20 of the Constitution of the State of Idaho

(The section as at present appearing in the constitution is printed in light face type, the proposed amendment following in bold face type.)

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of each of the two houses, voting separately, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, when the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State at the next general election, and cause the same to be published without delay for at least six consecutive weeks, prior to said election, in not less than one newspaper of general circulation published in each county. The people, however, reserve to themselves the right to propose amendments to this Constitution and the Legislature shall enact such laws as are necessary to carry this provision into effect. If a majority of the electors voting on any proposed amendment or amendments shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

Approved by
DOW DUNNING, President Idaho Direct Legislation League.

S. J. KLEPPER, State Legislative Committee of the Farmer's Union of Idaho.

L. C. CROW, President Farmer's Union of Washington and North Idaho.

H. HARLAND, Master Idaho State Grange.

W. G. SCHOLTZ, Chairman Idaho State Grange Legislative Committee, and Secretary of the non-partisan "Committee for the People."

P. H. SPANGENBERG, Chairman Legislative Committee, Idaho Trades and Labor Unions.

The right of the people themselves to initiate legislation as well as amendments to the constitution is the governor on the engine of legislative procedure. It is not so much that they will be called upon to exercise the right so often, but the very fact of their having the right so to do will in many cases relieve them of the necessity of action, because the right of review by the people of the action of Legislatures would make those bodies more responsive to the popular will.

We wish for the people of Idaho that they may get this principle of the initiative inserted in their constitution and as well as get the laws for its regulation passed in such form as to make it practically operative. Many times the snakes in the regulations have killed to a large extent the practical value of the principle itself.—Ed.

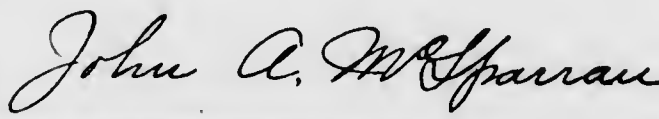
OBSERVATIONS

During a meeting of a Pomona Grange recently held in the State, one subject under discussion was "What inducements should we hold out to secure the appreciation of prospective candidates." The writer is not in the possession of the suggestions offered, but the topic brings to mind the necessity for just such talks at all Grange meetings. One very important and imperative matter is the strengthening of our Order, and when Patrons get together upon the occasions of their regular meetings, ways and means should be considered looking toward increasing our membership. The Order is growing; that much may be said. But is it growing rapidly enough to make its power impressive?

SHALL WE FIGHT GERMANY?

Possibly by the time this reaches our readers there will be something definite worked out with regard to the war situation but at present there is an almost sickening doubt as to whether we shall not be drawn into the horrible maelstrom that now devastates practically the whole so-called civilized world with the exception of our own country. It is certain that the outrageous disregard of the rights of neutrals in time of war and the careless disregard of the life of non-combatants is provoking enough to make one want to fight if such a thing is over justified, but the question comes can we as a nation afford to go to war at all for any reason. The time was when nearly every person would under provocation enter into a fist fight or duel to settle personal disputes, and to avenge an insult. Now there are many people who are not cowards who would not think of resorting to either a fist fight or a duel no matter how great the provocation. They have learned that the appeal to brute force and animal madness is not a safe or just method of reaching a conclusion in such cases. And it is time for some nation to set pace for the world at large that the appeal to shot and shell is not a sane or safe or just method of settling international disputes. Can any victory, however complete, ever recompense those countries now at war for the splendid lives that have been snuffed out in the uneven struggle between human flesh and high explosives. This is an opportune time for our country to say to the world that we will not fight. Where is the glory in the steel as it is exemplified in Europe. Those men are burrowing around like ground moles and shooting shell 8 to 12 miles where they cannot even see what they are

shooting at, and in return are blown to pieces by bombs and shrapnel from a sneaking aeroplane or from a cannon over in the next county, or worse yet to be drowned in the trenches like a lot of rats in a hole with poison gases borne along upon the unwilling wings of the gentle wind. The magnificent dreadnought, the perfection of fighting strength combined with skillful maneuver, snipped out of existence without firing a gun by a submarine whose only reason for being is the stab in the dark. Skill? Yes, the same kind as the Indian used to use to scarp the unsuspecting frontiersman, or the kind that the thug uses to get unnoticed within striking distance of his prey. Altogether unworthy of men made in the image of God and entirely incompatible with the thought of the brotherhood of man. We are fortunate in having at this time for our President a man who has the moral courage to take a dare and our sincere hope is that in this trying emergency he will continue to keep his head above the influence of passion and let sound reason continue to arbitrate his decisions free from the insanity of blind rage and beastly pride. We cannot bring those back who have been so foully murdered. But shall we feed a half million more of our brave young men into the insatiable maw of senseless war to compel a restitution that is beyond the power of human endeavor? If we could blot out the German nation at a stroke we could not fill again the vacant chair or bring back again the sound of the voice that was stilled in the tomb of the mighty ocean.



PASSING OF THE LAND SHARK

The day of the real estate fakir, or "land shark," has passed in Idaho, if we are to judge by a law put on the statute books of that state by the session of the legislature. The law in question creates the office of "Director of Farm Markets" and in defining the powers of this new state official it includes the following duties:

"To co-operate with producers and consumers in devising and maintaining economical and efficient systems of distribution, and to aid in whatever way may be consistent or necessary in accomplishing the reduction of waste and expense incidental to marketing."

"To help improve country life and to provide as far as is in his power, equality of opportunity of the farmers of the state."

"To ascertain, as far as possible, what conditions make for the success of the homeseeker and what conditions make for his failure, and to use all means within his power to remedy such of the conditions which make for failure as are capable of remedy."

"Upon request, or of his own motion, to investigate and obtain evidence in any case where he has reason to believe that fraud has been practiced upon or wrong done to a homeseeker in the sale or transfer of

real estate sought for the establishment of a farm home, and shall, when criminal fraud has been practiced, or wrong done to a homeseeker in the transfer of such real estate, apply to the proper district attorney to prosecute the wrong-doer in a criminal action."

"To investigate any advertisements pertaining to colonization or settlement of homeseekers and to disseminate misleading statements contained in any literature sent out by promoters or others."

"To receive applications for farm help, and applications from laborers desiring positions on farms, endeavoring to bring the job and the man together, without expense to either the employer or employee."

"To receive from owners descriptions of farm property for sale and maintain a properly classified list of such property for the inspection of prospective buyers."

From these excerpts it will be seen that it is planned to not only render state assistance in the marketing of farm crops, but in the marketing of farm lands as well. This is the first law of its kind put onto the statute books in any state, and its procedure will therefore be watched with interest in all sections of the country.

PICNIC SPEAKERS.

Partial List of Speakers for Grange Picnic Season of 1915

Thos. B. Piollet, State Lecturer, Wysox.
A. M. Cornell, Columbia X Roads, Past Master.
Past Lecturer.
W. B. Packard, Granville Summit, Past Lecturer.
W. H. Stout, Pine Grove.
John A. McSparran, Furness.
William T. Cream, Catawissa.
E. B. Dorsett, Mansfield.
Alex Strittmatter, Ebensburg.

Mrs. Hannah McK. Lyons, Lincoln University.
Mrs. Anna Post, Dalton.
Mrs. Louis Piollet, Wysox.
Mrs. Carolyn Dale, State College.
Mrs. Mary D. Howden, Coryville.
C. H. Dildine, Orangeville.
Frank Chandler, Toughkenamon.
Wm. Armstrong, Alderson.
J. A. Herr, Mill Hall.
Leonard Rhone, Center Hall.
James G. McSparran, 236 N. Duke

A. Nevin Detrich, Chambersburg.
Rev. H. G. Teagarden, Punxsutawney.
H. M. Gooderham, Patton.
M. N. Clark, Claridge.
Lelia M. Coveney, Mansfield.
Florence Rhone, Center Hall.
Frances W. Bromall, Cheyney.
Pratt J. H. Schroppe, Hegins.
Mrs. F. L. Ruggles, Dallas.
Allan D. Miller, Susquehanna.
W. R. Tucker, Cambridge Springs.
George W. Oster, Osterburg.
I. G. Stone, Wellsboro.
J. T. Campbell, Hartstown, Pa.
Arthur Chase, Gillett, Pa.
Mary Williams, Alderson.
Hon. W. B. Wilson, Blossburg.
Hon. Frank H. Moore, Rome.
Prof. Franklin Menges, York.
Prof. Yetter, East Stroudsburg.
Samuel R. Downing, West Chester.
Moscos Bond, Danville.
Seth T. Walton, Hatboro.
Hon. Wm. L. Metznerbach, Saegetown.
Porter Michael, Carverton, Pa.
Hon. A. C. Barrett, New Milford.
Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, West Chester.
Frank P. Willis, Ward.
G. H. Hubbard, Lock Haven.
J. W. Clemson, Halifax.
Hon. W. H. Grabe, Butler.
J. A. Smith, Dickinson.
Prof. H. A. Surface, Mechanicsburg.
Prof. Watts, State College.
Prof. Mairs, State College.
Mrs. Jennie M. Rodgers, Wallingford.
D. P. Forney, Hanover.
Hon. A. L. Martin, Harrisburg.
Hon. Geo. W. Hutchinson, Harrisburg.
Hon. N. B. Critchfield, Harrisburg.
L. K. Kling, Westfield.
J. T. Campbell, Hartstown.
C. W. Cobb, Cranesville.
Prof. Oden C. Gortner, Hanover.
Hon. Milton W. Shreve, North East.

SETTING UP

FALSE STANDARDS

We have in another part of this issue an article and comment by The Public, entitled "Back to the Farm."

It is a pity to say the least that so many papers that are supposed to know something of general conditions should so deliberately set up false standards that create a public sentiment against certain classes of our people.

City people as a rule think that farmers are rolling in ease and wealth. Where do they get the idea that the high cost of living is to be blamed on the farmer? Why from the press of the country that instills these false standards. If those papers, many of them pretending to be friends of the farmer, would tell the truth as to hours of labor and general conditions and then create a public sentiment for the correction of some of the real issues at stake, such as equitable taxation, convenient transportation and privilege of buying on the world's market upon which he has to sell his staple crops, they would be doing a service to all people in both city and country and lessen the number of those who make large fortunes by stealing the increment of other men's labor through laws that are everywhere admitted to be unjust and which are maintained on the statute books because public sentiment is not informed as to the real facts in the situation.

It is probable that in future the pear growers of California will pack their fruit for Eastern markets in sawdust, for trial lots sent to Boston and New York have arrived in excellent condition. If the new way of packing proves successful, raising pears for the East may become as important a business in California as raising grapes for the East is now.

In the one state of Pennsylvania last year dogs killed 6,372 sheep and injured 4,945 others. And yet people ask why farmers in the East do not raise more mutton and more wool!

AMONG THE GRANGES

Growth, Progress, Development and Social and Educational Activities of Pomona and Subordinate Granges of the State

EAST LYNN GRANGE

GREET'S BRANDYWINE

It seemed as though every member of East Lynn Grange were present Wednesday night, May 12, in the town hall in Unionville, Chester County, when Brandywine Grange arrived for a fraternal visit, and other Granges, too, were represented, packing the building.

Past Master C. Percy Barnard occupied the chair in the absence of Worthy Master Arthur Pratt. Mrs. Sara W. Darlington, the Lecturer, had an excellent program.

"Jumbo Jim," a real melodrama, which smacks of country life and romance, was the crowning feature of the evening, taking its name from one of the characters, a negro farm hand who at first was almost too stupid to know his own name, but turned out to be a real diplomat.

Refreshments were served, and an evening of rejoicing resulted.

Grange Contest

The public meeting of South Mountain Grange in the hall at Arendtsville, Adams County, on the evening of May 5th, was largely attended.

Of twenty-four entries for the oratorical contest eighteen were present and participated. There were four classes. In the second and fourth classes the competition was particularly keen and in the fourth class the judges awarded two seconds.

Mrs. Clara V. Hartman as lecturer had charge of the program and Professors Lehman, Stover and Lady, of the borough schools were judges.

Vocal and instrumental music made a complete and pleasing program.

Costello Grange No. 1310

This grange held its regular meeting on May 15th in its hall at Costello, with about fifty members present, also a delegation from First Fork Grange. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on a class of two and a very good program was given. Supper was served by the sisters and after partaking of same, all departed for their homes, resolved to come again. One member was heard to say: "Costello Grange is taking on new life."

Grange Growth in Lehigh

Seipstown Grange was organized at Seipstown, Lehigh County, April 29, 1915, by E. B. Dorsett, with thirty charter members. William Masters was elected Master; Clayton Snyder, Lecturer, and Lillian M. Rupp, Secretary. The charter list was not closed until after the meeting held on May 14, when many more names were added.

South Whitehall Grange was organized at Guthrieville, Lehigh County, April 30, with fifty-two charter members. E. B. Dorsett acting as organizer. John Everett was elected Master; Eddie Hopkins, Lecturer; and Samuel P. Guth, Secretary. This makes five Granges for Lehigh County, all organized by the writer within the last two years. It is planned to organize six more in the County, giving each Township a Grange.

Mercer County Pomona

Pomona Grange No. 25, of Mercer County, which was held at Stoneboro on May 6th, was a decided success, the hall in which the business session was held being crowded. The afternoon open meeting was held in the opera house, with a full attendance. State Master McSparran was present and his speech was the talk of the crowd at recess. A full literary and musical program was rendered, a few special features being added. Bro. Bradley of Mercer, gave

a talk on the subject of good roads day; and the Mercer County champion corn and turkey girl (Aleen Fell) was present and gave a recitation. The speech of Joe Bond's must not be omitted. If any of the Granges want a good picnic speaker, they would do well to engage Uncle Joe if they are looking for a live wire.

The following resolution was adopted by the Pomona: "Be it resolved that Pomona Grange, No. 25, of Mercer County hereby sanction the good roads day, May 26th in Mercer County, and do everything in its power to further the cause; and that it urge its members to take an active part and be the leaders in the movement."



Elizabeth Kerr Patterson of Carmichaels Grange, No. 1389. This is the little girl who has sung for the past two years to the Pennsylvania State Grange delegates on 5th degree night.

A Growing Grange

One of the liveliest Granges in Bradford County is the Towanda Glen on Plank Road in Towanda Township. This grange has a fine hall near the site where Queen Esther is believed to have encamped following the battle and massacre at Wyoming. At present a horse shed 17½x64 is being built near the hall for the accommodation of the grangers driving to the meetings.

During the past two or three months 132 new members have been added to the rolls of Towanda Glen, and applications are acted upon at every meeting.

London Grange, No. 1492

The lecture hour during the latter part of April and May has been conducted along the lines of farming, discussing such topics as: selecting potatoes for planting and preparation of corn ground; another topic: "Woman and the Rural Telephone." A debate was also held on "Resolved, that women should have equal rights of suffrage with men by an amendment to U. S. Constitution." Good arguments were produced on both sides. It was decided in favor of the affirmative. Each program is interspersed with music and recitations.

At every meeting of some Grange in the State, valuable papers are read by Patrons who have given their views on live topics. These communications would make interesting and helpful reading in Grange News. Please mail them to the Editor for his perusal.

ANOTHER NEW GRANGE

Brother A. G. Rickard, of Marion Centre, Indiana County, writes as follows: "Dear Editor: Bro. Treease and I have been at our county seat and organized on May 15th a grange, with fourteen charter members; they are full of work and are going to do their best to win."

This makes ten in our county, and prospects are good for two or three more soon. We are going to try to make this the banner year in grange work; and tell us what we can do to help Grange News. It is surely a good paper, and everybody should have it."

A Successful Canvass for Members

Writes the Master of Eureka Grange, Westmoreland County: "The members of Eureka Grange have been making a canvass among the young people for new members, for several weeks, and as a result, at a meeting on May 15, a class of twenty-seven were initiated in four degrees. The enthusiasm of the Grange is aroused, and we expect in the near future to have another class as large, or larger. Our Worthy Lecturer, Sister Detwiler, has certainly received material by which she can work out her programs, as most of the new members are able to take part, and will also be of great assistance in our degree work. At this meeting the Worthy Master was appointed reporter to the grange, so you can expect at least a little news now and then."

How the Grange Helped

Overton Grange admitted a class of thirty-nine new member one evening last month. This is believed to be a record for the county. Under the leadership of A. C. Haverly, Overton Grange is prospering and is making preparation to entertain Bradford Pomona next month.

The class just admitted is made up largely of young people who will frequently take part in work of a literary nature and incidentally be kept in touch with the most successful methods of performing the work about the farm and home. The Grange aims to correct one of the most frequent objections urged against rural life—that of lack of sociability. An extreme case of this lack is told of the boy who lived so far back he never attended school, never heard of a grange and seldom saw anyone outside of the family. One day as farmer Jones was returning from market he met this boy tugging at an over-turned load of hay by the roadside. Farmer Jones drew up his horses and began to sympathize with the boy in his misfortune, but could get no reply from the non-plussed youth. In true Grange spirit Farmer Jones offered to help re-load the hay, but as it was nearly noon and a short distance from Jones' home he invited the boy to take dinner with him first, to which the boy replied that he "was afeared Pa might not like it." However, after some persuasion, this arrangement was consented to with a second expression of fear "Pa might not like it."

The boy munched his dinner in silence, too much scared by eating at a strange table to more than nod and grunt his answers to questions asked. After the meal, farmer Jones asked if that isn't better than reloading without dinner? "Yes, but I's afeared Pa won't like it." In disgust Jones asked "Where is your Pa anyway?" "Pa, why he's under the hay."

Washington Grange at State College is in a flourishing condition. A lot of the agricultural students have joined the Grange and some of the Professors and some of the ladies from the college.

Evangelist at Pomona Meeting

Pomona Grange No. 3, of Chester and Delaware Counties, met at Village Green on May 20, four hundred and more Patrons being present. 52 automobiles, in addition to teams, had done duty in conveying members to the meeting.

The Grange Hall was made festive in appearance by an abundance of flowers in vases placed on the stage and in the window seats. At the noon hour sandwiches and coffee, pickles and cheese, ice cream and cake were served in an abundant supply to every one, the local Grange as a whole acting as a committee.

This was the first meeting to be presided over by the new Master of Pomona, Ralph Baker, of Doe Run Grange, who called the meeting for business in the fifth degree at 10 o'clock, open it half an hour later in the fourth degree.

A feature of the day was the presence by invitation, of Dr. Charles Grant Jordan, the evangelist, for whom the meeting was thrown open for a short time in the morning.

He told of the farm in Western Pennsylvania, which he manages for his mother, and of the interest which he finds in experimenting with soils and crop management.

Dr. Jordan is an enthusiast on the subject of alfalfa. By means of scientific methods this farm has been made to produce fine crops of this, although years ago neither clover nor alfalfa could be grown on it. He attributes this success to "drainage, liming and the pulverizing of the soil."

Dr. Jordan urged that farmers shall not concentrate all their energies upon cattle and crop raising, so that they will not forget the country school, the country church and the country home, which are the powers of the land.

Frank P. Willets, of Concord, Treasurer of State Grange, spoke on behalf of the Legislative Committee, telling of their efforts on behalf of the Local Option and other bills. He had visited Harrisburg on behalf of the new "Prohibition Engine Bill," and expressed gratification that the bill, as recommended, had passed.

Reports of subordinate Granges were read by the Secretary of Pomona, Mrs. Emma B. Palmer. With scarcely an exception these showed increase in membership and in all encouraging activity is marked.

Miss Ruth Verblinden, of Darby, who is doing campaign work in Delaware County, on behalf of Equal Suffrage, and who is widely known as an advocate of "Votes for Women," accompanied by Miss Rankin, of Colorado, occupied the concluding fifteen minutes of the morning session.

Several questions pertaining to farming came up for discussion during the sessions. The literary and musical features were well received, and added much to the occasion.

Hempfield Grange No. 1609

This Mercer County Grange was organized in March, 1914 with sixteen members. In December it had thirty-eight members. Two open meetings have lately been held, which is regarded as remarkably good. In the first meeting, the audience was so large that order by Worthy Master, who announced that Worthy Steward would conduct the exercises. H. E. McConnell, County Superintendent of Mercer County Schools; Hon. Levi Morrison; and Prof. S. H. Miller made excellent addresses.

In the second meeting Worthy Master announced that Ellsworth Brown would conduct the exercises. On this occasion, Mr. J. R. Packard (who spends much of his time in the Orient and other far countries) gave an interesting address. Mr. I. D. Stinson gave an interesting talk on life in the South. Wm. Fisher sang two solos in the Danish language. The Laird Orchestra assisted, by Miss Lona Klingensmith, discoursed sweet music. These open meetings helped to create good feeling among the members of the Grange and some of the Professors and some of the ladies from the college.

"We hear many favorable comments on the excellence of Grange News," writes the Secretary.

ENTHUSIASTIC PATRON

FROM ERIE COUNTY

Cranesville, Pa., May 18, 1915.

Editor of Pennsylvania Grange News:

I hardly ever see anything in Grange News from Erie County Granges, so thought I would inform the brothers and sisters of this grand old State, that the Grangers way up north are not all frozen to death. Wellington Grange, No. 1625, is alive and doing business; at our last meeting, May 15, a class of eight took the fourth degree, this making this Grange thirty-nine members. It will be one year the twenty-fifth of next month since we were organized with sixteen charter members. Thus, you can see, we have increased in membership over one hundred per cent. During the time, we have done several hundred dollars' worth of business with the Keystone Grange Exchange, and find we have saved more than enough to pay all initiation fees and dues for each member two years, and then some.

The Grangers are not making use of what the Order is organized for, are certainly losing one of the great opportunities of life.

We had at our last meeting a brother from Bradford County, Chas. Bickler, (North Ghent, Grange No. 1548), who gave us a brief history of that Grange and what it had accomplished, and according to his talk they are some alive and doing a grand amount of business. That ought to put older and stronger Granges to shame. It is such reports that please us. Think of it, Sister Granges, over eleven hundred dollars' worth of goods ordered at one meeting of about one hundred membership; then compare it with granges of more than twice that membership who cannot get out members enough to make a quorum (let alone doing any business. Wake up, brothers and sisters; the Grange is all right and will benefit you just in proportion to what you will use it.

And now, Mr. Editor, perhaps I have made this article too lengthy, but I haven't said anything but what is true, and I haven't said half what I would like to say in favor of the Grange. I have been a member of the Order twenty-one years and feel more enthusiasm with every year, as I see the good the Order has and is doing.

Fraternally yours,

C. W. COBB.

Clearfield County Pomona Grange

Pomona Grange, No. 33, met in the Mechanics Hall, Clearfield, on April 29. The morning sessions opened in usual form with Worthy Master S. C. Read in the chair. All the sessions were very well attended, considering the busy time of the season. Officers were all present except three. The morning session was taken up with general business reports of deputies and the fire insurance company. Reports of Granges showed a better average attendance than the previous report and many new names added to the roster.

At the afternoon session a very interesting program was rendered. Reports of the National Grange meeting of April 4 by Mrs. Nora Pyles was interesting. Reading of the "Grange Code" by V. P. Davis was listened to with much interest. "Early Garden Vegetables and Their Proper Culture" was discussed by Brother T. L. Wall. "The care and testing of seed corn" was demonstrated by Bro. H. E. Owens. "The treating of seed potatoes for scab" was discussed by Bro. C. P. Nelson. He recommended a formalin of 1 pound formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water. "What breed of chickens and the best method of hatching and brooding" was discussed by Bro. Curtis Read. "The farmer and local option" was discussed by Bro. Peter Gearhart and F. B. Lee. "The Ideal Home" in a well prepared paper was read by Sister Sue L. Dargatzis and recitations were listened to from several sisters.

The following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, The act defining commodities, regulating the sale thereof and providing penalties for violation thereof, No. 445, of 1915 session, providing that farm and some other products, when sold by the bushel, shall weigh certain arbitrary amounts per bushel fixed by law, many of such weights not corresponding to the true weights of such commodities when measured in full standard bushel and so working hardships and loss to the farmers; therefore be it

Resolved, by Penn Grange, No. 534, P. of H., held at Grampian, March 13, 1915, that the state legislature be asked to amend the above act by the addition of the following:

"Provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent the selling or make it unlawful to sell commodities by the full standard bushel, or peck, or half peck, or gallon, or quart, or pint, without regard to weight, when so stated by the vender."

Whereas, his bill to this end, called the county option bill, was defeated by a large majority, therefore be it

Resolved, that this Pomona Grange No. 33, P. of H. now in session, hereby express our sympathy for the Governor and pledge our heartiest support in any future campaign he may wage to kill the demon rum.

Resolved, that we pledge our support only to the candidates who are pledged for temperance.

At the evening session the fifth degree was conferred upon a class of fourteen candidates. Dinner and supper were served in the basement of the hall by the good sisters of the Order. The Pomona Grange will meet in the Susquehanna Grange Hall, Curwensville, August 19, 1915.

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Bro. William Black

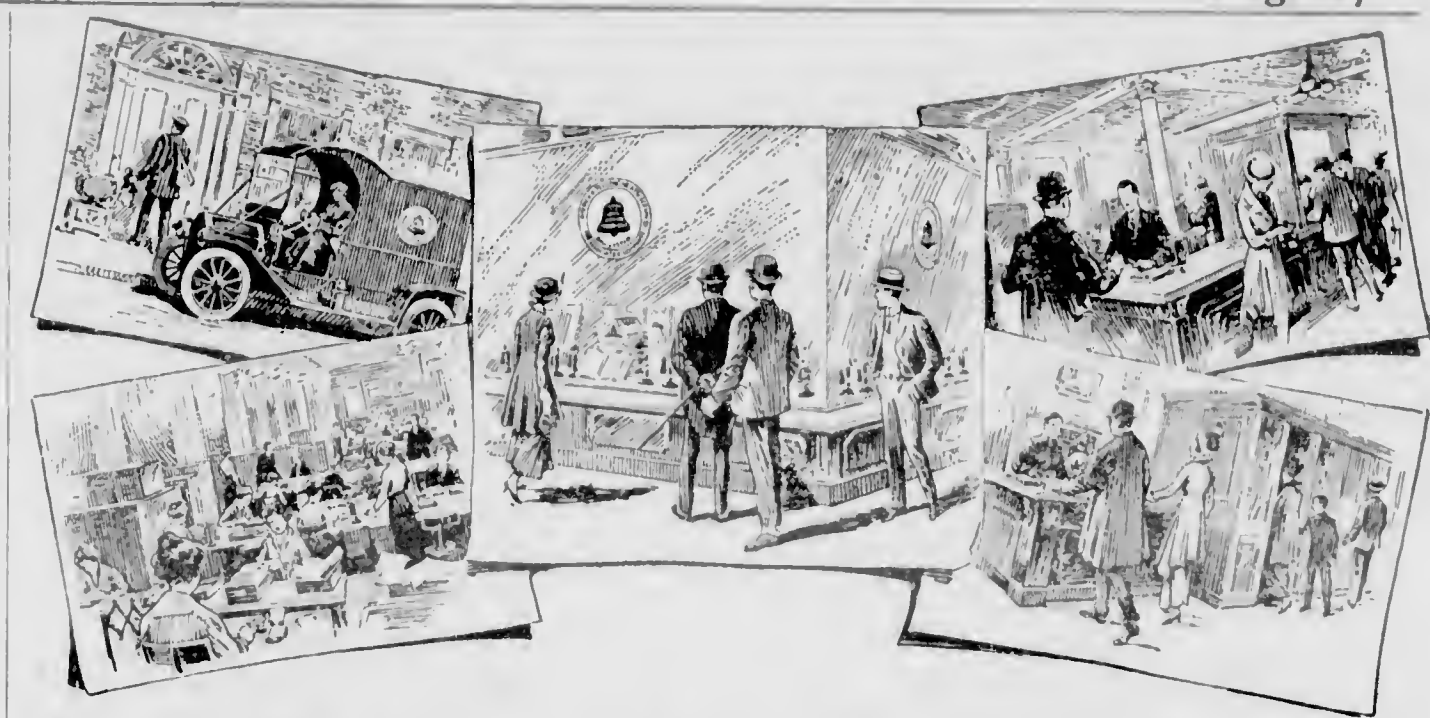
Bro. Black is a member of London Grange, of Mercer County. He is one of Mercer County's grand old men, a Civil war veteran, chairman of the Farmers' Institutes of Mercer County, and a breeder of Shorthorn cattle. State College has frequently bought cattle from him for its research work.

POMONA AT MAPLEWOOD

Wayne County Pomona Grange, No. 41, held an all day session at Maplewood on Friday, April 30th. Delegates arrived by train, by auto, and teams until there was goodly numbers. The convention was held in Red Men's hall, and dinner and supper were served by members of Harvest Grange in the dining room on the first floor.

A business session was held in the morning. At 1:30 p. m. the worthy master of Pennsylvania state grange, John McSparran, instructed the convention in the unwritten work of order, reading the "New Code," and exemplifying the work.

The worthy master of the Pomona, Samuel Saunders, made a few remarks. He says the granges have lacked hospitality during the time he has been in office. People generally are too selfish. We must extend the giving hand. He touched upon the hardships of earlier days and begged of the young as well as of older



Doing Business with a Business Concern

The business man is an important factor in your daily life and happiness.

He may raise wheat or cattle; he may manufacture flour or shoes; he may run a grocery or a dry-goods store; he may operate a copper mine or a telephone company. He creates or distributes some commodity to be used by other people.

He is always hard at work to supply the needs of others, and in return he has his own needs supplied.

All of us are doing business with business men so constantly that we accept the benefits of this intercourse without question, as we accept the air we breathe. Most of us have little to do with government, yet we recognize the difference between business methods and government methods.

We know that it is to the interest of the business man to do something for us, while the function

of the government man is to see that we do something for ourselves—that is, to control and regulate.

We pay them both, but of the two we naturally find the business man more get-at-able, more human, more democratic.

Because the telephone business has become large and extensive, it requires a high type of organization and must employ the best business methods.

The Bell System is in the business of selling its commodity—telephone service. It must meet the needs of many millions of customers, and teach them to use and appreciate the service which it has provided.

The democratic relation between the customer and the business concern has been indispensable, providing for the United States the best and most universal telephone service of any country in the world.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

ones to "appreciate the privileges that are yours."

After a song by the grange Mr. McSparran talked along the line of keeping granges strong and active. He says the fire insurance alone is not a strong enough tie to keep an organization alive. The co-operative buying members cannot afford to ignore. The grange exchange is now on a solid business footing and it is the grange's business to see that its community is buying at the best advantage. Then the grange must watch the lawmakers. Study the proceedings at Harrisburg, always keeping an alert legislative committee. Personal letters to a representative have a far greater influence than a petition with any number of signers.

He says there are 70,000 granges in our state. They are making themselves felt, are becoming a power. The farmer's life is always isolated. This cultivates his originality and independence but it weakens him because it narrows the view. The grange tends to broaden the horizon. The art of expression is very important. The grange trains its members to express themselves. The farmer and laborer

have delegated their franchise to the political parties. Home-owners pay the very highest taxes, which should not be. The farmer must cater to the demands of his market. We have only 31 persons to the square mile; Europe has from 300 to 500. We are not as much interested in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before as we are to know who is going to get the other blade. The city man has often been heard to say "We must do something to uplift the farmer." Who can pull him up? The farmers only can uplift the farmer.

Theodore Klein of Ariel, Steward of the State Grange, made some good suggestions for the good of the order. The literary and musical portions of the programme were much enjoyed and very creditably carried out.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

Secretary's Corner

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, Editor

The duties of my office require me to "den up," as it were, to the exclusion of almost everything but the "over and over again" work of the secretary with little or no variation.

But in my narrowed horizon, I see both the needs and results of efficient work and of efficient workers.

From the number of requests for literature and organization blanks, we have reason to believe there is much extension work mapped out by our capable corps of Deputies yet this year.

Two inquiries for Juvenile Grange information have recently come to my desk. Just here we would urge the establishment of Juvenile Granges. We can see through the Juvenile Grange the assured perpetuation of the Order. It puts children in training and fits them for leadership in the larger Grange or other associations of the neighborhood and affords a safe and beneficial place for the children while their parents are in attendance at the regular Subordinate meetings. Instead of parents being in a dilemma as to how to manage to

get out to Grange, the children will clamor to go to their juvenile meetings and thus make it pleasant for all. Besides, the Juvenile Grange is not confined to the children of parents who are already patrons, but will include other children of the community and this may be means of drawing the parents into the Grange where other agencies would fail.

Bro. W. L. Newcomer recently made a most commendable present to his home Grange of a large picture of the Founders of our Order, in his desire to show his appreciation of being elected for twelve consecutive terms Master of German Grange, No. 785.

Two Dormant Granges have recently been re-organized: 1079 El County, by J. P. Gifford; 57 Montour County, by C. H. Dildine. Three Granges have been organized: 1652 Indiana County, by S. S. Blyholder, with 101 charter members; 1653 Indiana County, by W. H. Grabe, with 103 charter members; 1654 Greene County, by A. F. Ferguson, with 25 charter members.

Undermining Character.

Militarism is one of the few things of which it may be said, it is altogether bad. The mass of human institutions and activities made up of good and bad elements; but of militarism who, in view of the last few months' experience, will name anything that is worthy of praise? We are confronted with the saddest event of history; yet the worst of it all is not to be found upon the field of battle, where indescribable slaughter is taking place, nor on the sea, where non-combatants are destroyed, but in the state of mind which, in time of peace, makes preparation for these atrocities. It is the doctrine of suspicion, distrust, and spying that turns neighbors who should be friends into enemies. We are accustomed to police and secret agents who protect society from those imperfectly developed individuals who prey upon their fellows. The militarist, however, includes all humanity in the category of criminals, and sets his secret agents to dog the steps of all alike. As the police department has detectives to ferret out the individual law-breaker, so the militarist has spies to observe the acts of neighboring nations.

It is said of one of the nations now at war that its system of espionage reached such a high state of development during the last half century that many thousands of spies were maintained in a neighboring country. Ostensibly they were inn-keepers, shop keepers, salesmen, peddlers, and laborers, professing friendship for the people among whom they dwelt, yet at the time making secret reports to their military superiors in their home country. These spies were not criminals escaping the law, and shunning the eye of decency, but men and women who honestly believed they were serving their country by living a lie.

HOW THE GIFT COMES

A company of young people were talking of Daniel and his friends at his king's court. One of them said, with a sigh:

"Wasn't it fine that God gave them knowledge and skill? I wish I could get knowledge that way."

Did knowledge come to them so easily? God gave them the knowledge. But they worked with God. They were surrounded with luxury, that would have hindered their development, and they made up their mind to live simply. They wished to make the most of themselves, and

they decided that they could not be God's fit men unless they bent every effort to shape their lives according to his plan.

This is the real story of all achievement. Everything worth while comes by God's gift, but God gives his best only to those who are ready to follow his plan for receiving the best.

Several months ago the papers told of the death of Charles M. Hall, who was many times a millionaire. Many years ago, when he was a student at Oberlin College, he heard a professor say that fortune awaited the man who should discover a process for

manufacturing aluminum cheaply. At once the student began the experiments which were not given up until his efforts were crowned with success. So God gave him his millions; but the gift came as the fruit of severe toil. "What a marvelous flow of language that man has! I wish I could speak as he does!" was the exclamation of one who had listened to a popular orator. The speaker's admiration and envy were still greater when he was told that less than a generation ago the orator came to America a poor immigrant who could not speak a single sentence in English. How did he gain such marvelous facility in the use of a new language? God gave it to him—as he spent long hours in the effort to master the difficulties of the strange tongue.

The world has not ceased to marvel at the achievements of Henry Fawcett, who was Postmaster General of England toward the close of the nineteenth century. What gifts God showered on him, that he could teach, and write, and make great plans, and handle men with skill and do well everything to which he set his hand! Yes, the gifts were all God-given; but how he worked for them! Blinded by an accident in early manhood, he realized that if he was to amount to anything he must work. And work he did. So he conquered obstacles.

The addresses of a mission worker who has wonderful power to win men for Christ are packed full of scripture. "I wish I had his gift of using the Bible" has been the remark of more than one who has heard him. He has told how that gift came to him. When he was converted it was, of course, necessary to quit the use of profane language. To his surprise, he found that half of his vocabulary was gone. So, for two years, the Bible formed practically his only reading, until he became saturated with Bible words and phrases. Now he thinks Bible, talks Bible, lives Bible. It is a gift—God's gift to man who toiled.

A popular author has told of some children who were talking to their mother of their longing for a cow. "Maybe if we prayed right hard," said one, "God would let us have what we want." "Of course he would," said the mother. "That is, if we helped a little. We haven't any call to try to boss the Lord round; that's what you would be doin' if you just prayed and then settled back and expected the Lord to drop down the cow and all."

God has rich gifts for each and every one of us, but he expects us to work with him as we seek them.—Forward.

ENDORSED THE IDEA.

DID it ever occur to you that ten cents a year from each Patron of the Pennsylvania State Grange would enable the editor of Grange News to not only put the publication on a better financial basis, but, in addition, would justify him printing a larger and better paper? How many members are willing to thus push along a good cause?—[Reprint from Grange News.]

Burlington, N. J. May 17, 1915
Dear Editor: Because this very good idea contained in the enclosed clipping (printed above) taken from one of your recent issues of Grange News, and also because the paper has been of much interest and help to me (you have been sending it some time since I ordered it) please accept the enclosed fifty cents.

Thanking you and wishing you all success I am,

Very truly,

EMMA I. SUTTON.

Here is a suggestion that thousands of Patrons might follow with profit to themselves as well as to Grange News.—Ed.

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THE NATIONAL FIELD

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Editor

The Grange is now old enough to have birthdays and anniversaries the same as all persons and places. As the years are added these events become more interesting and richer in memories of events which have occurred in the years which are gone. From among my many old-time friends whom I learned to love in my many years of active life in "the national field," come now and then requests for short articles giving the history of our Order so that it may have a place on the program of "the day we celebrate." I always try to answer the call, but as I grow older, and perhaps a little "slower," I seem to get crowded for time to do all I wish. So it has occurred to me that instead of duplicating this history work so many times for local celebrations, that it would be well to place on permanent record in the "News"—and which can be preserved for future use—some of the leading events in Grange childhood, youth and manhood. While we older ones "old settlers," "pioneers" are supposed to know it all, "from away back," we must not forget the many thousands of new members constantly coming to us, the third and even fourth generation from those who first sowed the seed and tilled the field.

There is no one class-organization among all the many that have grown up in our country during the past fifty years in which so many persons have been directly or indirectly interested, about which so much has been said in many quarters, so little has been really known and against which, therefore, so much prejudice has existed, as the Grange, or the Patrons of Husbandry, an organization of farmers—local, state and national in character. For almost fifty years of existence it still grows and prospers. It has outlived prejudice. It has made itself known and felt. It has won the respect and confidence of all classes. It is stronger to-day and accomplishing more good than at any time in its history. It is one of the permanent institutions of our land—as permanent as our schools, our churches, or our farms.

While the Grange represents the most peaceful of all occupations, and while it constantly and actively favors peace—personal, family, local, state, national, world-wide peace—it had its start in war, or rather as one of the results of war. The war of the Rebellion ended in the Spring of 1865. The martyr President Lincoln only a few days before his death had counseled peace and the best terms possible, specially with a view to reviving and building up the agriculture of the devastated Southern States. Gen. Grant, then in command of the Union armies, caught the idea and said "Let us have peace," and "let the men keep their horses," and "let them to put in their crops."

Prof. Isaac Newton of the Bureau of Agriculture of the National Government, seeking to help place the South once more on its feet, selected O. H. Kelly, of Minnesota, to go South and see what could be done to advance their interests. O. H. Kelly was a pioneer farmer of Minnesota, but because of drouth and failure of crops, was compelled, in the interests of his family, to look for outside employment and he found a place in the Agricultural Bureau.

Early in January, 1866, he started and spent several months on his mission, and while thus engaged he became impressed with the advantages of having an organization above and beyond sectional and party lines—something that would unite them by

the "strong and faithful" ties of agriculture." He saw and felt the need of organization to help the farmer help himself. In conversation he personally told me that while on this trip and sailing up the Mississippi River he noted the power of its united waters and yet it represented the united rain drops which had fallen on the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and many more western states. Why should not farmers be thus united and so gain this mighty power for their own and their country's good?

Returning to Washington, he laid his plans before William Saunders, at that time at the head of the government experiment gardens and grounds. Mr. Saunders favored the ideas of Mr. Kelly; others in Washington, the sons of farmers themselves, became interested and the Grange was born, its official birthday being afterwards fixed as December 4, 1866, and as such celebrated since that time. The seven founders were O. H. Kelly, William Saunders, J. R. Thompson, Rev. A. B. Grosh, F. M. McNewell, John Trimble and William M. Ireland. Another who should be classed among its founders was Miss Carrie A. Hall. She it was who first proposed the admission of women, and that they be entitled to the same rights and privileges as the men—the first society in the world to thus give perfect equality.

The first circular sent out by the new organization was written by Mr. Saunders, who was elected first Master of the National Grange, and this before a single, practical Subordinate Grange had been organized. The words of that first circular are as good and true to-day, after nearly fifty years have passed, as they were when written. Space permits only a small sample: "We solicit attention to an organization now being established for the purpose of increasing the general happiness, wealth and prosperity of the country. It is based upon the axioms, that the products of the soil comprise the basis of all wealth; that individual happiness depends, in a great degree, upon general prosperity; and the wealth of a country will depend altogether upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes."

And here are just a few of Mr. Kelly's good ideas in those early days and which have since been carried out in the United States Department of Agriculture: "The grand head of the organization will be an auxiliary to the Department of Agriculture, and as soon as this shall become a permanent Department, with its secretary in the Cabinet, it seems to me the Government can aid materially in advancing the agricultural interests of the entire country. I should advocate the Department sending out agents, men of known ability, for the collection of statistical information, who would be versed as botanists, horticulturists, entomologists, etc., who should deliver free lectures for the organizations and to which the Order should invite the public. In this way, by practical lecturers properly illustrated, a vast amount of good could be effected. I long to see the great army of producers in our country turn their eyes up from their work; stir up their brains, now mere machines; get them in motion in the right direction; make them discard their old almanacs and signs of the moon, and just imagine what a volcanic eruption we can produce in this age! Everything is prospering. Why not farmers? I hope we can inaugurate an Order that will elevate our occupation as farmers, so that it will be a mark of credit, not only to be a member of it, but also make it

an honor to be a cultivator of the soil."

From the above it will be seen that the Grange was founded upon a rock and upon the sand. Its first years were years of struggle, and by the perseverance, faith and pluck of O. H. Kelly were fully demonstrated. Then the years of rapid growth came. More than 13,000 Subordinate Granges were organized in one year—1873. After a time came several years of reaction and then a new spirit of advance. It had been weighed in the balance and not found wanting, and while the founders are now all dead, they lived long enough to see the reward of their labors in an organization of agriculture that is indicated in the motto which they adopted at the start, "Esto Perpetua."

The first real practical farmer's Grange was organized by Brother O. H. Kelly himself in Fredonia, N. Y., still running with some 600 members at this time. Wife and I were charter members of the first Grange in New Jersey—Plover, N. J.—also organized by Brother Kelly, who placed us in communication with our nearest neighbors "in the next clearin'" away off in Fredonia, western New York. Eagle No. 1 was the first Subordinate Grange in Pennsylvania.

In this age of electricity a light is placed upon a lofty mountain, that flashes out over leagues of land and sea, touching a hilltop here and there a valley. So the several founders of our Order set up the bright light which has shone forth until it has brightened and cheered rural homes innumerable on hillside, valley and prairie, all up and down our land. The morning promises of its early days have been well fulfilled. Its future is bright with the bow of hope and the greater Grange that is to be.

A few Grange statistics will help in giving its history:

April 15, 1868, first Grange organized in New York State and the world at Fredonia, N. Y.

April 18, 1868, first Grange in Iowa, Newton.

September 27, 1868, first Grange in Minnesota.

March 2, 1870, first Grange in Ohio—East Cleveland.

June 10, 1870, first Grange in Tennessee—Stockton.

August 17, 1870, first Grange in California—Peld Hill.

February 22, 1871, first working Grange in Pennsylvania—Eagle.

February 24, 1869, first State Grange organized Minnesota.

April 13, 1869, first Annual meeting of National Grange.

1873 State Grange of Pennsylvania organized.

August 16, 1872, first Grange in Canada.

Greatest number of Granges organized in one month, February 1874—2239.

Over 3,000,000 persons have been initiated in the Order.—"Esto Perpetua."

A WINSOME HUMILITY

It was late Sunday afternoon, and two young men were returning from a day's fishing. One of them uttered an exclamation as he recognized Mr. Morton, the new minister, on the little footpath that led up from the lake; but the other had met reproof before, and went on unconcernedly.

"I suppose you don't go fishing on Sunday," he said to the minister, with a laugh, as the three met. "Jim and I don't make a practice of it, but the morning was so fine it was a temptation."

"No, I never go fishing on Sunday," the minister replied. "You know Sunday is my busiest day. But I haven't any doubt that I do other things that are just as bad in God's sight."

"He spoke so simply and serenely that his words had more weight with me than a hundred stern rebukes," the young man said, afterward. "I felt that he was not putting us in a

class by ourselves, and preaching at us. He knew that he had temptations of his own, even if they weren't our temptations, and he knew that he was quite as liable to fall as we were.

"I saw how shallow was my fling about his going fishing on Sunday. I knew by his face that he understood what it means to be shut up six days in a mill, and then have the sunshine and the whole bright world outdoors beckoning to you before you're out of your bed Sunday morning. He as much as said it would have affected him, too, if he'd been similarly placed; but after we'd talked it over, Jim and I both felt pretty sure how the tussle would have come out.

"We agreed, toward the last of the week, that we'd go and hear Mr. Morton preach the next Sunday. We liked his way of 'counting himself in,' and if a man speaks a dozen words that seem to strike the right spot, the chances are that he'll have more to say than's worth listening to. He did, and neither of us has ever been sorry for the change we made in our way of spending Sunday. It's a rest to get away from the things you've been carrying all the week; but sometimes, as Jim says, a man needs more strength to pick them up again than he gets from an excursion, or a picnic, or a day's fishing."

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The House We Live In

By Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Ceres, State Grange

A CREED

I would be true,
For there are those who trust me;
I would be pure,
For there are those who care;
I would be strong,
For there is much to suffer;
I would be brave,
For there is much to dare;
I would be friend,
For all—the foe, the friendless;
I would be giving,
And forget the gift;
I would be humble,
For I know my weakness;
I would look up,
And laugh and love and lift.

Home Canning as Recommended by the United States Department

One of the things the Department of Agriculture at Washington is doing to help the women on the farms was well shown recently when Mrs. Nellie F. Snyder, of the Extension Department, came to one of our Granges and gave a demonstration in canning. For a long time we have canned successfully fruits, but vegetables—oh, the varying results. Yet, with a few hints, we look at our gardens teeming with good things and long to be able to keep the surplus spinach, asparagus, peas, beans, beets, corn, sweet potatoes, etc. for the days when we cannot go into the garden and pick the amount needed.

Mrs. Snyder told her audience that they all could be kept just as well as the fruits. When asked if she ever had the vegetables to spoil, she replied modestly, well since you ask, last year out of 9000 quarts canned, 8 spoiled ones were found, and since the others done at the same time had kept, it showed some flaw in top or rubber.

It was an interested audience she faced as she proceeded to prepare and can greens (using at this time English or Garden dock) asparagus, rhubarb, tomatoes, pineapple and strawberries, giving helpful hints as she worked about other things that would come later. As this: If you want to wash peas for canning do so before shelling, they will not keep if allowed to lay in water before placing in jars. Nature knew how to prepare them to keep them clean.

To test rubbers—break one and apply a lighted match, if it burns it is a good kind and all right to use. If it will not burn, there is too much rubber and it will stretch and not seal tightly. The Ball Sure-seal jars were suggested as the best kind to use and costing no more than the one we commonly use with zinc top, porcelain lined. But because all is glass, fastened with a spring they last longer, while costing no more.

Canned Strawberries

One quart berries, 1 tablespoonful water to wet bottom of kettle, 3/4 pound of sugar. Cook 10 to 15 minutes. Remove from fire, cover closely, let stand 24 hours, stirring several times, so that berries on top will get filled with juice below. Sterilize jars and while hot put the cold berries in and screw lids tight. Berries should be canned same day they are picked.

Asparagus

Cut asparagus to fit quart jars. Tie in cheese cloth, drop in boiling water to blanch for four minutes. Remove and plunge in cold water, then pack quickly in jars. Fill jars with hot water. Add one teaspoon salt. Put rubbers and lids in place and screw closely. Place in hot water. Bathe and boil for one hour. Remove, screw lids on tightly.

From the leaflet prepared by the Department at Washington, the following table is taken for blanching vegetables:

1. Blanch peas, beans, etc., 5 min.
2. Blanch corn on cob 5 to 15 min.
3. Blanch pumpkin, squash, manioc, about 5 minutes.

4. Blanch asparagus, spinach, kale, etc., 5 to 10 minutes.
5. Blanch rhubarb, beet tops, etc., 1 to 3 minutes.
6. Blanch or scald beets, carrots, turnips, etc., 6 minutes.
7. Scald tomatoes, plums, pears, etc., 1 to 2 minutes.
8. Scald peaches, apricots, 1 to 2 minutes.

Reasons

Scalding: (1) To remove skins without loss of pulp; (2) to eliminate objectionable scalds; (3) to arrest flow of coloring matter.

Blanching: (1) To eliminate objectionable acids; (2) to set coloring matter; (3) to make texture firm for sterilization.

Cold Dip: (1) To separate skin and harden pulp; (2) to set color bodies; (3) to render packing easier.

Hot water bath means ordinary wash boiler method. The water-seal outfit and pressure cooker are patent canners and take a less time to sterilize.

In blanching, it is keeping in the water for the 1, 2, or 5 or 10 minutes after the water boils. Must be boiling when dropped in.

Dignity in Labor

"Add dignity to labor." How many of us, I wonder, believe there is dignity in labor? And do we resolve each time we hear it that we not only believe, but will show to those around us that we can labor and yet possess all the dignity any one possesses?

In one neighborhood, the girls of a certain family, were held up as models, for other girls. They were very successful school teachers all the school year; they had a nice home, did all the work of the home with their mother, would go to the barn, help with the milking and yet, were able to come into the parlor receive and entertain their friends in the most royal manner. Popular? Of course they were popular. Every one enjoyed visiting there and they enjoyed their friends. They could labor, but the dignity added made it as a beautiful halo.

One exclaims, "I hate housework." "I want something that will give me influence in my community." She has forgotten that this thing so much craved, "influence and power," cannot be secured better or quicker than by the establishment of a good home.

In a certain community, the moral tone had become very low. About this time one of the large farms (on the market because death in recent years, had caused the inevitable change which came in this way) was bought by a progressive business man. It became the home of himself and family. A first-class farmer was put in charge, tenant houses repaired, made fit to live in, good tenants came to them and in less than a year it was remarked that the whole tone of the community was changed. It had taken labor, but the dignity added brought results of which anyone might well feel satisfied.

When our girls do not make grades in school, we fret and feel it a disgrace and calamity, forgetting that over 50 per cent of them will be in homes where grades and diplomas do not figure and that brain and hand when working together will succeed in full measure. (I would not have anyone feel that grades and diplomas are not worth striving for. They are and in this age when the High School Diploma means so much in the way of promotions and positions it is very important that we urge our young people to press on until the diploma is in hand.)

A guest at dinner remarked to her hostess, "May I talk about the pudding? It is delicious. The hostess replied, "It is bread pudding; just plain bread and milk."

But the finished product showed science had been applied, efficiency was here; it was the true art in cooking, that such a smooth, soft custard

should surround the bread which was soft and tender. Had not the one getting such results from the application of heat to plain "bread and milk" added dignity to labor? And may we not accord these all the difference we pay any "profession?" For leading off, at the very head of all is the profession of home-making.

"So we believe, that the study of home problems may be made of no less cultural value than the study of art or literature and of much more immediate value."

His Beautiful Roses

In a communication received from Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Past National Lecturer, living now in Southern California, he expresses the wish

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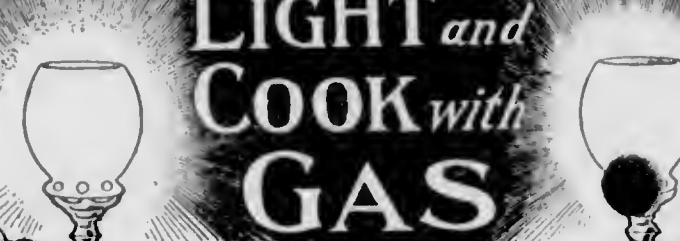
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State Lecturer's Corner

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Editor.

The Pennsylvania State Grange was the starter of that great system advanced, it is necessary for us to remember that merely putting seeds in the ground is not enough, but the growing plants must be matured and cultivated and require attention as well as that spring colt or heifer calf which we intend to raise. Get on the ground as soon as possible after the plants are up and stay there. Unless the soil is too wet you can't kill by cultivation.

I have received some letters from lecturers telling me their plans and I appreciate their thoughtfulness and am greatly helped by their suggestions. I trust that more will get the habit and we can work together.

"GO RIGHT ON WORKING!"

THOS. W. PIOLLET.

Now is the time to talk Peace, and if the Granges throughout the State have not had their Peace Day Programs, I trust that they will do so soon and do not confine the agitation for Peace to the Grange alone, but talk it everywhere. Peace and Prosperity go hand in hand.

Right in the midst of planting season, as we now are, though the south-

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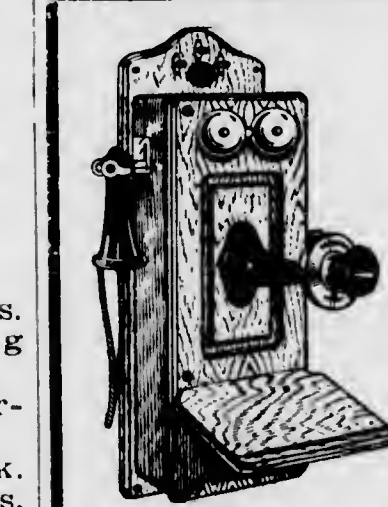
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We have a special farm telephone department in charge of long experienced, practical men who know every money saving feature of the best and latest telephone equipment. Let them help you. There is no charge for this special service to help you make your telephone the most economical—the best. Write today. Please mention this paper.

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Kansas City, Mo. CHICAGO San Francisco, Calif.

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company

IS WRITING INSURANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is owned and operated by Patrons. \$100,000 of its capital is deposited with the Insurance Department of the STATE OF NEW YORK as security for the Policyholders. All Policy forms have been approved by the Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

We want an Agent in Every Grange in Pennsylvania. Write for Terms. Patrons should insure with Patrons

Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Co., : : : Syracuse, N. Y.

DOES IT PAY

Some men feast while others fast;
Some men toil while others shirk;
Some men smile while others moan;
Some men fish while others work;
Some men sigh while others sing;
Some carouse while others pray;
Have you ever met a man
Who has made carousing pay?

Some men dig while others dream;
Some men boast while others knock;
Some men think the days are long;
Other men forget the clock;
Some men hope while other men
go complaining day by day;
Have you ever met a man
Who has made complaining pay?

BEAUTIFYING THE HOME

[Written by Mrs. T. H. Northcott, member of Worth Grange, No. 1450, of Mercer County, and read on the evening of April 26.]

By this subject, I understand that it is not confined to the house alone, so I will make the house the center of my discourse and commence at the extreme outside.

First, I think the public road should have a great deal of attention, for what is nicer than a good hard road, and what is noticed quicker by a stranger passing through a neighborhood than good roads. And what is to hinder us right here in this township having the best of dirt roads? If every farmer would take his team and home-made road drag and spend an hour or two every week on the road surrounding his farm, I think we would notice a big improvement on our public roads.

Second, I think should come the neatness of our farms. Fences should be kept in good repair, for what is more unsightly than a fence grown up with weeds and brush? So, why not make an effort to keep our fences looking as though someone lived on the place at least?

Next, a little thought and good taste in regard to planning and laying out our fields. Why not make more large fields and not so many little patches? I think this would improve the beauty of our farms a great deal.

What about our fruit trees? Do we keep them pruned and properly cultivated? Isn't a nice apple orchard nice to look at if it is in straight rows and trimmed up in good shape?

What about our lane or driveways from the public road to the buildings? Wouldn't a good ash or gravel driveway help to beautify? I'm afraid this is one thing that is neglected by the average farmer of to-day; and in most cases with very little expense they could have a good solid and attractive lane or driveway.

Now I think we are ready for the barnyard. Have we got a good, dry path or walk to the barn; or, is it a regular mud hole at all seasons of the year? I think the farmer's wife should declare she would not go near the barn in bad weather unless there is a good walk so she can get there without wading mud to her shoe tops.

Next, the buildings. Are they kept in good repair and painted every few years? There is nothing that adds so much to the beauty of the farm home as nice buildings all painted up in good shape.

We should make a great effort to have a neat and clean yard around our house. There is no reason why the farmer can't have as nice front yards as any of the city people—a good, smooth sod, so the lawn mower can be used all over and a few nice trees and small shrubbery; also a nice flower bed or two, rose bushes, etc. These all help to beautify the home.

Last of all, we come to the house—the most important part of our home. As I said before, the dwelling is the center, a place held sacred by all who dwell therein. We all have memories of our childhood homes that are the most sacred memories that we have. To make the home attractive or beautiful as my subject calls for, is not costly furnishings by any means.

Sociability is the greatest thing to make home attractive—where every-

one is your friend and they enjoy coming to your home to spend an evening.

One great problem that confronts the parents to-day is keeping the children on the farm. But I think, if we have enough of the spirit of sociability that our homes will certainly be attractive enough to keep the children on the farm. And what can beautify the home more than our boys and girls all being content to stay at home and help their parents until the time comes when they must work for themselves to provide homes of their own?

As I said before, costly furnishings do not count for much; still, everything should be neat and clean. To keep our homes as near sanitary as possible is another thing that helps to beautify.

We should fight all disease germs as much as possible, and the common "house fly" is the greatest mode of carrying and spreading disease of the present day, so let us make war on the fly. Make use of last year's motto in all places—"swat the fly."

I hope I have made a few remarks that will benefit some of us and inspire us to make use of new ideas in regard to beautifying our homes.

What It Was

When Mark Twain was at York Harbor, Me., an old fisherman named Captain Brooks became one of the humorist's best friends. One day Mark dropped in on the old tar and said: "Captain Brooks, do you know whether there is an osteopath at the Harbor?"

"Well," said the old captain, "tha' maybe, but I ain't never ketchen one yet, and I've been fishin' here nigh onter forty years."

"Well," said Mark, "I guess I'll go and inquire at the drug store."

That evening, when Captain Brooks reached home, he told his wife about it, and she said:

"You're a bright one, Jed Brooks; that ain't no fish, it's a bird."

Vegetable Wrongs

Digging out the eyes of potatoes.
Pulling the ears of corn.
Cutting the hearts out of trees.
Eating the heads of cabbage.
Pulling the beards out of rye.
Spilling the blood of hogs.
Breaking the necks of squashes.
Skinning apples. Knifing peaches.
Squeezing lemons. Quartering oranges.
Thrashing wheat. Plugging water-melons.

Felling trees, and piercing the bark.
Scalding celery. Slashing maples.
Crushing and jamming currants.
Mutilating hedges. Stripping bananas.

Burning pine knots. Burying roots alive.

STATE TO PAY FOR CATTLE

Immediate steps will be taken by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board to pay the claims for destruction of cattle and property due to the foot and mouth disease from the \$125,000 carried in the bill just approved by the Governor.

Half a million dollars was paid out earlier in the year, and only a comparatively small sum will be needed in the general appropriation bill.

The Burden of Poor Township Roads and How to Secure Better Ones

By Dr. Donald McCaskey, Lancaster, Pa.

Like the poor who are always with us, we people of Pennsylvania are going to carry around on our backs, so long as we live, and our children who come after us, this burden of our township road problems. We might as well look the truth squarely in the face rather than to try to dodge and to side-step it; for, like old Sinbad, the sailor, we have been saddled with this road proposition and it is up to us—each one of us—to figure out just what is what and to try right where we live and where we must drive over our own home-township roads, to bring about better road community conditions.

Just waving the flag and yelling "Hurrah!" won't do everything; but I want to tell you that it will do a mighty big part in helping to stiffen up the failing strength of a real live, earnest road supervisor who needs your sturdy friendship and your personal backing.

Sometimes we all fool ourselves by thinking that we know a great deal more about our home-township road affairs than we really do know. It is perfectly natural for each one of us once in a while to make a mistake, for we all become a bit more conceited at one time or another.

Do you know what your township supervisors are giving you for every \$100.00 of your tax money which they spend? Did you ever realize that you are a stockholder in the road supervisor corporation of your home township and that your supervisors are your president, secretary, and treasurer of this corporation, and that these officials are supposed to earn big dividends for their corporation?

Let me ask each one of you folk right here if you know the answers to these questions as they apply to your own township road burdens? We have in Pennsylvania 1,600 separate townships, and the final test as to how much the folks living in any one of these townships actually know—know—about their own home road problems, is clearly revealed by the present conditions of these local roads. This applies equally to you and everybody else in your own home township. Your township roads must be maintained. For it is more important to maintain a township roadway than to build it in the first place. Let me repeat that word maintain. It is the big worry of all this township road burden, and we must study it and meet its demands upon purely a sensible, simple business basis.

For example: a fruit-grower or a farmer, an automobilist or a railroad official, might just as well expect to earn prosperity for himself and his company without maintaining the standard of the property as to the safety and efficiency of its service as could a township taxpayer expect to draw dividends from his own supervisor board in the form of road improvement if those township executives do not properly maintain the road property placed under their direct care and responsibility. If you don't maintain a property once you have constructed it, the property will go to smash. This has occurred right in your own home township on some road or other if you will stop to think about it for a moment. Most of us do not have to stop and think, for so many of our local roads have gone to smash which we must travel over that we know. Remember this proposition of maintenance, therefore, if you will save your own home roads from going to smash.

The chief trouble with our township roads in the past has been that our township supervisors have deliberately stood by and let the roads under their care go to smash. Why is this? I will tell you. It is because you and your fellow township taxpayers don't deliberately make your home supervisors maintain them. Let me again

repeat this word maintain. You must reckon with this just as surely as you must reckon on a ninety-day note when it comes due at your bank. There is no difference in the working of this inevitable law, and just so long as we sidestep this proposition of a business system of maintenance of our township roads, just so long will we have the same kind of troublesome burdens to carry as we would if we neglected to make good and fulfill any money obligation we might have with a banker.

There is nothing marvelous or mysterious or impossible or expensive in handling this township road burden. All it needs is work—just study, studious, plugging-ahead work.

But it needs this work all the year round. Sometimes this work is needed right around the council table of the supervisor board more than anywhere else, for too often much of the manual labor with pick and shovel is not work at all, but is merely good-natured, ignorant, 15-cents-an-hour, motion-picture stunts.

Because of lack of township road knowledge among the taxpayers, a good supervisor is often scared away when the enemy in the form of political opposition or personal "sore-heads" opens up with its cannonading, and many an efficient supervisor, for the sake of peace in his community, will lay down his arms and keep off of the township roadways. This is wrong. You must get in back of an official who has proved he can earn good dividends for the township roads. You must help boost up his nerve, for I have never yet met a Pennsylvania road supervisor who will not feel the benefit of your personal encouragement. He will do better work and instead of often retreating because of hostilities you can help him swing your own home community's road efforts to victory. All it requires is just a bit of the General Phil Sheridan spirit when at the Battle of Winchester, which started in with a rout for our Union regiments: when Sheridan got into the game with his famous "We're going back boys," yell—it didn't take long before his troops went back and turned a defeat into victory.

You can help your supervisors, and it is up to him to hustle and learn how to help himself to the very best of his ability, for that is one of the things required of any corporation executive, and if he doesn't learn how to earn dividends he is very soon "fired" from his job. There is no reason why the township supervisor who is responsible for thousands of dollars annually of his taxpayers' money should not be regarded in the same light.

The big ambition in your home township which your supervisors should strive for, is to produce a one year's respectable road improvement in the way of dividends to you for every \$100.00 of your tax money which you must pay by law to your township tax collector. This producing of road improvement dividends is the job of your supervisor. It is what he swore to accomplish when he took the solemn oath of his office, and the best and quickest way you can help him to lighten the burden of your own poor township roadways and to help him get better ones, is for you to get thoroughly acquainted with the various business items of your home township road burdens and then show your local supervisors that he can count upon your backing and support when the demagogic kicker starts in to talk and to "knock."

Did you notice that 226 granges were organized in the U. S. of A. last quarter? And did you know that was the high water mark attained since 1876? Look out for the report for the current quarter.

Patrons of Pennsylvania

DO YOU NEED PAINT?

LET ME SEND YOU MY PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting. The best paint is the cheapest paint. I make the best paint. INGERSOLL'S PAINT has been made for 69 years. It is made with scientific accuracy from the best materials, thoroughly combined by machinery—you cannot mix good paint with a stick. Other paints are sold by dealers in supply houses. This method requires salary and expense of traveling salesmen and profits for jobbers and retailers. These extra expenses are numerous profits you must pay when you buy Store Paint. If the dealer's price is low the measure is short or the quality poor—usually both.

I Can Save You One-Half Your Paint Bills

One-half the price you pay the retailer represents the factory cost of the paint. The other half is required for middlemen's profits and expenses. Our paint is shipped fresh from the factory to you. You pay simply the factory price. You pay no salesmen; no hotel bills; and no middlemen of any kind. The dealer or supply house may offer you a paint at our price; but they cannot give you our quality at our price. They must add the cost of their expensive method of selling and middlemen's profits to the factory cost of the paint. If they give you our grade of paint the cost will be double our price.

Don't Use Cheap Paint

offered by dealers and supply houses. They may save you a little on first cost, but no more labor is required to paint your buildings with INGERSOLL PAINT than with inferior store paint. Poor paint always makes a building look shabby in six months or a year, and is sure to make you regret the little saving on the first cost of the material. INGERSOLL PAINTS will give you long service and look well all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints Have Held the Official Endorsements of the Grange for 37 Years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your own neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let me send you my FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE. IF YOU WANT PAINT WRITE TO ME. DO IT NOW. I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
The Editor of this paper recommends Ingersoll's Paints

PENNSYLVANIA State Grange OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Price List of Supplies

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13).....	\$ 2.75
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen.....	2.50
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9	1.50
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 9	1.50
Grange Seals	3.00
Digest	.25
Constitution and By-Laws	.07
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony	.40
Song Books, "Grange Melodies," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen	.40
Per dozen	4.00
Per half dozen	2.00
When purchaser pays freight or express, per dozen.....	3.50
Dues Book	.45
Secretary's Record Book	.40
Treasurer's Account Book	.50
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred	.20
Roll Book	.50
Application Blanks, per hundred	.30
Notice of Arrears, per hundred	.30
Notice of Suspension, per hundred	.30
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred	.30
Treasurer's Receipts, per hundred	.30
Orders on Treasurer, per hundred	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred	.50
Demit Cards, each	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each	.01
Origin and Early History of Order of Patrons of Husbandry (Darrow)	.25
Grange Recitations (Darrow)	.25
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead)	

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN,



VOL. XI



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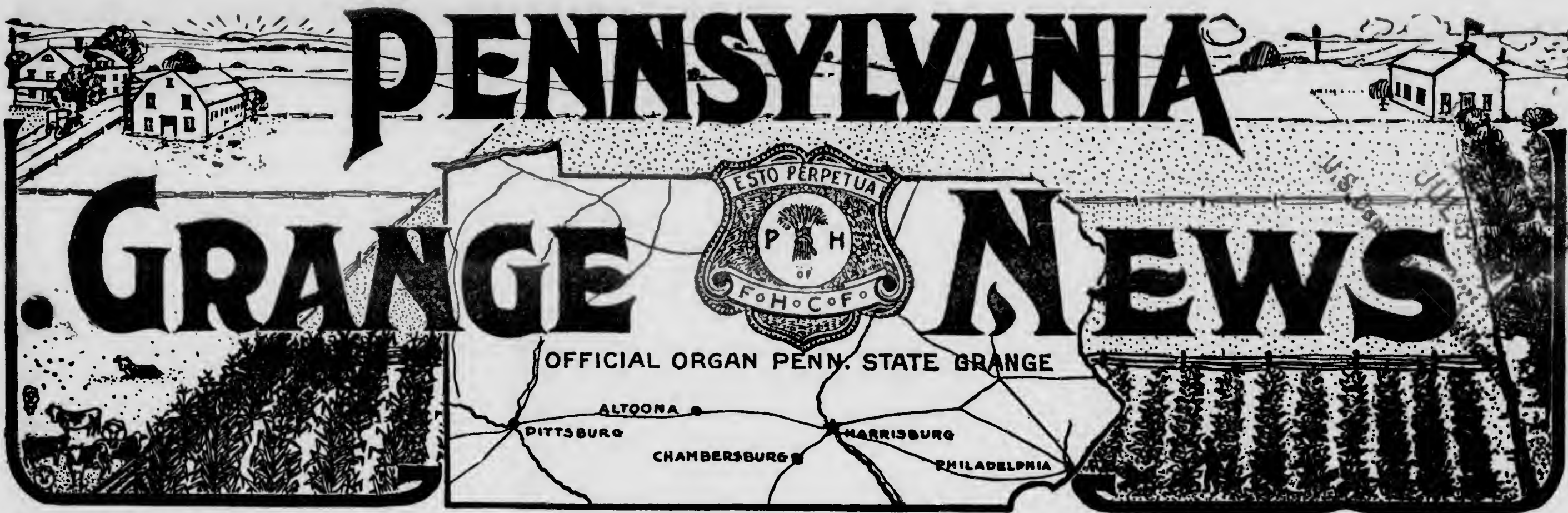
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VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JULY, 1915

No. 3



THE GARDNER LAND BANK BILL

A Recent Enactment by the Missouri Legislature



THE bill known as the Gardner Land Bank bill that was passed by the Legislature of Missouri at its last session is looked upon by many as a very constructive piece of legislation, and is given to our readers for their consideration. This is one of the great subjects before the country, and care should be taken by the farm owners everywhere that such bills are passed by Congress and the states as will give the business of farming a standing with other kinds of business in the financial world commensurate with the kind of security they are able to give.—Ed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of fostering and encouraging agriculture in the State of Missouri and of aiding in the development and improvement of farm lands, there is hereby created a body corporate and politic under the name of the Missouri Land Bank.

Sec. 2. The design and purpose of this act is to provide the means and instrumentalities whereby loans may be made to tillers of the soil at the least practicable cost to them, to be repaid in such manner and at such times as will be least burdensome, and at the same time provide suitable guarantees against loss.

Sec. 3. The bank shall be under the direction and supervision of a board of governors, composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and State Auditor, who shall have the power to adopt rules and regulations for the government of the bank and the transaction of its business which shall not be inconsistent with this act, nor in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the State. Among other things they shall adopt forms of notes and deeds of trust and debenture bonds.

Sec. 4. The said bank shall be located at the seat of government and annexed to the office of the State Bank Commissioner, who shall be the manager thereof, and the clerks and employees in his office shall perform all the services necessary in the transaction of such of its business as needs to be transacted in the office or counting-room. All additional clerks and servants necessary shall be paid for out of the bank's funds.

Sec. 5. The bank shall have power to make loans to farmers, evidenced by promissory notes secured by deeds of trust in the nature of mortgage on farm lands, of amounts not in excess of fifty (50%) per cent of the appraised value of the land

pledged to run for periods not less than five (5) years nor more than twenty-five (25) years and no loan shall be for a less sum than two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars, nor for a greater sum than ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars; and inasmuch as it is the policy of this act to improve and develop the largest possible number of farms and make them more productive, the board shall so order and adjust its business as to give preference to those seeking loans of amounts less than five thousand (\$5,000) dollars. The board shall so provide that loans shall be made only to applicants who offer first liens on perfect fee simple titles, from courtesy, dower and homestead exemptions and in no case shall loans be made for speculation or otherwise than for the following purposes, to-wit:

(a) To increase the production of the land mortgaged

(b) To make useful improvements thereon.

(c) To pay off liens or incumbrances, or to make part payment of purchase price where the borrower is paying part of the purchase money.

(d) Twenty-five (25%) per cent of the amount lent may be used for the purchase of stock and machinery.

Sec. 6. In making loans and taking deeds of trust provisions shall be made for the payment of all or part of the loan at any interest period, and for the amortization of the debt by the payment annu ally or semi-annually of the interest at the rate fixed and small installments of the principal debt at like periods, and for the payment of one-half of 1 per cent to create a reserve fund, all so adjusted as to discharge the debt in the number of years desired by the debtor within the limit heretofore mentioned, as, for example: If the loan should amount to one hundred (\$100) dollars and be made at the interest rate of four and three-tenths (4.3%) per cent. it would be amortized approximately as follows:

Duration.	Annual payments.
5 years.....	\$22.40
10 years.....	12.40
15 years.....	9.10
20 years.....	7.50
25 years.....	6.50

If, therefore, the bank should sell the bonds for four and three-tenths (4.3%) per cent, and collect one-half of 1 per cent. for the reserve fund, the loan would mature according to the desire of the borrower on the above approximate basis of annual payments. It will be seen that if the loan were made for a period of twenty-five (25) years the borrower would pay a total of approximately six and one-half (6 1/2%) per cent. thereon, made up as follows: Interest, 4.3 per cent; reserve one-half of 1 per cent; on the principal, 1.7 per cent.

Sec. 7. The State shall be divided into appraisement districts and the manager shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, expert appraisers in their districts. The salary of appraisers shall be two thousand (\$2,000) dollars per annum and expenses. When an application is made for a loan an appraiser shall be designated to make the appraisement of the land offered as security. He shall appraise the land at its cash value and make his report there-

of under oath without delay, giving also in said report such information as he may have concerning the applicant and the land as to the desirability of the loan. The applicant must offer an abstract of title which shall be examined by the Prosecuting Attorney and a report made by him in writing, giving his opinion as to the state of the title, which then shall be examined by the Attorney General and his opinion indorsed thereon. The manager may require any county officer and may ask any bank or trust company located in the county of the applicant's residence to give without charge any information desired relative to the applicant and the loan.

Sec. 8. In all cases where service is rendered by a public officer who receives a salary out of public funds, he shall perform the service without fee, and such services shall be understood to be covered by the salary paid him. The Attorney General shall be the legal advisor of the board, and the Prosecuting Attorney of the county in which the land is situated shall render all legal services needed in connection with the title and with foreclosure proceedings, or steps taken for the collection of moneys.

Sec. 9. In all deeds of trust given to secure loans the State Bank Com-

(Continued on next page)

Good Work for Granges.

The following article taken from the weekly news letter of the United States Department of Agriculture suggests a very useful community work for a Subordinate Grange, especially in a dairy section. Why not organize in the Subordinate Granges and know just whether your cows are paying expenses? The United States Department will gladly furnish any further instruction you may want to make the organization. A man who once knows the action that comes with the knowledge of what each animal in the herd is doing, will be loath ever afterward to go back to the guessing system of picking the good cows. These reports will enliven your Grange meetings and should be a part of the community work of each subordinate grange in dairy sections.—Ed.

COW-TESTING A SUCCESS

Associations Increase as Accurate Records of Milk and Butter Fat Prove Their Usefulness

One hundred and sixty-three co-operative cow-testing associations were in operation last year in the

United States. This is considered to be a rapid growth when it is remembered that the first association in this country was organized in Fremont, Mich., in 1905, and that as late as 1908 only 6 associations had been formed. The next year, however, the number rose to 25, and it has been increasing ever since. America is no longer behind Europe, where there are at the present time between 2,500 and 3,000 such associations, the first having been started in Denmark in 1895.

The principle on which these associations work is both extremely simple and yet important. Year after year many farmers milk cows that do not pay for the feed they consume. Indeed, the average annual production of a cow in this country is approximately 4,000 pounds of milk, containing 160 pounds of butter fat. The best dairymen say there is no profit in such production, and of course there are vast numbers of cows that fall far below these figures. To make his herd a success, therefore, the farmer must weed out the animals that are costing him money and keep those that are bringing it in to him.

This, however, is not so easy as it may seem. Experiments continually

(Continued on page 39)

The Gardner Land Bank Bill.

(Continued from first page)

show that it is impossible for any man, however experienced he may be, to estimate with any accuracy the yearly production of milk from any cow. Some animals start with a very good production and then drop to a very ordinary flow, while others give a much more regular yield. The latter may at the end of the year have given the farmer much more milk, but he will probably consider the former to be the profitable ones. As a matter of fact, a man can not guess within a quart how much there is in a pail, and if he is selling the product of his herd on a butter-fat basis, he knows even less of the yield from each individual animal.

The main purpose of the cow-testing association is to enable its members to hire a tester to keep the records which in practice it is almost impossible for the farmer to keep for himself. The tester should arrive at the farm in time for the afternoon milking, weigh the milk given by each cow in the herd, and take a sample of it to test for butter fat. At feeding time he weighs the feed given each cow and estimates as well the amount of roughage. He also keeps a record of feed given to dry cows as well as those in milk, for it is obvious that the total cost of feed for the year must be taken into consideration. The following morning the individual production of the herd is weighed again and if the ration is changed the feed also is weighed. Later in the day the Babcock test is used to determine the percentage of butter fat in each cow's milk. From these figures it is possible to estimate the amount of milk and butter fat given in a month by a cow and set against it the amount of feed consumed. This method, of course, does not produce scientific accuracy, but careful tests have shown that the results are within 2 per cent of the cow's actual production.

Another feature of the tester's work is to watch the prices of various feedings and then to work out for the farmer the most economical ration. This, together with the weighing and testing of the milk, will occupy him until it is time for him to leave in order to arrive at the next farm to test the afternoon milking. Thus the tester devotes one day a month to each member in the association and this limits the number of members to 25 or 26, the number of working days in a month, and defines within somewhat narrow limits the expenses of conducting the association. This has been found to be about \$550 a year, including the salary of the tester, the cost of the acid for the Babcock test, and miscellaneous expenses. All expenses are usually borne by the members in proportion to the number of cows they own. Where the herds are large this may be \$1 a cow, but generally it is \$1.50 a year for each cow. To many farmers it may seem unnecessary to hire a man to do work which they themselves are perfectly capable of doing. The answer to this is that while the farmer unquestionably could do it, it is likely that during the pressure of other work he would slight his tests. As a matter of fact the number of dairymen who actually do keep records of their work for the whole year is insignificant; moreover, it is really cheaper to have it done by the tester than to do it one's self. Experience has made the tester rapid and accurate; he has at his finger's ends the strength of the acid he uses, the amount to charge for roughage and concentrates, and the analyses of all the common feeds. It would take the average farmer a long time to become familiar enough with all these details to do the work as well as the tester does.

That a cow-testing association actually does pay has been proved beyond all doubt. Since the first organization of this kind was formed, in 1905, 76 for one reason or another have been discontinued. On the other hand the records of those in operation show excellent financial results. There are seven herds that have remained continuously in the Michigan association ever since it was formed, in 1905. In 1906 they included 50 cows and in 1913, 69 cows. In 1906 the average yield for each cow was 5,885 pounds of milk and 231.1 pounds of butter fat; in 1913 it was 6,123.4 of milk and 248.7 pounds of fat. In the meantime prices of both feed and dairy products had risen. The profit, however, to the dairymen in the association rose as well. For each cow it was, in 1906, \$22.23 and in 1913 it was \$51.08, or an increase of \$28.85. It certainly paid these dairymen, therefore, to employ a tester even if it cost them \$1.50 a year for each cow.

Not only do these records show which cows make or lose money for their owners, but they show to what extent each is profitable, the amount of feed given to each cow, and what kinds of feed at prevailing prices produce the most satisfactory financial results.

Prosperity Often Spells Ruin

A few girls go in the wrong course because of poverty. Many more become immoral through prosperity. Dr. Albert E. Mowry, professor of social diseases at the college of medicine in Chicago, declares that prosperity is the ruin of twenty-five thousand girls every year. He holds that cigarettes, automobiles, dances, jewelry, and modern wearing apparel are the principal contributing causes. Of course, it is impossible to come to definite figures with scientific accuracy, but the statement of Doctor Mowry is worthy of more confidence than the blank assertions of agitators who desire more to grind an ax than they do to protect the morals of young women. Virtue always has thrived among the poor; virtue always has been in greatest danger among the rich, and has suffered the most where wealth abounds. Where one young woman falls because of need for money for personal support, all appearances would say that twenty-five years ago the same road because of the gay life led through an access to funds above the amount needed for personal expense. When one searches for purity of life and character, he does not go into the society of the four hundred of any city, or among the candidates for such distinction. The manner of life there lived, and too often displayed, is quite well known. If one desires to see virtue, purity, and truth, he will search for it among those who have not been swept off their feet by prosperity or inordinate desire for prosperity.

We Sort O' Feel Guilty Ourselves

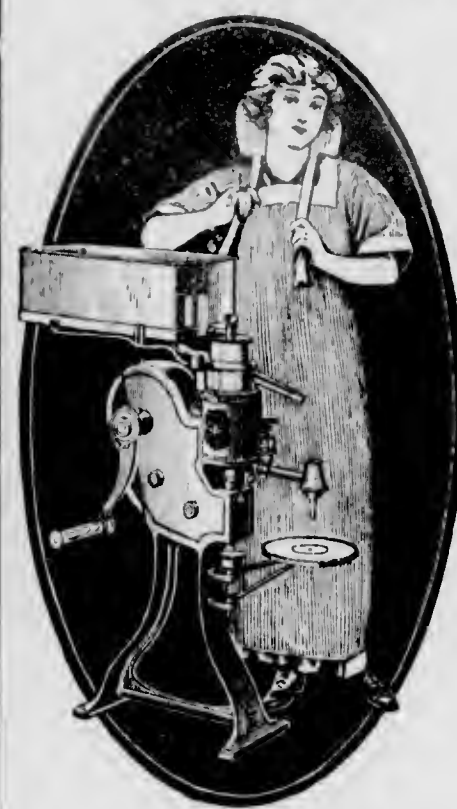
Sunday School Teacher—What would happen now, William, if people were struch dead for lying as they were in Biblical times?

William—There'd be nobody to bury them.

The Importation of Foreign Birds

According to a recent paper by Dr. T. S. Palmer, the Department of Agriculture issues about 500 permits annually for the importation of birds; the number of birds imported amounts to about half a million, and as many as 17,000 birds arrive in a single day. These include especially canaries, parrots, and game birds, but the total number of species imported is about 1500. The department exercises great vigilance to prevent the importation of bird diseases, such as the "quail disease."

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PENNSYLVANIA

State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

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By order of Executive Committee,
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN,

Pennsylvania Grange News

VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JULY, 1915

No. 3

DAIRY CONFERENCE.

The Directors of the National Dairy Union, and others interested in the development of the dairy industry in this country, met in Washington, D. C., the early part of June for the purpose of outlining some definite action relative to dairy legislation in the next Congress. The main object of the conference was to perfect the oleomargarine legislation that has been before Congress for several sessions.

A conference was held with the Internal Revenue Commissioner to consider the question of the rate of taxation which the bill should specify for oleomargarine. No definite decision was reached, but sentiment appeared to favor a one cent per pound tax. The Internal Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Osborne, left no doubt on the minds of the delegation that he was making an honest effort to enforce the present oleomargarine laws.

After this conference the delegates met at the Bureau of Standards to see a demonstration of a device for measuring color, by the use of which it is planned to adopt a standard color for oleo. It developed that the previously suggested color standard, expressed in terms of percentage of white, would not be satisfactory, since by juggling colors the legal percentage of white could not be complied with and the product still show a relatively high yellow color.

By the newly adopted basis of measuring color, which is expressed in terms of the ratio between the reflecting power of blue and yellow, the degree of yellow coloration can be controlled.

The main features of the new bill which were decided upon are as follows:

(1) The adoption of a color standard for oleo, and the prohibition of its manufacture or sale under any conditions when the degree of yellow coloration is greater than that prescribed.

(2) The limiting of the amount of butter fat that may be incorporated

in oleomargarine to 5 per cent.

(3) The adoption of a uniform tax rate for all oleomargarine.

The other features of the bill were left in the same shape as the National Dairy Union had prepared in a measure introduced in Congress nearly two years ago, known as the Haugen Bill.

The two plans of taxing oleomargarine (10 cents for colored and 1/4 of a cent a pound for uncolored) has been the cause of much fraud practiced upon the Government, and has been used to create a false impression that all oleo was paying 10 cents a pound tax, when the great bulk of it is only paying 1/4 of a cent tax by prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine, and a straight tax, the greater part of the deception and fraud will be stopped.

The Pennsylvania law, which prohibits the sale of margarine in imitation of yellow butter, proves the contention of the dairymen that uncolored oleomargarine sells for less money and is of a better grade than when colored, and does in no wise interfere with oleo honestly manufactured and sold for what it is.

A resolution was passed by the conference thanking the Internal Revenue Commissioner for his work in enforcing the present law.

It is generally conceded that the time has arrived for oleo to be sold for what it is, and at the same time giving consumers a substitute for butter at a reasonable price, instead of paying excessive prices as has been the case too often in the past.

The probabilities are that oleo manufacturers who are anxious to sell their product on its merits at a reasonable profit will not oppose this measure.

Other matters discussed were the correct labeling of imitation evaporated milk products.

N. P. Hull, President.

H. J. Credicott, Vice Pres.

W. D. Hoard, Treasurer.

William T. Creasy, Secretary

Much Depends Upon the Rural Population.

Doctor Carver believes that the greatness of the nation and the quality of its civilization depend ultimately upon the character of the rural population. Good horses are not bred from scrub stock, and only the people who are educated in the art of living know how to live. There has been much complaint about the migration of the most ingenious of the youth to the great centres of population and the cry has been "back to the farm." Doctor Carver holds that "in order that young men and women of talent and capacity may be induced to remain on the farms, rural life must be made attractive to them," by affording opportunities for a liberal material income, by supplying the conditions for agreeable social life and for intellectual and aesthetic enjoyment.

"A dense agricultural population, if that density means a small income per family, invariably means, under modern conditions, a low-grade population, because men and women of spirit and capacity will not stay. A relatively sparse population, if it means a large income per family, will generally mean a high-grade population, because such conditions will help to attract and hold men and women of spirit and capacity." This relates to land tenure, to the facilities

with which the farmers can dispose of their produce, subjects which have had considerable attention in the past; but it is the social side of rural life that possesses the greatest interest to those who dwell in the country.

Man is a social being. Much as he may distrust and dislike his fellows, he is happiest when he is near them and can love them or hate them as his disposition may direct, and the smaller the community, the nearer people live together, and as the life of the farmer is a neighborhood life, the better the neighborhood the fuller his life. To make it more worth the living it must be improved in the character of its attractions—its schools and churches and creature comforts.

The rural church stands at the head of the agencies for the improvement of country life; not the emotional church, but the church which excites mental activity rather than revivistic enthusiasm; a church as a force for spirituality and not a church that cultivates a mere emotional exercise of the mind; a church which relies for the conversion of the people upon their efficiency, their adaptability, their fitness for the struggle for existence, their conservation of human energy. The dependence of the farmer upon his social surround-

ings and the unique place the country church holds in its community makes it one of the chief forces for the improvement of living conditions in the country.

Country School Important

The country school is only second—some persons think it first—to the country church in its effect upon the conditions of rural life. It impresses the young mind in its most impressionable state and it should be so well equipped and so well officered as to satisfy the aspirations of youth for intellectual growth and make the schoolhouse the centre of social life in the community.

All sorts of organizations for the entertainment of the country people should be encouraged and the world should be brought into touch with the people who live far from the maddening crowd, so that they may feel that they are not wholly shut out from the life their brother men live in congested districts, where the air is bad and the outlook selfish and the rewards uncertain.

TO HIS MOTHER

In France the relation between a son and his mother is very sweet and tender. Even the boys of the least cultivated class show an almost invariable courtesy and unselfishness to their mothers.

I was in Paris during the first two months of the present war, writes Mrs. Lillian Hayden Heiston to The Companion, and a woman who worked for me spoke often of her only child, a boy, who was in one of her very first regiments ordered to the front. "I have never seen anything so sweet as the letters he wrote to her to allay her fears. I am sending you the last one he wrote; I borrowed it of her that I might copy it. In translating it literally I have kept much of the charm of the original."

"Little Mother So Dearly Loved. Thy boy is gay and joyous as the birds that sing. Dost thou hear that, little one! Thou must not worry, not in the very least, my mother. Indeed thou canst not imagine how happy we have been nor what delicious things we have to eat. We caught a rabbit to put in our stew and we found potatoes in a field. Thy boy grows fat my mother! Why shouldst thou worry? Thou must not mourn when we are laughing. Give to all the friends my loving greeting, and thou, dear heart look not for letters. It is so seldom that we can write. Remember that I am safe and that I love thee."

"I send thee a thousand kisses and I am thy son."

This letter sent to the mother by a comrade of her son, had been written on a scrap of paper with pencil while he was in the trenches, before the engagement in which he lost his life. He said nothing of the horror and the bloodshed, nothing of his own weariness and dread, nothing of the agony and cruelty and death that he had seen. He wrote only what he knew would reassure and comfort her.

The letter did strangely comfort the lonely, sorrowing mother. It made her forget the war and think of her boy as a gay and laughing child again. There had been no funeral. She had not seen him dead. His joyous written words were far more real to her than what she knew of his death. His loving thought had lifted her into that realm of the spirit in which there is no death.

Picnic Lecturers

Partial List of Speakers for Grange Picnic Season of 1915

Thos. B. Piolet, State Lecturer, Wysox.
A. M. Cornell, Columbia X Roads, Past Master.
Past Lecturer.
W. B. Packard, Granville Summit, Past Lecturer.
W. H. Stout, Pine Grove.
John A. McSparran, Furniss.
William T. Creasy, Catawissa.
E. B. Dorsett, Mansfield.
Alex. Strittmater, Ebensburg.
Mrs. Hannah McK. Lyons, Lincoln University.
Mrs. Anna Post, Dalton.
Mrs. Louis Piolet, Wysox.
Mrs. Carolyn Dale, State College.
Mrs. Mary D. Howden, Coryville.
C. H. Dildine, Orangeville.
J. Frank Chandler, Toughkenamon.
Wm. Armstrong, Alderson.
J. A. Herr, Mill Hall.
Leonard Rhone, Center Hall.
James G. McSparran, 236 N. Duke St., Lancaster.
A. Nevin Detrich, Chambersburg.
Rev. H. G. Teagarden, Punxsutawney.
H. M. Gooderham, Patton.
M. N. Clark, Claridge.
Lella M. Coveney, Mansfield.
Florence Rhone, Center Hall.
Frances W. Bromall, Cheyney.
Prof. J. H. Schroppe, Hegins.
Mrs. F. L. Ruggles, Dallas.
Allan D. Miller, Susquehanna.
W. R. Tucker, Cambridge Springs.
George W. Oster, Osterburg.
I. G. Stone, Wellsboro.
J. T. Campbell, Hartstown.
Arthur Chase, Gillett.
Mary Williams, Alderson.
Hon. Frank H. Moore, Rome.
Hon. W. B. Wilson, Blossburg.
Prof. Franklin Menges, York.
Prof. Yetter, East Stroudsburg.
Samuel R. Downing, West Chester.
Moses Bond, Danville.
Seth T. Walton, Hartboro.
Hon. Wm. L. Metzenbacher, Saegetown.
Porter Michael, Carverton.
Hon. A. C. Barrett, New Milford.
Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, West Chester.
Frank P. Willits, Ward.
G. H. Hubbard, Lock Haven.
J. W. Clemson, Halifax.
Hon. W. H. Grabe, Butler.
J. A. Smith, Dickinson.
Prof. H. A. Surface, Mechanicsburg.
Prof. Watts, State College.
Prof. Mairs, State College.
Mrs. Jennie M. Rodgers, Wallingford.
D. P. Forney, Hanover.
Hon. A. L. Martin, Harrisburg.
Hon. Geo. W. Hutchinson, Harrisburg.
Hon. N. B. Critchfield, Harrisburg.
L. K. King, Westfield.
J. T. Campbell, Hartstown.
C. W. Cobb, Cranberry.
Prof. Oden C. Gortner, Hanover.
Hon. Milton W. Shreve, North East.

Only Half a Job

Two colored men were discussing their young sons, and the first said that he intended to make his hopeful an astronomer. "At's a fine job," he concluded. "Yas," drawled the other. "Yoh done tol' me dat afore, but whut's he gwine to do in de day-time?"

Secretary's Corner

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, Editor

In taking up my pen to write something for my corner, the thought uppermost in my mind is to tell of the remarkable coincidence of May 24th. In the mail of that day I found Charter lists of four Subordinate Granges, one blank reporting reorganization of Subordinate Grange, and the application for Charter for a Pomona Grange in Carbon County. Later in the same week Charter list for one more Subordinate Grange came, all together making a record-breaking week's history in Grange work in Pennsylvania in recent years.

I want to say to the secretaries, that the Report blanks for the June quarter have been mailed. If you have not received your blanks, duplicates will be forwarded upon notice from you. Now, this is the quarter in which there is always considerable lagging in sending in your reports—the quarter in which the efficiency of the secretary is more tried and tested than at any other season of the year. Prove your tact and ability by getting all members to pay up their dues regularly and then send in the

State dues on time. Keep before you ever the injunction "the duties of your office are the most arduous of all." Labor with a will, as though the entire success or failure of the year's work in your Grange rested upon you. That is the responsibility that I feel in my relation with the State Grange and I am sure that if all other officials from Master to Lady Assistant Steward in State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges will shoulder like responsibility, we shall have a year's record to be proud of.

When wishing to engage speakers for picnics, please correspond direct with one you may select from the list before you in issues of May and June Grange News. It is only a waste of time to write to this office. I do not have or know the dates made by the various speakers and so can be of little assistance in sending you a speaker. I am sure you will find any on the list quite pleasing to your people on picnic occasion. Have a picnic.

Fraternally,

NETTIE E. AILMAN

Jewish Farm Laborers.

Anyone entertaining the idea that the man in the city would rather be idle and starve than work on a farm can easily have such idea knocked out of him if he will take the trouble to visit a few of the free employment bureaus that are to be found in almost every city.

There are many such bureaus in New York. The most unique of these, perhaps, is that conducted by the Jewish Agricultural Society at its main office, 174 Second Avenue, New York City. Its uniqueness lies in that it confines itself purely to agricultural labor and its aims are primarily educational. "Its object," to quote from one of its recent reports, "is to give the Jewish young man an opportunity to learn something at least of practical farming, and incidentally to find out for himself whether he is fit for it. The advantages of such a preliminary trying out to those contemplating to become farmers are too obvious. This is the object of not a few of those who seek such employment and we do everything to encourage it. Some of them have quite a little capital which they are ready to invest in farms of their own as soon as they gain the desired experience."

During the seven years that this Bureau has been in operation it has secured positions for more than 5000 farm hands. Each year some of these have, with the assistance of the Society, graduated from the position of farm laborer to the status of farm labor employer and become in their turn patrons of the Society's bureau. No charge is made to either employer or employee. The Society also conducts a bureau at its western branch, 706 West 12th Street, Chicago.

"When a farmer once secures a farm hand from our bureau," said Leonard G. Robison, the general manager of the Agricultural Society, "he generally becomes its steady patron. At first the prospective employer shows some hesitancy in taking a farm hand who has not seen a farm in his life and whose clothes and physical make-up do not tally with the traditional appearance of the farm hand. Of course, our laborer is somewhat crude in his work and must be taught. But he is ambitious, in-

telligent and quick to learn. The employer soon discovers other qualities not commonly found in the average farm laborer. He finds him gentlemanly, both in appearance and habits, and kind and humane to farm animals. He does not drink and attends strictly to business. The man may also be a carpenter, painter, blacksmith, or what not, and can be utilized after the season in overhauling the buildings and so forth, to their mutual profit. A farmer who has once tried that kind of laborer is certain to want the same kind again."

Mr. Robinson states that the demand for farm labor this year is far less than in the years immediately preceding and that he has at least 20 men for every job. The throwing out of employment of many young men in the cities initiated a back-to-the-farm movement among thousands of farm boys who were glad to return home and help the old folks until conditions improved. The result is that the same conditions that caused unemployment in the city have reduced the demand for farm labor in the country. This shows how little those who talk of the farm as a solution for unemployment know what they are talking about.

Old, But in a New Dress

A country newspaper reports a brief colloquy between a woman and her lazy husband. She was busy, and the baby was crying, and the man, so far as appears, was saying nothing.

"John," she said, "I wish you would rock the baby."

"Oh, bother," was the answer, "why should I rock the baby?"

"Why, because he isn't very well and I have this mending to do. Besides, half of him belongs to you, anyhow, and you ought to be willing to help take care of him."

"Well, half of him belongs to you, too, and you can rock your half and let my half holler."

A Welcome Visitor

Writes the secretary of Lewistown Grange, No. 1639: "Grange News is a welcome visitor to our homes. Every Patron reads it and is pleased with it."

Thanks, brother.

What will it cost You
Not to Spray for Cabbage
and Melon Aphis?

A considerable part of the \$60,000,000 annual damage to vegetable crops is caused by Aphis and other soft-bodied, sucking insects. The effective and economical spray for destroying these pests, recommended by Experiment Stations and Spraying Experts, is

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Guaranteed 40% Nicotine

Your dealer will furnish you this effective spray—**1-lb. can 75c;**
2-lb. can \$2.50; 10-lb. can
\$10.75; making a cost of

about 1 cent per gallon for the diluted solution. If he will not supply you we will send it to you, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. Write for Free Bulletins to the address below.



"BLACK LEAF 40"
40% Nicotine
The KENTUCKY TOBACCO PRODUCT CO.
INCORPORATED
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Drop Me a Postcard
Just Say:-
"Send Me
Your Big
Buggy Bargain Book FREE"

You'll get my 180-page catalog by return mail. The most magnificent and complete buggy book ever issued. Shows sectional views so you can see the below-surface-under-the-paint parts, which are invisible when you look at an assembled buggy.

Tells just how I make my famous "Blue Grass" Buggies, and my rigid factory test. Describes my 30-day free road test and my \$30,000 Bond which backs the BOHON unlimited guarantee.

BOHON'S "BLUE GRASS" BUGGIES

AT LOW FACTORY PRICES.

No matter where you buy a buggy, you pay whatever it costs the maker to sell it. The more hands it goes through, jobber, dealer, etc., the higher the selling cost and the higher the cost to you. Bohon's "Blue Grass" Buggies are shipped from my factory direct to you.

30-DAY ROAD TEST

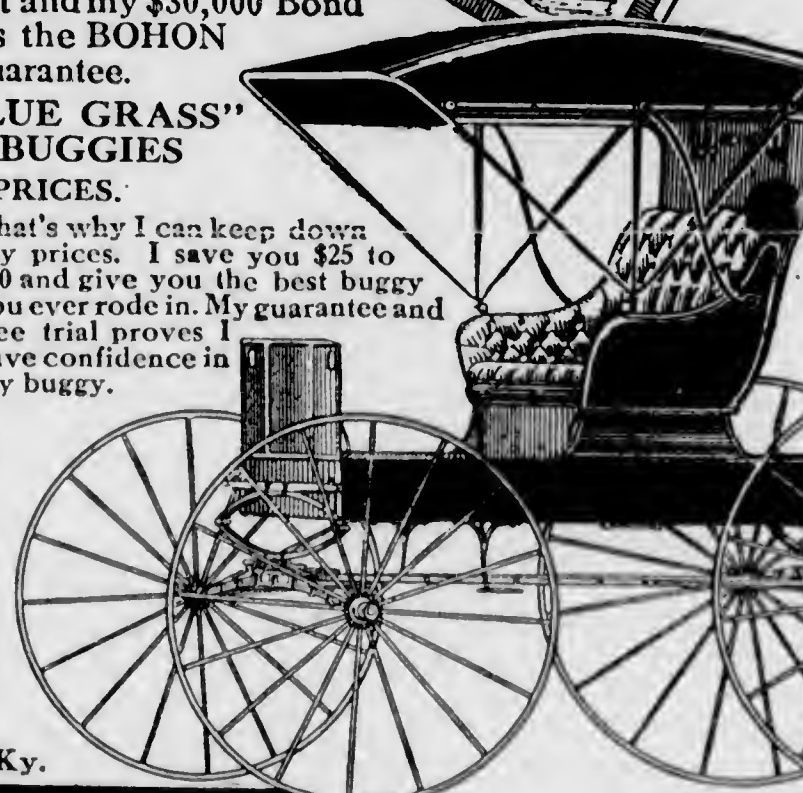
Unlimited Guarantee

Backed By a \$30,000 Bond

Prove my buggy for yourself. Ride in it 30 days without spending a cent. If it isn't right, send it back. Write for Buggy Bargain Book and details of 30-day free trial offer and an Unlimited Guarantee, backed by \$30,000 Bond.

D. T. BOHON

3455 Main St. Harrodsburg, Ky.



DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS

State Lecturer's Corner

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Editor.

I took a trip to Potter County a few weeks ago and would like to tell Brother and Sister Grangers something about that section I visited.

Arriving at the little town of Gale-ton, which was once one of the largest lumber centers in the country and still seems to be busy with its varied industries, I drove seven miles up hill. The road led up a gully and on both sides the land was cleared. As I learned where former State Master Cressy learned the phrase "Upright Farmers" for the fields looked as if, should one get on the other side and give them a little push, they would tip over.

When, however, I reached the summit I discovered some real farm land, and some real farmers; clean fences and clean barnyards; tools under cover except those that were in use; gas engines to run the washing machine, separator, churn, etc., air pressure water systems, and in fact, everything the housewife and farmer need to make life easy and enjoyable, even to the Universal Ford.

There was a large attendance at Pomona, and everyone seemed enthusiastic about the Grange. Some of the Sisters and I could not agree on the Suffrage question, but we didn't fight and it is not necessary to put any argument for either side in here.

After leaving Potter County, I spent a few days at State College while

commencement was being held. Every Granger in the State ought to stand ready to support that institution. Its only Agricultural College, and if we do not put our shoulders to the wheel, the other States are going to surpass us, and we having 6.15 per cent of all the rural population of the United States right here in our own State of Pennsylvania. Let us, at the next election of Representatives and Senators for the Commonwealth, find out how the candidates feel toward this institution, and then we can be sure that no such niggardly appropriation will be given them in the future as the one by the latest legislature.

Wyoming County Pomona has just assumed the responsibility of starting a Fire Insurance Company. These companies have been a success whenever they are and the danger is that the insurance will be the only bond which will hold the members as has already been proven. You good people of Wyoming be the exception which proves the rule.

While fire insurance is very important, we never want to forget that while fires may never happen, death is inevitable and life insurance is the greatest invention ever known.

I repeat that I will be glad to aid all Lecturers in anyway I may be able.

THOS. W. PIOLLET.

ORGANIZE AND EDUCATE

Licensed liquor dealers throughout Pennsylvania need make no mistake about the intentions of our enemies. That they have already started to "educate" the citizens of the state against the licensed liquor business with the object of having it voted out of existence so far as the enactment of a law will accomplish it, there is no doubt. It is well known that many active politicians have promised lots of money to the "crusade" and so have many business men and employers of labor who are opposed to trade unionism. These politicians are looking for power and control and they are more than anybody else forcing the issue. They think that because they have the Governor behind the movement this time they will accomplish their object, which is not so much local option or Prohibition, but the securing of selfish aims.

All of the foregoing leads to the conclusion that the friends of personal liberty and the licensed liquor dealers themselves must become active and just as aggressive as the enemies of the business.

This year there will be several hot fights at the polls for Judges. Licensed liquor dealers and those who desire to uphold the sound principles of personal liberty should keep those fights in view. Particularly will there be a desperate fight in Lawrence county, inasmuch as the battle has already started there. These Judgeship fights will be bitter and there can be no doubt about this, for it is generally conceded that any Judge who takes it upon himself to say that not a citizen in the entire county in which he, the Judge, has jurisdiction, shall legally buy a bottle of beer, is not a fit person to act as a Judge. We hold that there is bigotry in such rulings and by all means any man who has a bigoted mind is not a fit and proper person to act as a Judge.—National Liquor Dealers' Journal.

Patrons, do you realize that one of the best ways of building up our Order is to help build up Grange News?

HE FORGOT TO GET A TRANSFER

An office boy employed in one of the large banks of Boston was sent to one of the adjacent towns to collect a small amount of money due the cashier of the bank, a matter separate from the bank's business. The trip should not have taken over two hours, but it was more than five hours before the boy returned.

"Where have you been?" demanded the cashier when the lad came back.

"Where you told me to go," replied the boy, simply.

"Did it take five hours?"

"I forgot to ask for a transfer when I came back and had to walk the last six miles," said the boy. "I came as fast as I could, sir."

"But you had this money you collected. Why didn't you pay your fare out of that?"

"I didn't consider that it was mine to touch, sir," replied the boy.

"You are right, my boy," said the cashier. "That principle lived up to is one of the corner-stones of real success in this world."

The years passed and the boy became one of the book-keepers in the bank. The day came that another teller was required by the bank. The choice was between the former office boy and another employee of the bank. At a directors' meeting the cashier related the incident of the forgotten transfer. The young man in question was unanimously elected to the coveted position.

Certain friends said that he was lucky. Was it luck?

The Missed Opportunity

"What are you crying about?" asked the pretty teacher.

"The big boys made me kiss a girl," exclaimed Johnny.

"Why didn't you come right to me?"

"I—I didn't know you'd let me kiss you."

Helping to swell the circulation of Grange is helping to swell the population of Patrons of Husbandry in Pennsylvania.



The Price of Progress

THE Panama Canal stands as one of the most marvelous achievements of the age. Into its construction went not only the highest engineering skill, but the best business brains of the nation, backed by hundreds of millions of dollars.

Suppose conditions not to be foreseen made it necessary to replace the present canal with a new and larger waterway of the sea-level type, to be built in the next ten years.

Also suppose that this new canal would be the means of a great saving in time and money to the canal-using public, because of the rapid progress in canal engineering.

This sounds improbable; yet it illustrates exactly what has happened in the development of the telephone, and what certainly will happen again.

Increasing demands upon the telephone system, calling for more extended and better service, forced removal of every part of the plant not equal to these demands. Switchboards, cables, wires and the telephone instrument itself were changed time and again, as fast as the advancing art of the telephone could improve them.

It was practical to do all this because it greatly increased the capacity of the plant, reduced service rates and added subscribers by the hundred thousand.

In ten years, the telephone plant of the Bell System has been rebuilt and renewed, piece by piece, at an expense exceeding the cost of the Canal.

Thus the Bell System is kept at the highest point of efficiency, always apace with the telephone requirements of the public. And the usefulness of the telephone has been extended to all the people.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy One System Universal Service

Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around \$1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

F. A. HARRISON,
210 North Third St.,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Canadian Government Agent.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Resume of the Legislature by the Legislative Committee.

Owing to the fact that the Legislative Committee had before the Legislature just closed a number of very important bills in which the people were vitally interested, it was thought best to call a meeting of the Legislative Committee at this time to make a resume of these important matters and submit the same to members of Granges and to the public generally for their consideration.

We regret to say that instead of having fairer tax laws the burdens of taxation were increased by direct and indirect changes to such an extent that we feel that in most of our agricultural counties taxation will be increased from one-half to two mills on the dollar of assessed valuation. It seems that the action of the Legislature places a penalty on poverty. For example, the placing of the primary election expenses on the counties means an increase of local taxation of over \$800,000 annually. The loss of the State aid of \$20.00 per mile to township roads means another loss of about \$1,500,000. While it is true that we have received \$1,500,000 of bonus as a part of back pay due the township, this is a debt the State owes the township and is only a part of the payment of that debt. This back pay is given with the proviso that the bonus for the coming two years be dropped. We look upon this as a violation of pledges, because of the fact that during the campaign the promises were made that the township roads should have the aid granted them in the law. And further when the work tax was changed to a cash tax the promise made was that a bonus of \$20.00 per mile would be paid the townships. Then to add to the further discredit of the situation, the bond issue which was so lately and positively killed by the people was resurrected and railroaded through the Senate and House in the closing days of the session.

THE STATE GRANGE ROAD BILL

The Legislative Committee of the State Grange prepared a bill along the lines of experience gathered from the development of the road proposition in Pennsylvania and other States in the last ten years. This is modeled after our public school system and would improve all of our roads in the course of from five to eight years, giving us a system of road improvement for business uses for all the people, in place of a proposed system of boulevards that now receives all the appropriation for roads for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

We are convinced that our road bill is drawn along the right lines, because it received practically unanimous approval of those not directly interested in the political contractor boulevard system. This bill was defeated in the House, though an heroic fight was put up for it by a minority in which members of the Grange took an active part. In fact had the whole Legislature been as careful as Grange members, a different story could be told. We propose to further perfect the bill and have it introduced in the next session of the Legislature.

ARE YOU THE FELLOW?

While walking down the crowded city street the other day I heard a little urchin to a comrade turn and say: "Say, Jimmie, let me tell yer, I'd be happy as a clam If I only was the feller dat me mud-dert t'inks I am."

"She t'inks I am a wonder, and knows her little lad Would never mix wit' nottin' dat was ugly, mean or bad; An' lots o' times I sit an' t'ink—how nice 't would be—see wizz. If a feller was de feller dat his mud-dert t'inks he is."

So folks, be yours a life of toil or undiluted joy. You still can learn a lesson from the small unlettered boy: Don't try to be an earthly saint with eyes fixed on a star. Just try to be the fellow that your mother thinks you are.

Harmful Effects of Tobacco

The following appears in the Manual for Borough and Township High Schools in Pennsylvania:

"The use of tobacco and especially of the cigarette by high school pupils should be emphatically discouraged. High school principals are unanimous in declaring that the use of tobacco has a more or less harmful effect on the work of pupils if not upon their physical development. There is unanimity of opinion to the effect that the boy who smokes is not as alert in the pursuit of his studies as the boy who abstains. Tobacco injures the memory, takes the edge off the reasoning powers, and weakens perception if used by immature individuals."

LOCAL OPTION

We are convinced that no constructive legislation can receive due consideration as long as the votes on legislation are taken with their bearing on the liquor question. And as the Grange has advocated that local option is a question of home rule, therefore we believe this matter should be taken out of politics and should be settled by a referendum to the counties and not be dependent upon the say so of one man. The question should be settled in order that other matters of legislation receive consideration, therefore we urge that the Grange make a determined effort to pass a local option law.

The Hilton Forestry Fire Damage Bill, the only measure in the Legislature which was of any practical value to prevent forest fires, was defeated in the House. It appears to us that the forestry associations in this country are in the hands of those more closely allied to the railroads than to real promotion of forestry.

Several laws that will benefit the sheep industry by taking care of the stray dogs and regulating those that are allowed to roam the country were enacted into law.

Taking the Legislature as a whole, we want to say that many minor measures were passed in the interest of better government, yet the statesmanship was depreciated because of the fact that in the settlement of propositions the consideration of whether a person was "wet" or "dry" took precedence over the real merits of the measure and therefore a humiliating spectacle unworthy of a great State was the only possible result.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND CHILD LABOR LAW

These were the two most important bills passed during the session. The farmer is exempted from the compensation act and the child labor law.

In conclusion we urge Patrons to begin now to select candidates for the Legislature that will look more carefully after our farm interests. We have too few farmers in the Legislature.

GRANGE PLATFORM

Revision of our tax laws. Appropriations for charitable institutions in budget plan. State aid for township roads. Additional aid for the poorer school districts. Opposition to appropriations to private colleges. Opposition to bond issue.

JOHN A. McSPARRAN,
HON. LEONARD RHONE,
ALLAN D. MILLER,
R. M. DAY,
E. J. TUTTLE,
HON. WM. T. CRESSY, Secretary.

New Fertilizer Company

Patrons throughout Pennsylvania will be pleased to learn that J. P. Hennessy and J. R. Tyson, formerly of the Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., have joined hands under the firm name of the Reading Chemical Company, and propose making and furnishing a superior grade of fertilizer, full advertisement of which appears on the last page of this issue.

The President, Bro. Hennessy, is a member of the Pennsylvania State Grange and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the farmer. He is also Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Reading Chamber of Commerce, Trustee of the Berks County Farm Bureau, President of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and is closely identified with all those interests allied with farming, this enabling him to keep in close touch with the farmers' needs, and aiding him in the manufacture of those grades of goods particularly adapted to the various soils in the State, a fact that will aid purchasers to get full value for their money.

The Grange News wishes the new firm much success, and sees no reason why it should not receive a liberal patronage from all Granges.

Justice

A Sunday school teacher had been telling her class of little boys about crowns of glory and heavenly rewards for good people.

"Now, tell me," she said, at the close of the lesson, "who will get the biggest crown?"

There was silence for a minute or two, then a bright little chap piped out:

"Him wot's got t' biggest ead."

Found in Our Mail Bag.

Too Much Indifference

Kinsman, Ohio, June 5, 1915.
Editor Grange News:

My farm is sold, but I shall never lose interest in farming. I am interested in the Idaho plan of farm markets, but think it should be operated as a branch of the Grange by farmers themselves, not by politicians, as it makes too much of our business by that class working for an easy job. I have tried to get our local Grange interested in a small way, but they don't seem to want to try to help themselves.

I notice you would like to have more interest in your paper. You are meeting with the same indifference I did in my farm sales department. I believe if you would ask the help of all the Grange lecturers in your State, you would have a farm paper second to none.

I wish the Grange paper extension and farm markets could be given special attention.

Yours truly,
C. B. CLISBY.

Suggestions as to Grange Lecturers

Newville, Pa., June 10, 1915.
Editor Grange News:

For the past three years the Newton and Penn Granges of Cumberland County, have been holding an annual joint summer picnic. Committee on program is appointed at least six weeks ahead of date set for picnic (this year it was June 10) and they got to work at once to look up a Grange speaker from the list published in your paper, and yet in these three years we have been able to have but one man with us to address the gathering and that was Worthy Past Master Cressy.

We have large crowds at our picnic and our failure to fulfill our promise to have Grange speakers from a distance with us is becoming a matter of jest among the non-grangers, and grangers too. This year our committee communicated with four different speakers listed in the "News" and have been turned down by all four. Till we heard from the last one written to, it was too late to try again and we feel about discouraged, also disgusted with the present plan of trying to secure same.

Now, as you always stand ready to receive suggestions, may I not suggest a thought that has occurred to me relating to this matter: Have all the Granges of the State, who intend to hold picnics during the next season, set dates for same early, say three or four months ahead and send a notice of same to the State Lecturer or a committee appointed for that purpose, sending this notification early in the Spring and then put it up to this committee or Lecturer to provide the speaker. Most of the speakers listed are strangers to the Granges writing them at any rate and are chosen at random. Or have the Grange send a list of five or six speakers desired and have one chosen from that list sent them who has an open date. It would save a lot of useless correspondence, let us have a Granges and various speakers, and it would be more satisfactory to the speakers to have their itinerary arranged ahead for them, besides guarding against disappointment of the picnickers.

GLENN D. MAINS,
Master of Penn Grange, No. 1485.

High Price for Cows

Editor Grange News:

It gives me pleasure to report that the foot and mouth disease scare and calamity has blown over.

I have just returned from the Cazenovia, N. Y., consignment sale of over 200 head of Registered Holsteins and am pleased to say that the sale was a wonderful success, and a world's record breaker. While larger prices have been paid at other sales for individual animals, at no other sale were so many animals sold at the \$1000.00 mark; the highest price realized was \$3700.00 for a 36-pound cow, and the second highest price \$3450.00, the 35-pound daughter of King Segis, Queen Segis Lillith, consigned by E. C. Brill, the noted New Jersey breeder. Mr. Brill realized over \$8000.00 for eight head or an average of \$1050.00. Reports of such sales should be an inducement to breeders and dairymen to get in the game.

W. M. BENNINGER,
Benningers, Pa., June 5, 1915.

Good Work for Granges.

(Continued from first page)

missioner shall be named by the title of his office as trustee, and in case of default necessitating foreclosure, he may act in person, but if unable to act the then Acting Sheriff of the county shall act, and there shall be no charge for trustee's fees in connection with the foreclosure sale.

Sec. 10. The said deeds of trust shall likewise contain such provisions as to make it unnecessary to give notice of intended foreclosure by newspaper publication, but that such notice may be made by hand-bills, and that a copy thereof shall be mailed to the maker of the note, or his personal representative, in case of his death or to the successor in title, provided the said successor shall have given written notice to the bank of his ownership of the mortgaged lands and his post-office address. Such notice shall be addressed to the debtor according to the address named in the deed of trust, or such address as he may have given to the bank in writing in case of change of post-office address, and to the successor to the address furnished by him to the bank.

Sec. 11. In case of foreclosure the bank shall have authority to buy lands at the foreclosure sale if necessary to protect it from loss, but the manager shall make every reasonable

effort to secure the payment of the money due the bank without buying the land.

Sec. 12. The bank shall have no capital stock divided into shares, but its working capital shall be provided as follows: That is to say: The General Assembly shall appropriate out of the moneys in the State treasury one million (\$1,000,000) dollars. When the bank shall have loaned five hundred thousand (\$500,000) dollars thereof, and shall have on hand notes to that amount secured by deeds of trust, as herein provided, it shall have power to sell and issue its debenture bonds for like amounts. The said bonds shall recite on their face that they are secured by notes for the amount thereof, which are secured by deeds of trust on farm lands in the State of Missouri, appraised at double the face value of the said bonds, and further secured by the funds of the said bank as provided under the terms of this act.

Sec. 13. After the first issue of five hundred thousand (\$500,000) dollars of bonds above mentioned, the bank may sell and issue a like series of its debenture bonds under the limitations herein prescribed at any time and as often as in the judgment of the manager there shall be on hand notes and deeds of trust of an amount

sufficiently large to make a series. Each issue shall constitute a series and shall be designated by a serial letter or number, or both a serial letter and number, beginning with the first issue, and each bond shall also have an individual number.

Sec. 14. Bonds may be issued on notes and deeds of trust to aggregate amount of forty millions (\$40,000,000) dollars based on the original one million (\$1,000,000) dollars of working capital. Further issues may be made definitely at a ratio of \$30 of bonds to \$1 of the reserve as against the accumulation of the net annual reserve as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 15. The debenture bonds of the said bank issued by it as provided for in this act shall all be exempt from State county and municipal taxes of any and all kinds.

Sec. 16. On the amount loaned to each borrower the bank shall collect at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent annually during the currency of the said loan, which amount shall be paid into the reserve fund, out of which expenses of operation and loss, if any, may be paid. The bank shall have discretionary power to refund to each borrower whose loan has run for at least ten (10) years, on full payment of his notes, the said $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent collected thereon, or so much thereof as remains after charging it with its share of expenses and loss, if any have been sustained.

Sec. 17. The said reserve fund shall as far as practicable be kept invested in bonds of the State of Missouri of the United States or other States of the United States, in such other safe securities as the Board of Governors may from time to time designate and the income thereof shall be added to the said fund and become a part thereof.

Sec. 18. Whenever the reserve fund shall have accumulated to an amount sufficiently large that the bank's business will not suffer by its return to the State, the Board of Governors shall notify the General Assembly of its opinion to that effect, and thereupon provision may be made for its repayment to the State.

Sec. 19. The first \$500,000 shall be loaned to applicants at the interest rate of four and three-tenths (4-3/4) per cent, so that their loans will be amortized or retired according to the approximate estimate heretofore scheduled. Thereafter loans must be made at the rate which the bank shall be able to secure for the next preceding issue of bonds, and thereupon the manager shall cause to be made a new amortization table based on said interest rate: Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as to permit the Board of Governors to charge in excess of 6 per cent interest per annum on any loan, including therein any commission for the reserve fund, as heretofore mentioned.

Sec. 20. The manager may determine from time to time the length of time bonds shall run and upon what method they may be recalled, so as to conform the amount of the bonds outstanding to the amount of the mortgage on hand, and there must always be a substantial agreement between the amount of outstanding bonds and notes and mortgages on hand.

Sec. 21. The Board of Governors shall designate the persons or officers who shall be required to give bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties required of them and in no case shall any person or officer be allowed to handle or have possession or custody of any of the moneys or securities of the bank without sufficient bonds to indemnify the bank against loss.

Sec. 22. It shall be lawful for any savings bank or any bank or trust company receiving deposits on savings account to invest its savings accounts in the debenture bonds issued under the provisions of this act, and in any and all cases where the law of this State requires deposits to be made with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, or with the State Treasurer of bonds or securities, the said debenture bonds shall be available in that and in like manner and with like effect as if they were the bonds of the State of Missouri.

Sec. 23. This act shall not take effect or become operative as a law until the first day of December, 1916, at which time it shall be in full force and effect.

A Sensitive Soul

A minister must be very careful in choosing his words if he is to give no offense to any of his flock.

In a certain congregation there was a dear old lady who loved flowers and who had a beautiful garden. Each Sunday it was her bouquet that adorned the pulpit. She was especially fond of sweet peas, and she once brought them for several Sunday's in succession. Suddenly other flowers appeared. The minister noticed the change, and after the service asked the old lady why she brought no more sweet peas.

She smiled sadly, and answered, "You don't like them. Last Sunday you pointed right at my sweet peas and said, 'God loves even the meanest flower that blows.'"



SEPARATORS, ENGINES, SPREADERS

200,000 customers testify that my designers and factories build quality into them. Built for long, hard, continuous use! Highest Quality—Lowest Prices. About 1-3 to 1-2 less than you usually pay. Don't buy till you get my catalog of these and other farm and household goods. Write for it. A. W. BENNINGER, Benningers, Pa.

BENNINGER'S

Third Great Consignment Sale

100 Registered Holsteins

Thursday, July 22, 1915

On Allentown, Pa., Fair Grounds

In this consignment will be an elegant lot of 15 head from the noted breeder, E. C. Brill, Stewartsville, N. J.; a car-load of choice animals from J. G. Kerriek, Towanda, Pa.; 12 head from D. M. Sterner, Quakertown, Pa.; 16 head from C. L. Petersheim, Ronks, Pa., and 30 head of my own. Here you will be able to buy high class, richly bred animals for less money than at any other sale. Write for catalogue.

W. M. BENNINGER,
Benningers, Penna.

GRANGE SPECIAL STOVE POLISH

Blackens the stove and polishes the nickel at the same time. Most brilliant and lasting. We sell it in gallon cans at \$1.00 instead of in small cans, thereby saving you 66-2/3 per cent.—Sample can 15 cents. We pay the freight on 25 gallon orders to each Grange.

ECLIPSE NOVELTY WORKS,
PULASKI, PA.

Mother and grown daughter, fond of country, want board on a farm having own vegetables, milk and substantial home cooking. Address at earliest convenience, P. O. Box 30, Roland Park, Baltimore County, Md.

LIGHTNING RODS 6¢ per ft. Best quality soft copper cable made. Buy direct. Freight prepaid. C. O. D. and 30 days' trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Complete installing directions. Valuable catalog free. ROBINSON & SEIDEL CO., Box 72, Washingtonville, Pa.

LARGE Poultry and Mail Order Weekly, 10 weeks 10¢; ads. 1¢ a word. Herald, Box 640, Beaver Springs, Pa.

FOR SALE—The Grange News has just secured several hundred cook books. There are about 100 pages of splendid recipes, household hints, etc. Printed in large type and completely indexed. These books originally sold for 25¢, but we are permitted to now sell them at 1¢ a copy while they last. Address: BOOK DEPARTMENT, Pennsylvania Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Bull Calves, from officially tested dams. Write for prices, pictures and pedigrees. Walter M. Crutten, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GRASS SEED AND GERMAN MILLET—All kinds of Clover, Alfalfa, Northern Grass, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Clipper Fanning Mill and Cotton Seedless Sacks. Write for prices and state kind of seed wanted.

U. J. COVER, Mt. Glenad, Ohio.
GREENWOOD STOCK FARM—Breeder of thoroughbred stock—Guernsey cattle, Poland China and Chester White Swine, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. C. H. DILDINE & SONS, Props., Orangeville, Pa.

Patrons of Pennsylvania DO YOU NEED PAINT?

LET ME SEND YOU MY PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting. The best paint is the cheapest paint. I make the best paint. INGERSOLL'S PAINT has been made for 69 years. It is made with scientific accuracy from the best materials, thoroughly combined by machinery—you cannot mix good paint with a stick. Other paints are sold by dealers in supply houses. This method requires salary and expense of traveling salesmen and profits for jobbers and retailers. These extra expenses are numerous profits you must pay when you buy Store Paint. If the dealer's price is low the measure is short or the quality poor—usually both.

I Can Save You One-Half Your Paint Bills

One-half the price you pay the retailer represents the factory cost of the paint. The other half is required for middlemen's profits and expenses. Our paint is shipped fresh from the factory to you. You pay simply the factory price. You pay no salesmen; no hotel bills; and no middlemen of any kind. The dealer or supply house may offer you a paint at our price; but they cannot give you our quality at our price. They must add the cost of their expensive method of selling and middlemen's profits to the factory cost of the paint. If they give you our grade of paint the cost will be double our price.

Don't Use Cheap Paint

offered by dealers and supply houses. They may save you a little on first cost, but no more labor is required to paint your buildings with INGERSOLL PAINT than with inferior store paint. Poor paint always makes a building look shabby in six months or a year, and is sure to make you regret the little saving on the first cost of the material. INGERSOLL PAINTS will give you long service and look well all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints Have Held the Official Endorsements of the Grange for 37 Years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your own neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let me send you my FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE. IF YOU WANT PAINT WRITE TO ME. DO IT NOW. I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
The Editor of this paper recommends Ingersoll's Paints.

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Editor-in-Chief

JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.

Associate Editors

WM. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Pa.

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Wyox

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN,

HANNAH MCK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.

Thompsonstown, Pa.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.

Managing Editor

Business Manager

MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee: Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

The majority of the secretaries of the Subordinate Granges have already sent in the list of names to Grange News as requested in a recent letter which was mailed to each Secretary.

Those who have not yet responded should do so at once, in order that Grange News shall in the future be mailed to the members of their Grange.

Some of our advertisers are saying that they do not get the answers from our people that they have a right to expect. We cannot account for this, for the reason that our circulation is almost entirely among those who are using the very materials that are advertised in our paper.

We want our members to do this if they will. First, if you have bought things advertised in this paper write them and tell them that you saw the ad. here and tell them how you like what you have bought; and second, if you want what our advertisers are selling write them and find out their prices and tell them of your seeing their ad. in our paper. This is your paper and you can make it stronger financially if you will do this small though important service.

The time for Grange picnics is upon us; some have already been held. Let me make this suggestion to those who have charge of these picnics. Have some reliable report of the picnic and speeches sent to your local papers. You can reach in that way all the people of your community and country with the good things you have enjoyed and advertise the Grange in your locality at the same time.

The next meeting of State Grange will be held at State College, for which event preparations are now under way. Additional information will be furnished in subsequent issues of Grange News.

Fraternally submitted,

John A. McSparran

Worthy Master.

HOW ABOUT IT, PENNSYLVANIA?

Pennsylvania people must be mighty proud of their legislators. When the legislature closed last week, horse play and rowdiness in the sacred legislative halls of the capitol were indulged in from morning to night. Boweryism rather than votes actually killed several measures. The legislature was in session one night and sneezing powder was scattered through the house; this combined with stinking chemicals, made the air so bad that many people were forced to leave. When the speaker of the house called for order he was answered by members throwing their calendars and bills and other public documents at him. Men who tried to speak were howled down by legislators. Shouts and cat-calls continued throughout that evening. The next day it was worse. When one speaker

arose to address the house on an important bill, the members, instead of listening to him, gathered around, some 40 or 50 of them, and howled and made fun, acting like demons and maniacs.

One afternoon when a fraud measure was being considered, instead of listening to the debate, the members indulged in shouts and hoots until the bill was killed. Now, gentle readers, wasn't that an orderly, pleasant proceeding? Is it possible that in this day and age of law-making responsibilities that the state fathers of a great state, entrusted with the duty of making laws, could sink to such low depths as to make fools and monkeys and rowdies of themselves? The slums of no city could turn out representatives that would so misbehave. If you examine the rolls of the

Pennsylvania legislature you will find that its membership is composed largely of lawyers and other professional people. Who is to blame for this disgusting example of a republican form of government in a free democracy? No one but the voters themselves. If they sent fools and knaves to the legislature they must be content to have fools and knaves to make laws for them. We are glad to say that the sprinkling of farm representation in the legislature stood out in opposition to this human display of idiocy.

We repeat what we have frequently said: Banish from the legislature a lot of these worse-than-useless lawyers; and send rather God-fearing, plain, substantial business farmers to represent the people in the legislature. Then a different order of things may be expected. Pennsylvania people have no reason to be proud in any degree of their 1915 legislature. If anything they ought to be ashamed for having sent such a bunch of quacks to represent them.—American Agriculturist.

"When we see ourselves as others see us" the picture does not look so well. Is the charge of the American Agriculturist correct? The comment that the American Agriculturist has made on the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature does not show our legislature as a body representing a great State like Pennsylvania. The courts often say in interpreting laws, "that it depended upon the intention of the legislature." We wonder if there was enough attention given to really demonstrate that the legislature had any intentions at all.

Appropriation bills on third reading, on which there is always a roll call, were rushed through the last legislature at lightning speed. It is said 293 appropriation bills which required a roll call on each bill—and the membership of the House consists of 207 members—were passed in 27 minutes. In order to augment the velocity of this procedure, a quartet occupied about the middle of the House and sang while these proceedings were going on. All are sworn under the Constitution to obey and defend the Constitution of the State. We quote from Article 3, Section 4 of our State Constitution, which reads:

Section 4. "Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto, shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor."

Not even the titles of the bills were read, nor was the roll called, except, possibly, two members names, and the speaker, on each roll call. We often speak about a boss. In this case we think the legislature not only needed a boss, but guardians, and they had plenty of them. Some of the results of which are noted in another page by our legislative committee—summed up in the words "Increased taxation."

The Grange has stood for years for the budget plan for appropriations for our charitable institutions. The proceedings of the last legislature demonstrate more clearly than ever that this is the greatest reform that could be adopted in our legislative proceedings. But if they were passed in a single item, as our public school appropriation is passed, it would not give the bosses and the other little "whipper-snappers" a chance to do

the log-rolling that is being worked off at every session of the legislature. In other words, this system of making appropriations puts it in the power of a well-organized minority, like the members of the two great cities, to coerce country members in voting for bad legislation.

And this is the way it is done. Nearly every county in the State has a hospital, or more, and when the country member arrives one of the things he is to look after is this appropriation. He is very politely told by this unscrupulous minority that if he "goes along" they will see that he gets his appropriation, and right at that point the country member loses his freedom of action to stand up and fight for the things that he believes ought to be enacted into law. This kind of charity is growing at such a rapid rate that it is a question whether the State can long hold out and maintain its State institutions. Our asylums, penitentiaries, schools for deaf, dumb and blind, and for the feeble-minded, our public school system, and roads, and other great improvements will be measurably halted, unless there is a halt called in this method of appropriating money to hospitals. In fact we believe the day has come that every county or municipality should put up part of the money for its charitable hospitals. Experience shows that relatively little charity work is done for the agricultural classes. If a man has a horse or a cow to aid him make a living he has to pay in our hospitals, but a worker in the big mills or factories may have a larger income but lacking tangible property goes in as a charity patient. Then two years ago these big industrial plants paid annually thousands of dollars to the hospitals for the care of their men but now they have shifted that burden largely to the state. If the local community were required to put up part of this money the people of the community would be apt to know whether or not a so-called public hospital was simply a place where the State paid for the injured men of the big shops of the neighborhood. In 1874 the appropriation for this kind of institutions were \$5,000.00 a year, it now reaches into the millions, and the bills pass the legislature as above described. Then again, there is another kind of appropriations being made to some of our colleges and universities, which, to my mind, is not fair to many of the taxpayers of the State, and that is that in many of our rural districts the people are taxed to the limit, and then have only ordinary country schools, where, in fact, they should be entitled to just as good schools as are found in other parts of the State. In other words, instead of helping the poorer sections in getting better schools, we are taxing them out of existence for ordinary schools, and instead of keeping our boys and girls on the farm, we are driving them to the larger cities and towns for higher education, and appropriating money to big universities where only a small percentage are educated, and then generally none but the rich can afford to attend them. Isn't it about time that the farmers of the Commonwealth get busy and send statesmen to Harrisburg to enact reform legislation?

William T. Creasy

Secy. Legislative Committee of Penna State Grange.

Again we wish to remind Patrons that Grange News could be made a much more attractive and larger publication if Patrons would be willing to get out on the highways and byways and secure new subscribers, and incidentally, contribute a like sum themselves at intervals.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

On June 10th Governor Brumbaugh made the following appointments on the Agricultural Commission established by the new law governing the Dept. of Agriculture in Pennsylvania:

Frank S. Black, Somerset County; Marvin E. Bushong, Lancaster County; Alba J. Gilfillan, McKean County; Henry T. Moon, Bucks County; Maurice T. Phillips, Chester County; L. B. Sexton, Bradford County and H. V. White, Columbia County.

A big work lays before this commission. Our department of Agriculture has been establishing bureau by bureau and the work of the several departments has never been co-ordinated. Then, too, the work of the State Department and of State College and experiment station has never been carefully defined, so that duplication of effort would be eliminated, both as to work and appropriation. To accomplish this end was the purpose of the committee which drafted the bill, and while many changes in the bill were made by the Governor and Legislators that we feel damaged the law greatly, yet we do think that enough authority is left in the commission to

John A. McSparran

WOMEN AND VACATIONS

A woman accustomed to the busy life of an office, where she met, and smiled, and talked, and advised with hundreds of people in a year, was chided by her sister, when they were spending two weeks' vacation together in a quiet place, that she did not give more of herself to the other guests as they seemed to need some entertainment. The reply came, "every day in the year I am doing just that, except these two weeks. Please, I came here to be quiet. I do not want to talk; I do not want to smile."

It was just the need of a decided change, that the writer on vacations for women understood, when they said:

"If it's not a change it's not a vacation." Not inactivity, but something different is the best form of recreation. A landsman goes to sea for his holiday. A sailor spends a fortnight ashore. Seven days in the city, walking its hot streets, eating its restaurant food, sleeping in little hotel rooms and riding on crowded trolley cars will often fit the farmer's wife to go home happy and on with her work through the year.

Exertion is less tiresome than monotony. Unless it takes you out of the rut, your vacation is no vacation. It may be a rut of hard work. It may be a rut of luxury. Whatever it is you must get out of it.

If you have been pampered, rough it. If you have been slaving, loaf. If your body is tired, give your mind some exercise. If your mind is getting frayed with effort, put the muscles into action.

Contrast and variety are the best of tonics. The law of progress is the law of change. Vacations are a form of progress.

Fraternally,
HANNAH MCK. LYONS.

JULY FOURTH.

By the time this reaches our readers this great annual festival will again be upon us. Outside of Xmas there is no holiday that comes home so closely to us as the day that celebrates our birth as an independent nation. Our fathers were men of vision and the conception of Government that they had been the pattern for the world ever since. No day we forget at times in the life do we forget the celebration that these greatest of political principles had their birth at the time to which the 4th of July refers. And sometimes I think we lightly consider what they drew their lifeblood to establish. They fought for the right to individually participate in the formation of

governmental policy and too often we have been content to delegate to political parties the privilege to exercise for us this right for which our fathers paid so dearly. We have a glorious country and a glorious heritage. Let us be worthy of it. Without scarcely a change their conception of government has stood for a century and a third, and all other governments the world over have been overhauled, re-modelled or even rebuilt from the foundation. And so as we revel in recollection of our splendid antecedents may we recognize the expectations that naturally centre in the progeny of such noble ancestors.

Fraternally,
JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find an article from the National Liquor Dealers Journal entitled "Organize and Educate." It is evident from the suggestions there made that the liquor people intend to put up the best campaign possible against the continued enlargement of the dry territory in this country. It was a bitter disappointment to many of us who realize the destructive character of

this business that the Local Option Bill did not become law at this session. We have felt and do feel that politics were played or the bill would have received a larger support.

Several of the speakers who took part in the Local Option Rally and Hearing at Harrisburg intimated that they did not expect the members of the Legislature to do what they were asking them to do when they said that

"If it did not pass this time it would the next," and under the circumstances it is not surprising that it received five fewer votes than it had two years previous. We know full well that the diminished vote did not represent public sentiment. The sentiment in favor of Local Option has increased by leaps and bounds, and yet it was not reflected in the vote. We think we understand why, but will not express that think here.

The fact remains that the fight is still on and as the record of our Order is so clear upon this subject, we will have to swallow our disappointment at not seeing better results and go into the fight to have this subject taken out of our Legislature and have the counties determine for themselves whether they want liquor or not. No stone will be left unturned by those who desire to make a living by preying on others' weakness to continue to rake in that easy money, and it is up to those who realize the damage this business does to men and women physically, mentally and morally to also leave no stone unturned to have this rapidly-growing public sentiment reflected in the personnel of the next Legislature. We have this difficulty that the liquor men do not have, namely: They will trade the liquor question against all others, while those who are opposed to liquor realize that there are many other measures before the Legislature, and so the effort is made to choose all-round men. Or rather, one lot of people put one thing first and another lot another, and so there cannot be the same cohesive unity of action. However, for the good of humanity this fight must be won and the Grange must do its best.

Fraternally,

John A. McSparran

OBSERVATIONS

Are you writing to the advertisers in Grange News and letting them know that you saw their announcements in this paper?

It is gratifying to learn that the Grange is on the upward trend in this State, a fact brought out in the Secretary's contribution elsewhere in this issue.

Even if harvest time is here, this is no reason why there should be any let-up in attendance at Grange meetings. True loyalty manifests itself in season and out of season.

If any county in the State has a better publicity agent than has Susquehanna, the editor would like to know where it is. Brother Cogswell understands how to get Grange activities in the lime-light, and he gives his time in promoting the Order.

Owing to the fact that the publication of resolutions of respect, in memoriams, and kindred matter is not news, and has only a local value, Grange News cannot afford to give its space to such material unless paid for. The charge, however, will be nominal, viz: five cents per line, seven words constituting a line.

Once again, the editor wishes to call attention to the fact that papers read at Grange meetings are often-times very valuable, and would make interesting matter for Grange News. If the Secretary or Lecturer will only bear this in mind and send these contributions to the editor, he would feel under obligations.

AN ILLUMINATING CLIPPING.

Our usually good-natured friend the National Stockman and Farmer seems to have developed a tremendous "grouch" over this 35-cent dollar proposition. It gives figures to show that farmers receive 60 cents or more of the consumer's dollar and then gives this:

"The producer should and no doubt will get a larger share of the consumer's dollar, but he will get it by studying facts and conditions, not by the vain repetition of an economic fallacy."

If any farmer wants to sit on the fence and study about the situation he can do it, but our advice is to get off the fence and meet the situation face to face. Instead of accepting the figures which the experts give him, let each farmer figure it out for himself. What does he raise? What does he receive per pound or bushel? What does the final consumer pay for that food or fibre? Let us do our own thinking and figuring for awhile and see whether this is an "economic fallacy" or not. We will leave it right with the individual farmers, confident that a fair average will prove that the 35-cent dollar is not an "economic fallacy" but a living truth. The funny part of it is that right on the same page on which this "economic fallacy" appears the Stockman and Farmer prints the following:

One day last week the city of New York received 160 carloads of strawberries averaging 225 crates to the car—a total of over 1,150,000 quarts. North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware contributed to this tremendous supply. Of course the market was demoralized and producers got very little for their fruit, which had to be sold quickly and at a sacrifice in order to escape condemnation by the Board of Health. The New York papers report that excellent berries had to sell as low as three cents a quart under the necessity of getting rid of them before they spoiled.

Let our friend tell us how large a dollar these growers received. In some cases they had to send money to pay freight and commission charges! These conditions will never be changed until farmers realize that there is a 35-cent dollar. That is the foundation fact upon which we must build improved culture, packing, sorting, storing and selling.—Rural New Yorker.

The Value of Smiling

Have you ever given this a thought? Have you any idea what tremendous value there is in a smile? No disease is so catching as the happiness created by men and women who greet their fellow-creatures with a smile.

Not only do our smiles cheer others, but if we are sad and try to shape our faces into a smile, we begin to feel better ourselves. Try to smile when you don't feel a bit like it, and see what a difference it will make.

The smile that "won't come off" is not what is meant—a constant grin is most unattractive and irritating—but the smile that cheers and greets a friend, making those we come in contact with feel they must smile too, is a thing to think about and cultivate.

Are We Doing All We Can?

"In our own County Grange I, wonder if we are doing all we can, asks Prof. Savage in the Breeders' Journal. "We have 3000 members in good standing. Such a membership should have a powerful influence on the agricultural interests of the County and if there is anything that the farmers are not getting which they should have, it seems that it is time for us to waks."

AMONG THE GRANGES

Growth, Progress, Development and Social and Educational Activities of Pomona and Subordinate Granges of the State.

NATIONAL GRANGE MATTERS

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Grange in Chicago on May 5 arrangements were partially completed for the annual meeting of the National Grange in Oakland, Cal., next November. The election of officers will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 16. The usual routine business will occupy the attention of November 13, prior to the opening of the session, will be made Patrons Day at the Exposition. The executive committee will issue a tentative program at an early date, giving hotel arrangements, railroad rates and other information. There will be no reduced rates of transportation other than the excursion rates made by the railroads to the Exposition. There will be no official paper designated delegates on other days and Saturday to carry reports of the meeting, but the National Grange Monthly will issue a convention number about Dec. 10. Hotel Oakland has been chosen as headquarters and the sessions will be held in the large Oakland Auditorium.

It appears from a letter from national master Wilson that an effort is being made to have a conference of all farm organizations soon after the meeting of the next Congress, to go over all rural credit bills and unite if possible, on one that comes nearest to meeting the needs of the farmer. The executive committee would like suggestions on rural credit legislation that are clear and comprehensive. It is also requested that granges take up the discussion of the subject.

Crawford County Pomona
Crawford County Pomona met with Randolph Grange, No. 190 on June 2 and 3 and held one of the most successful and enjoyable sessions of the year.

An interesting and instructive program had been prepared by worthy Lecturer Mrs. M. H. Terry and nearly every question assigned was met with a hearty response. The music of the Randolph Grange Male Quartette was one of the most enjoyable features, they being on hand whenever called upon.

Some of the topics discussed were: "Which is the greatest menace to our National prosperity: Immigration, Liquor or Trusts?" Steuben Grange, "Co-operative experiences in buying and selling," Frenchtown Grange, "The Rural Credit situation," Kiser Hill Grange.

"Should Road Supervisors take examinations as to their fitness to build and maintain good roads?" Meadville Grange.

Not least in interest was the work of the Randolph Degree team in giving the third and fourth degrees. This team, under the lead of Bro. J. S. Johnson and Sister Sadie Maryott, have attained a proficiency that is nearly perfect.

A class of thirteen were instructed in the mysteries of the fifth degree on Tuesday evening. The class would have been much larger, but for the rain and almost impassable roads.

Resolutions Adopted by Randolph Grange, No. 190

Whereas: The presence of death being manifested again in our midst by the departure of our esteemed Patron, P. M. Gutshall.

We, Fellow Patrons of Randolph Grange, No. 190, P. of H., do hereby express our high esteem and appreciation of our Brother and his services, likewise present our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, in the only way that mortals can so do, in words fitting and proper, begging you to remember that some feelings are too deep, too sacred for utterance.

1. We hold the words, the works, the ways of our departed brother in highest esteem and sacred memory. None were superficial, all were the outcome of thought, knowledge of men, nature and times, also of genuine common sense.

2. We appreciate the work which he has done for this Grange, the words which were spoken in its behalf, the ways in which he labored for its upkeep and furtherance, the work as a Charter Member, Master and Patron Ordinary.

3. We hold all these in memory. It is the invisible link that binds us to the past and gone (the effects of which are apparent in the present) while hope looks forward to the future. We, of the present who remain, are encouraged by the example of the departed, to resolve and carry forward that which our brother has helped to start and helped to maintain so faithfully and well.

4. We as Patrons, to you as a family, would speak a word of sympathy. We have been companions of joy, in fellowship with him, now we are companions in sorrow, on account of the departing. We along with you, how to the desire of the Father of all who bade your earthly parent and friend to come into another higher state of existence.

We may not have noted or remembered all that he said here. We cannot forget all that he did here.

Respectfully,
JENNIE JOHNSON
F. T. RADLE
ABRAHAM P. WICKERLY
Committee

Wyoming County Dry

Judge Charles E. Terry has refused all applications for license in Wyoming county. In doing so, the Judge said:

"I have followed the decision of the Venango County Court. Where public necessity is overbalanced by the moral welfare of the community the license has been refused. From the evidence given here, there has been shown no necessity for any licensed places in Wyoming county."

State Master at Fernwood Grange

Under the above heading, a West Chester paper prints the following: Fernwood Grange held its regular business meeting on Tuesday evening, June 1st, with a large attendance of members. By request the Grange was closed in full form, and the Lecturer's hour, an open meeting, at which an able address was given by our State Master, Bro. John A. McSparran, of Lancaster. It was given in his usual enthusiastic manner and held the close attention of his brother and sister Grangers. He urged co-operation in the Grange buying and selling, through an exchange, doing away with the middle man, when we can do the best without him.

The Grange should be an influence for good in the community, working for the best interests of the farmer and the whole neighborhood. "Do your business through the Grange." After this refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

Uwechlan Grange Debates the Automobile Question

Uwechlan Grange, Chester County, held a regular meeting on May 27th, with a good attendance. One application for membership was received. First on the program was a talk on "Farm Bookkeeping," by Bro. Jesse Brownback, which met with hearty approval by the Grange. Several members responded to Mr. Brownback's request that the question be brought up for general discussion. The debate was next in order. The question, "Resolved, That the automobile is a necessity rather than a luxury," opened on the affirmative by Bro. Wm. Krauser and on the negative by Bro. Horace Hause. Mr. Krauser was assisted by his wife, who said she had never debated but had found an article just suited to the occasion, and would read it. The title was "What the Automobile Has Accomplished." Mr. Hause was assisted by his wife on the negative. The judges decided two for the affirmative and one for the negative. The debate was full of good points on both sides and some spicy ones, too. One member remarked that he had never had so much fun at the Grange before, which goes to show we should have something lively along with our farm subjects, as a little fun is relished by the best of men and women, too. A reading, by Sister Dauman, "The End of Old Money," concluded the program. Pie and cheese were served by the Refreshment Committee.

The delegates were served with excellent meals; the cooking was faultless and none had indigestion. In September Pomona will meet with Gibson Grange, No. 798 at Gelatt, Pa.

Writes the Lecturer of Mercer Township Grange, No. 1525, of Butler County: "On the evening of June 3, a very excellent program of readings was rendered under the management of this Grange by Miss Minerva Manchester, of Lockport, N. Y. Any Grange desiring the services of an entertainer would be well pleased with the work of Miss Manchester."

GRANGE BRIEFLETS

***London Grange, No. 1492, Mercer County, gave the play, "The Dreadful Twins," on June 3rd, which was a decided success. A full house greeted them and a nice sum realized. This Grange is growing, more applications coming in at each meeting.

***The advisability of salting timothy hay in the mow, "the proper time of harvesting timothy and clover," and "how to manage a husband" were topics discussed at a meeting of Oxford Grange, Chester County, at a June meeting.

***The Bradford County Pomona held with Overton Grange on May 27 and 28 was well attended and proved a very interesting and instructive session. E. R. Dorsett, of Mansfield, Pa., addressed the open meeting on the evening of the 27th. His audience was appreciative and enthusiastic.

***One Massachusetts grange undertook the job of raising funds to be used for oiling the streets of the village where it is located. Probably the granges of Massachusetts do more of this community service work than those of any other state.

Story Told by Postage Stamps

Something of the prosperity of country and the standard of its intelligence may be gauged by the issuance of postage stamps. Through the efforts of 600 men and women, employed for this purpose by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing 40,000,000 stamps are each day manufactured, counted and put up in packages ready for shipment to the 60,000 postoffices throughout the United States. During the last fiscal year a total value of \$185,504,550.20 was realized from this source by the Government.

The gum on the back of postage stamps is made by roasting the highest grade of tapioca starch, such as is used for making pudding. If the 450,150 pounds used last year in the manufacture of stamps by the Government had been converted instead into pudding it would have given a meal to everybody in two cities the size of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Susquehanna County Pomona

This Pomona met with Gibson Star Grange, No. 224, June 2 and 3. Pomona Master E. A. Osborn presided at all sessions and nearly all officers were present. There was a good attendance for the busy season. Dinner was served to about 225. The afternoon and evening sessions (June 2) were held in the P. O. S. of A. hall, as the Grange hall would not hold the crowds. The other meetings were held in the Grange hall.

The principal topics of discussion during this Pomona were the "Starving of a County Farm Bureau for Susquehanna County" and "The Organizing of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the county."

Visiting Granges from Lackawanna County gave some very helpful talks and the evening session was open to the public, when after a short entertainment Prof. Hibshman (of State College) gave an excellent address on the "Organization of a County Farm

NUGGETS.

Nuggets from Washington's State Master Kegley's Annual Report to State Grange.

Conservation of Natural Resources
The House of Representatives of the United States Congress passed some highly important conservation bills at the last session only to have them blocked in the Senate. This is legislation of the very highest importance and I urge that you give the most careful attention and pass strong resolutions urging upon Congress the importance of taking up these measures and passing them early in the next session.

Taxation

We wonder why our taxes are climbing higher and higher from year to year. If your own business was managed as is your County and State, nothing could save you from bankruptcy. All that saves the County and State from the same fate is the unlimited power of taxation.

Temperance

Prohibition has become a world movement. All Russia is dry, and the armies of all power in the great war are under a rigid no-liquor regime. If prohibition is necessary to maintain the fighting efficiency of warring armies how much more desirable is it to advance the cause of peace to that high plane of good-will among the nations that will make war impossible. There is only one answer, and our country should lead, not follow, in this movement. And, Patrons, it must be a satisfaction to you that the Washington State Grange had taken its stand and that Washington Granges were in the firing line in this holy war years ago. And I am glad to say, the movement is making rapid headway in our own country.

Woman Suffrage

Washington Patrons are proud of the part they took in the fight for suffrage and proud of the fact that it was due largely to the work of the Grange that suffrage came to an issue in Washington at the time it did and that it carried with so large a majority.

War and Peace—Peace and Prosperity
The National Grange, at its last annual session, strongly commended the National Administration for its efforts to maintain peaceful relations with foreign countries, and tendering its services in settling, by arbitration, disputes in and between other nations. And equally strong resolutions

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company

IS LICENSED AND WRITING INSURANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Patrons Should Insure With Patrons

This company is owned and operated by patrons. A Policy in it is just as strong and affords just as great protection as one in any outside company. GRANGER AGENTS WANTED.

Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

CUT THE COUPON

Please send me figures showing cost of a \$..... policy on my life on the Ordinary Life Plan, giving Guaranteed Cash Values, Et (Cancel plans not desired) I was born on the..... day of..... 18... Name..... Post Office..... County..... State..... Fill out, sign and return to Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company, Home Office, Syracuse, N. Y.



STATE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MARRIED 50 YEARS

June ninth marked the fifty-sixth wedding anniversary of N. B. Critchfield, the State Secretary of Agriculture, and Mrs. Critchfield. They were married June 5, 1859, in Somerset County. They have five children, thirteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Of the children, Elmer E. Critchfield, former major of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, is in business in Chicago, and the youngest, Dr. John B. Critchfield, is practicing medicine in Lock Haven. Three daughters are living in Harrisburg. Mr. Critchfield spent the forenoon at his office in the capitol, and the afternoon was spent by the venerable couple receiving friends. This photograph was snapped in the eye of their anniversary.

ing to States the privilege of electing members to Congress by "Proportional Representation." This measure should receive your most careful consideration with the view of bringing the influence of the organized farmers to bear to secure its enactment into law in the next Congress.

The City-Bred Farmer

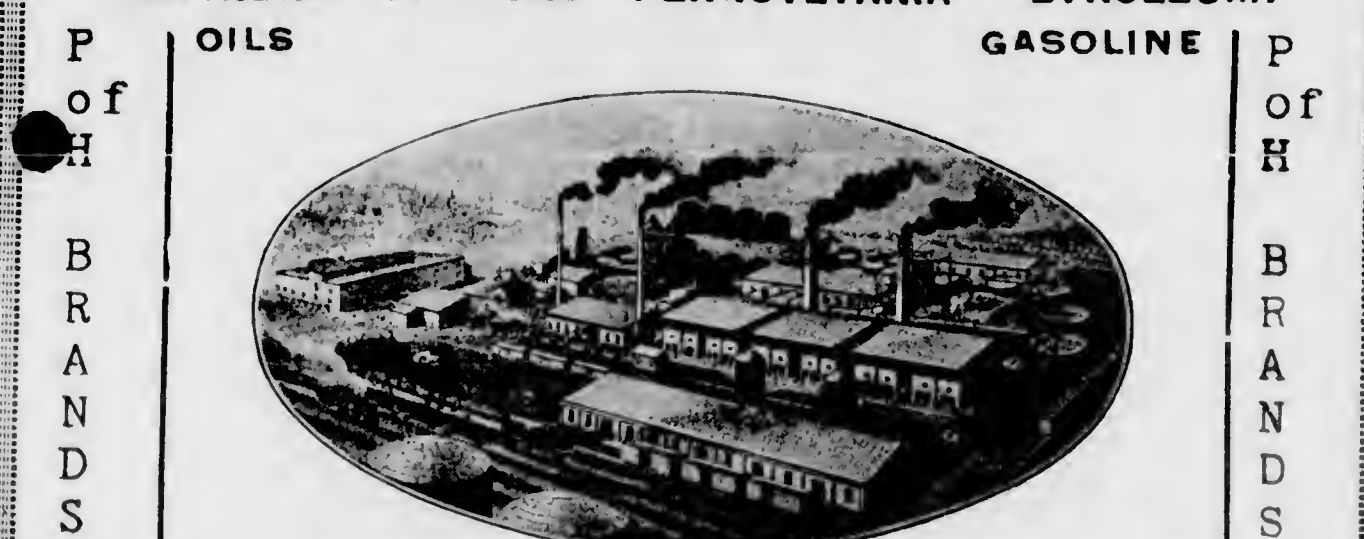
It is not unusual to receive letters from city people who have read glowing accounts of the wealth that awaits them on the farm. Some of these people seem to believe that the reason all farmers are not rich is because of extravagance, wastefulness, ignorance and lack of business ability. Farmers as a class are intelligent, industrious and economical, and many of them are men of good business judgment. Furthermore, those who have made a thoro study of the business side of farming know that all is not pleasure and profit. While it is true that occasionally a city-bred family makes good on the farm, it is the exception and not the rule. It is always a risk to invest in any business without first making a thoro study of it. As is too often the case, this class of city people, imbued with the "back-to-the-land" idea, jump to hasty conclusions. They pay too much money for their land, figure on too low a working capital and look upon the whole farming business as a life surrounded by a glamour of romance and poetry. As one of our writers recently said:

"I have met a few (speaking of city-bred farmers), a very few men who have gone out to the land and by a mighty effort and after many failures, eventually made good. Yes, just a few out of many failures. Men and women of strong heart and a wonderful capacity for downright hard labor, intelligently applied, and a willingness to live under rigid and trying conditions for a time, have finally achieved success. Success is within and must be developed from the inside out."

This is timely advice coming from a man who is thoroughly conversant with present-day agriculture conditions. It is only out of fairness to himself that the average city man should look—and look thoroughly—before he buys his ticket "back to the land."

EMERY MANUFACTURING CO. - BRADFORD, PA.

LEWIS EMERY, Jr., Proprietor
REFINERS OF PURE PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM.



AXLE GREASE
LAMP OIL (Water White) AUTOMOBILE OILS AND GASOLINE
GASOLINE (68°, 70°, 72°, 74° test)

Lubricating Oils, Harvesting Machine, Engine, Gas Engine, Cylinder, Separator, Floor Oils, Road Oils.
Endorsed by Pennsylvania State Grange. Write for Prices

were adopted appealing to the government and the people of the United States, to use all power and influence they have to restore and maintain peace. I urge you to see to it that an equally strong stand be taken on behalf of the farmers of Washington at this session.

War is hell, and a hell that engulfs the farmers in its destroying blasts, worst of all.

Proportional Representation

Congressman Warren W. Bailey of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 20737) in the last Congress, grant-

READING BONE FERTILIZERS BETTER THAN EVER

Write for Prices and Terms

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co.
Reading, Pa.

THE NATIONAL FIELD

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Editor

Of all the many questions that have come to me in my official positions and other Grange work during the almost fifty years of my efforts for our Order, none have been more numerous and frequent than how to keep the Subordinate Grange alive, active and prosperous. Pennsylvania and the adjoining States are doing well in starting new Granges, hundreds of them within a few months or years, and it is for these, specially, that I will attempt to place a few lights that they may avoid the rocks and shoals which tend to dormancy, or perhaps total destruction.

Don't forget that what I say applies to Subordinate or local Granges only. It is by many, many years far too late to say that the Grange as a great national institution is not a success. It has been thoroughly tried out and tested. It has stood the storm and stress of ridicule and opposition. It has "made good," it has delivered the goods. It has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. It has proven its right to live and it will live as one of the permanent institutions of our country, permanent and lasting as our churches and our schools.

Most all Granges go through the troubles of childhood. They start off with quite a boom. The novelty, the excitement of something new in the community attracts and interests for quite a time. But this wears away, excitement and stimulant alone will not insure long life and prosperity. There must be a solid basis, a true conception of the real objects, I might say of the real solemnity of the organization, that it is not a shallow, superficial affair that grew up like a mushroom in the night, but that it is the result of long years of thought, careful building and watchful attention by earnest men and women, most of whom have finished their work and rest from their labors.

Each Grange is what its members make it. Buying a farm will not make a successful farmer. Planting the seed does not insure a crop. Joining the Grange does not mean sitting down and waiting for the farm to produce an income or the crops to grow to a success. Like a successful farm or other business, the Grange needs careful attention to all the details, a watchful care and interest on the part of all its members. Don't wait for the others to do it. Realize your individual responsibility. A member of a Grange once wrote me: "If something is not done for the Order soon our Grange is gone up." He might as well have written: "If something is not done for my farm soon I am gone up." There are two farms with only a fence or road between them. One is a complete success, the other has failure written all over it. Would you blame the soil, the location? No, it is the individual that is to blame or praise. Your Grange, like your farm, is what you help to make it. Be a lifter and not a leaver.

Many Granges have become dormant or dead before the members really know what the Grange stood for; therefore know the Grange, make a study of it as you would of your farm, your trade or profession. The more you really study it, the more you will value it, the more you will realize its responsibilities, its great opportunities and that is an absolute

necessity if the farm and the farmer are to hold their own as in the most important of all occupations. The banker, the merchant, the business man does not neglect his "meetings," his organizations. He knows that he must do his share toward keeping them up, that it cannot go alone, that in union there is strength. "United we stand, divided we are falling."

Meet often. If you don't "meet together" how can you accomplish the other objects of the Order as named in our "Declaration of Purposes." "We propose meeting together, talking together, acting together, as occasion may require." People who seldom go to church lose interest. In a local item in a paper which lately came to me, I read of a Grange that at its May meeting had resolved not to meet again for six months. In doing so they violate one of the laws of the Order which says: "A Grange must hold at least one regular meeting a month." And every member who voted for that six months of dormancy broke his "obligation" given under the most solemn and impressive surroundings, and each officer also violated his pledge before an open Bible at a public installation to "inculcate a strict obedience to all laws and edicts emanating from the proper authority." And that Grange practically forfeited its charter. Read it sometimes as it hangs on the wall in your Grange hall and note the contract. Don't vote to die, even for six months.

It is an old saying, "that the devil never sleeps." Those churches, Sunday schools and Granges that take their summer vacations are simply surrendering their work and power for good, become dormant, while the evils from which the farmer and the world are suffering go right along in occupying the waste places, and the good accomplished during the active season by the good organization is lost or overcome. Meet often and keep everlastingly at it.

Knowing the interest many Patrons have in these questions, I will take them up again, later on.

SAFETY FIRST

Just what relation there may be between the length of railroad trains and accidents would seem to be a matter for experts to determine; and when determined, a subject for executive regulation. A State commission, or whatever executive head may have charge of rail transportation, should be able to discover the most practical length of trains better than the legislature. To fix by act of law the maximum number of cars in a train at fifty would seem to be a clumsy way of accomplishing the desired end. Fifty cars with air brakes can be handled easier than twenty with hand brakes; and continually changing physical and commercial conditions require re-adaptation of management to these conditions. Whether two trains of thirty cars each have less accidents than one train of sixty cars, experience alone will determine; and it should be possible for the executive authority to fix the fact and to act upon it. The public is entitled to the cheapest legitimate transportation compatible with safety, and as longer trains are more economical, the question should be considered in the interest of the public no less than of the trainmen. But no amount of commercial gain will compensate for increased danger, either to the public or to the trainmen.—The Public.

BRIGHTNESS OF LIFE

A thought that is winged from a friend to friend
Doesn't seem such a wonderful thing;
Yet it carries the prayer for a joy without end,
And it throbs with a big friendly ring.

A mere word of cheer, in the shadow of night,
When discouragement darkens the way,
Will illumine our hearts with the glorious light
Of a hopeful and sun-brightened day.

When failure confronts us and darkens our goals,
How we long for the clasp of a hand!
It is then that we cry from the depths of our souls
For a friend who can just understand.

A bright, cheery smile often gives us the strength
That we lack in the vortex of strife,
For it lightens our load, as we travel the length
Of the care-laden path we call Life.

So we find, after all, that the things we thought small
Loom colossal above all the host;
That the best of God's gifts are the friends we can call
To our side when we need them the most.

W. DAYTON WEGEFARTH.

"THE CONQUERING CHRIST"

Richard Morris was hesitating between the ministry and the life of a business man. There were things about both careers that tempted his ambition; the highest and deepest in him really longed to serve in such personal ways as the ministry offered; but he was tortured with doubt concerning the power of Christianity as a religion.

Richard's own father was a minister, and one evening he went to him and frankly confessed his growing distrust of his personal faith, and especially of the real power of Jesus in a world that is full of tremendous evil.

"The father was a wise man; his lifelong dream had been to see his son in a pulpit. That dream seemed on the point of dissolving, but he calmly said:

"Will you honestly accept proof that Christianity is the greatest power in the world to-day if I can give it to you?"

"I certainly will, father; that is what I want."

"Well, then, do we have any terrible sins or vices here on earth now that were not here when Jesus was born?"

"The young man hesitated.

"I don't know of any."

"When Jesus was born there were drunkenness, slavery, impurity, greed, cruelty, child labor, trampling on womanhood, war, and every phase of human selfishness. Does not history show that?"

"Yes, beyond a doubt."

"Is it not also true that, although these wrongs still exist, there is a deep and earnest protest against every one of them?"

"Yes, that is so."

"From whom do those protests come?"

The son was silent. He had studied history carefully, and saw what his father's argument was.

"Does it not come almost entirely from Christians, from people who have known the name of Jesus? Can you think of a single group of suffering humanity anywhere to-day that some other group is not trying to

help, to lift up, to heal?"

"No, father I cannot."
"At the heart of the world's best life you will always find the spirit of Jesus Christ. Once there was no protest, or very little, against the wrongs that are done in the world. Now there is a mighty protest. Christianity has wrought this miracle. It is creating new standards of life among men. You cannot account for all the wonderful changes in the heart of man except through Jesus and the religion He taught."

And after a long silence the son answered quietly, "I see that, father. You have convinced me."

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A SON SPEAKS

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

(From the Cosmopolitan)

Mother, sit down, for I have much to say
Anent this wide-spread, ever-growing theme
Of woman and her virtues and her rights.

I left you for the large, loud world of men,
When I had lived one little score of years.
I judged all women by you, and my heart
Was filled with high esteem and reverence
For your angelic sex; and for the wives,
The sisters, daughters, mothers of my friends.

I held but holy thoughts. To fallen stars
(Of whom you told me in our last sweet talk,
Warning me of the dangers in my path)
I gave wide pity as you bade me to,
Laying theirs sins harked back to my base sex.

Now, listen, mother mine: Ten years have passed
Since that clean-minded and pure-bodied youth,
Thinking to write his name upon the stars,
Went from your presence. He returns to you
Fallen from his high altitude of thought,
Hiding deep scars of sins upon his soul.
His fair illusions shattered and destroyed,
And would you know the story of the fall?

He sat beside a good man's honored wife
At her own table. She was beautiful
As woods in early autumn. Full of soft
And subtle witcheries of voice and look—
His senior, both in knowledge and in years.

The boyish admiration of his glance
Was white as April sunlight when it falls
Upon a blooming tree, until she leaned
So close her rounded body sent quick thrills
Along his nerves. He thought it accident
And moved a little, soon she leaned again.
The half-hid beauties of her heaving breast
Rising and falling under scented lace;
The teasing tendrils of her fragrant hair,
With intermittent touches on his cheek,
Changed the boy's interest to the man's desire.

She saw that first young madness in his eyes,
Smiled, and fanned the flame. That was his fall;
And as some mangled fly may crawl away
And leaves his wings behind him in the web,
So were his wing of faith in womanhood
Left in the meshes of her sensuous net.

The youth, forced into sudden manhood,
Went Seeking the lost ideal of his dreams.
He met, in churches and in drawing-rooms,
Women who wore the mask of innocence
And basked in public favor, yet who seemed
To find their pleasure playing with men's hearts.

As children play with loaded guns, He heard
(Until the tale fell dull upon his ears)
The unsolicited complaints of wives
And mothers all unsatisfied with life.
While crowned with every blessing earth
can give,

Longing for God knows what to bring content,
And openly or with appealing look
Asking for sympathy. (The first blind step
That leads from wisely honor down to shame
Is oftentimes hid with flowers of sympathy.)

He saw proud women who would flush and pite
With sense of outraged modesty, if one
Spoke of the ancient sin before them, bare
To all men's sight, or flimsily conceal
By veils that hid adventurous eyes precead,
Charms meant alone for lover and for child.
He saw chaste virgins tempt and tantalize,
Lure and deny, invite and then refuse,
And drive men forth, half crazed, to wan-
ton's arms.

Mother, you taught me there were but two kinds
Of women in the world—the good and bad.
But you have been too sheltered in the safe,
Old-fashioned sweetness of your quiet life
To know how women of these modern days
Take license of their new-found liberty.

Yes, I have been more tempted and more lured
By belles and beauties in the social whirl,
By trusted wives and mothers in their homes,
Than by the women of the underworld
Who sell their favors. Do you think me mad?

No, mother; I am sane, but very sad.
I miss my boyhood's faith in Woman's worth,
Torn from my heart by "good folks" of the earth.

Not Responsible for Accidents

Employee—"Sir, I would respectfully ask you for an increase of salary; I have got married lately."

Manager of Works—"Very sorry, Honeyhand, I can be of no assistance to you. The company is not responsible for any accidents that happen to employees when off duty."

Do you know that if each Patron got 3 new subscriptions, Grange News would speak to over a quarter million people?



JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr.

In Discussing a Subject with Betsy Jane, John Coins a New Word



Says She: "John, we had a very important Grange meeting tonight. The discussion on the farm agent for our county was very interesting, but I don't see any use in having some young man with a 'biled' shirt on going around and telling the farmers how to grow bigger crops. You will have no use for him, John, because some of our crops, like potatoes and onions and apples could not be sold, and some were not even dug. Now what is the use of the government 'spending a lot of money on this question of telling us to raise more stuff, when we can't sell what we have got. I have just been thinking about these things—that you men don't seem to have any get-up-and-git about you, or you would not let these college boys convince you that you don't know anything about farming."

Says he: "Now, Betsy Jane, I don't believe that you quite understand the situation. Perhaps you think the government is paying too much attention to the man on the farm, in place of helping the woman on the farm. Didn't you hear the speaker say that as soon as they put the county agent over, they would have a county 'agentess'?"

Says she: "Now, John, don't be making any more new words. These dictionaries are getting so big with so many new words that there is no person living that can keep track of them, and by and by it will take a half a dozen men or women to go through college to learn the English. I mean by that, that no one person can graduate in English, there will have to be five or six taken collectively, and then these five or six taken together will make one person. But go ahead, explain to me this county 'agentess', that you are talking about. I want to now what this is."

Says he: "Just as I expected, Betsy Jane, you don't seem to know a good thing when you see it. A county 'agentess' is a lady versed in domestic economy, who would help the farmer's wife. That is, she would likely tell her how to bake, to sew and wash dishes, all in a scientific way. Of course, Betsy, I cannot explain the scientific end of it, because I am not posted, that is why I am in favor of a county agent and a county agentess."

Says she: "John, I am glad that you and I did not discuss this very much in the Grange, or perhaps there would have been some pretty warm talk. The idea of you telling me that we want some woman to come around to tell me how to bake, sew and wash dishes, scientifically, is the limit. First of all I wouldn't have any time to sit and listen to a lot of scientific perambulations about dish-washing and a lot of other things that I have done all my life time. I have heard a great deal about these good people that want to help the farmer and the farmer's wife, and every time I get it boiled down it means nothing but a lot of talk. Now what is the use of anyone telling me about baking, when half the time you haven't got any wood cut, and then sometimes the flour is all, and the stove pipe and chimney have not been cleaned for a year, so it is impossible to get the 'tarnel' stove hot enough to bake."

Says he: "Betsy Jane, I think you need not mention that for everybody

to read. I have the wood house full of wood, and we have splendid flour, and a most anything that you can think of, and besides, it would be a very nice thing for some agentess to come around—if she could not interest you, perhaps she could interest the husband, especially if she was one of those charming 'lassies' which we meet sometimes in the theatres and other places of amusement."

Says she: "John, that is just what I thought was back of this farm agent and farm 'agentess' business. It is the 'agentess' that you were the most interested in."

Says he: "I am afraid, Betsy Jane, you are getting a little nervous, from the fact that you remember the lady book agent that talked that history into me for fifty dollars, and that slick college fellow that sold you a pair of spectacles for fifteen dollars that was not worth a dollar. Well, I must say there is some truth to your opposition to this farm agent and farm agentess. But these people are put out by the National Government and our agricultural colleges to just stop that kind of swindling games, and just think when we do these things scientifically why you will have nothing to do, and I will have less. I have been trying to figure out for nearly thirty years how to farm without working, and I have never discovered that plan. And I understand this county agent and agentess is to give us plans and show us how to do this work on the farm without working, and I am going to subscribe five dollars for myself, and I think you ought to put \$2.50 down."

Says she: "John, if you pay five dollars, that will mean that you sold 25 bushels of apples to pay your share of the expense for the county agent, and if I pay \$2.50, that will mean that I will have to sell 25 young chickens to pay my \$2.50. I have kept a chicken account, and I find that I get 10 cents profit on each chicken that I raised, providing the eggs hatch well and none die, and then suppose if we get the county agentess, they will expect me to pay five dollars, and you \$2.50. That will take about all the chickens and apples that we have to sell, so between the two dilemmas I don't see how we are better off when we have the county agent and county agentess. We have nothing now and we will have nothing then."

A Thoughtful Husband

"My dear," said the thoughtful husband, entering the house with a huge package in his arms, "you remember last week, when you secured such a wonderful bargain in shirts at forty-eight cents and neckties at three for a quarter for me?"

"Yes, love," said the fond wife. "Well, don't think that I didn't appreciate your thoughtfulness. See what I have bought for you. I noticed some beautiful green and yellow plaid goods in a show window on my way home, and I bought you eighty yards of it at four cents a yard. The clerk said it was a grand bargain, and it will make enough dresses to last you for two years. Why! She fainted."—Christian Advocate.

Have you read all the advertisements in this issue?

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The House We Live In

By Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Ceres, State Grange

For that Lawn Meeting

DURING the hot, busy season, many granges have one of their meetings on the lawn at the home of one of their members. This is an open meeting with invited guests and an opportunity to get our principles before a larger number of people. Here too, is an opportunity for Ceres to cooperate with the Lecturer and have some home betterment topic discussed and perhaps use the following "operetta" which may teach dignity in labor.

It may be given very effectively on the lawn (or if it seems better to be nearer the piano, use the porch as a stage) with the audience all seated on the lawn.

Sing to tune of "Yankee Doodle."

A Labor Operetta

(This little operetta will require twelve persons to act it. All should be singers; there should be a piano or other musical instrument.

A farmer clad in overalls and blouse, wearing a broad brimmed hat (straw), and shouldering a hoe, first comes on the stage, and, after using his hoe, looks up and with appropriate gestures sings:

I'm glad I am a husbandman
My acres broad to till;
And in the autumn of the year
My many barns to fill;
How happy is the farmer's life,
'Tis one of peace and joy,
To reap and sow, to plow and mow,
And thus the time employ.

(Uses his hoe. The entire number of actors join with the farmer in the following chorus, which they repeat after each verse.)

Chorus. O, happy is the one who works,
To him the day brings joy;
When evening shadows gather round
He rests without alloy.

Yes, happy is the one who toils,
His heart is always gay,
For he is doing useful things
Throughout the livelong day.

(The farmer's wife dressed in calico dress and large apron, comes in bringing a large mixing pan, nued with cotton, which she places on a table. She kneads as she sings.)

I'm glad I am a farmer's wife,
The wheaten bread to knead;
And when the men come home from work,

Their hungry mouths to feed,
I'm glad I am a farmer's wife,
Her heart is always gay,
And merrily her song rings out

Through all the livelong day.
(The farmer and the wife join in the chorus, she kneading and he hoeing.)

The farmer's boy carries a rake, and looks as if he meant work, acts jolly and gay. He rakes and then faces the audience and sings:

I'm glad I am a farmer boy,
I'm happy all the day,
I'll rake and pitch and hoe and dig,
And sing my merry lay.

Hurrah, then, for the farmer's boy,
He's happy all the day;
He rakes and pitches, hoes and digs,
And sings his merry lay.

(The farmer now hoes, the wife kneads, the boy rakes, and all sing the chorus.)

The farmer's girl is dressed in a neat print, and has a spinning-wheel; this she turns around a few times, and then sings:

I'm glad I am a farmer's girl,
I love the farmer's life,
And if I ever wed at all
I'll be a farmer's wife.

My wheel makes such nice music
I'm happy all the day,
While with its merry, busy hum

I'll sing my roundelay.
(Now all do their work and join in the chorus.)

The dairy-maid, with pail and milking stool, steps on the stage and sings:

I'm glad I am a dairy-maid,
My butter is so yellow;
And oh, the lad that catches me
Will be a lucky fellow.

How happy is the dairy-maid,
Her heart is always gay,
And merrily her song rings out
Through all the livelong day.

(The maid stands, her arms akimbo; the rest work, and all join in the chorus.)

The artist carries a camera. He sings:

I'm glad that I an artist am,
I take off people's faces,
I deal in cameras and curls,
And set off maidens' graces.

I am a photographer gay,
In negatives delight;
I play with pictures all the day,
And sleep in peace at night.

(The artist pretends to take a picture, the maid swings the pail, etc., and all join in the chorus.)

The blacksmith enters and puts a pair of irons on the table or chair, and strikes blows on them, keeping time to music. After a few blows he sings:

I'm glad I am a blacksmith,
The noble horse to shoe,
With forge and anvil always hot,
With music rare and true.

I'm glad I am a blacksmith,
With all my might and main
I'll work away from day to day,
And honest money gain.

(Now all work and sing the chorus. A teacher enters with two pupils who are mischievous and have to be reproved. She stands with them in a row, and they say, "Ten times one is ten" etc. She waves her hand, and they stop and she sings.)

I'm glad I am a teacher
With book and slate and rule
I'll fan the flames of genius
And keep a happy school.

Tis a joy to be a teacher,
No idle dunces for me;
I'll sing with scholars 'round me
A tune of merry glee.

(They all set to work and join in the chorus.)

A wood-sawyer enters with a saw horse and log of wood and saws. After sawing a few times he sings:

I'm glad I am a wood-sawyer,
And all must see my worth
As they surround the cheerful fire
That glows upon the hearth.

I'm glad I am a wood-sawyer,
My heart is always gay,
While song and saw their music make,
Throughout the livelong day.

(He saws, the rest work and sing the chorus.)

A dressmaker enters, sewing on a dress. She sings:

I'm glad I am a dressmaker,
With such artistic taste
To out and fit I'm sure to hit
Without one bit of waste.

I'm glad I am a dressmaker,
I'll make a useful wife,
For wear spoils every kind of thing
Along the way of life.

(All set to work and join in the chorus.)

A grandmother enters. Her hair is powdered, and she wears glasses, a cap, a little shoulder shawl. She should seat herself in a rocking chair in the center and knit and rock, then she sings:

Oh, I am a happy grandmother,
I knit from morn till eve;
I have a thought for every another,
As you, indeed, perceive.

My life is free from heavy cares,
I sing, and smile, and pray;
I joy in blessings everywhere
Throughout the livelong day.

(All make movements and sing the chorus.)

A washer-woman enters, dressed in calico garments and apron; she should have her sleeves rolled up and speak with a broad brogue. Her tub is put on a bench by a boy and she pushes it to the front. She nuds a wash board and clothes (no water), she rubs a few times and sings:

I'm glad I am a washer-woman,
Ye'd know me by me look;
I'll wash and starch yer snowy clothes
And fold them like a book.

So bring along yer orders quick,
For I've na time for fooling.
(Spoken): "And I'll dispatch them to the best of my ability, shure."

(All make movements and join in the chorus. The chorus may be made very amusing. Each one keeps time with the music by his or her appropriate gestures. When the last chorus is finished all begin to make a noise. The farmer hoes, the wheel whizzes, the milkmaid thumps on pail, etc.—

this will continue for a short time, when at a signal from the leader all raise the right foot and as it comes down, all say "Bang.")

(All sing together the following part.)

ALL—We joy in honest labor now,
And here we tell you true,
No work of ours shall ruin men
In souls and bodies, too.

No cider from the farmer's press
(Farmer shakes his head emphatically and says, "No indeed.")
Boy sings, "No rum or beer for me."
Girl sings, "No drunkard's wife I'll be."

All sing, "The work we do shall bless the world,
From evil set it free."

(There is perfect silence for a short time. When the grandmother starts softly, "The Old Oaken Bucket." After singing as much as is desired of this the curtain drops.)—From School Journal.

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At the Soda Fountain

It was opening day at one of the trolley parks. A small boy is back of the restaurant with a bottle of soft drink which he is consuming with evident relish. As one watches the scene can we wonder at the look of society which flashes from one mother's eyes as she sees. No, not this particular boy's mother, but a mother, anxious to protect the children of her own household; and in order to do this, must think of the conditions by which they are surrounded.

It is a small borough in our fine old state of Pennsylvania, a customer shopping in a store noticed an unusual sight on the streets of this sequestered country village—a young lady carrying two glasses of foamy liquid—not a case of "rushing the growler" as one would think if it were a big city, and questioning eyes were turned on the proprietor, who laughingly remarked "one of the coca-cola girls."

And then goes on to explain how the girls of a certain business establishment were called coca-cola girls because at intervals during the day they take turns in going for the drink and bringing it to the others.

A young school teacher desiring to increase her income for the year took a position at one of the summer resorts. It was her duty to help at the soda fountain. In the fall when discussing drinks dispensed at fountains she said "Oh, there is an opiate of some kind in nearly every one."

Let us turn to what Mrs. M. M. Allen says when she discusses "Dangerous Soft Drinks." She says, "For several years the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington has been investigating the many 'soft' drinks offered to the public at soda fountains, fruit stands and other places. The investigations reveal the fact that over a hundred of these beverages are made up with drugs which are injurious to the health, as cocaine and caffeine. As cocaine is the most destructive drug known to humanity, its presence in so-called temperance drinks is a frightful evil. It is practically impossible to cure a person of head rob or kill to get the drug. What can be thought of men who knowing the deadly nature of this drug, will hide it away in a drink sold as harmless to children and women who would never touch beer or wines?"

Caffeine is a drug much used in headache remedies. It is derived from the kola nut, and from tea and coffee. It is also made artificially from uric acid occurring in the guano or bird manure deposits of South America. This bird manure product is said to be used in some of the drinks, while in others caffeine obtained from refuse tea sweepings is used. The sales manager of the coca-cola company says that the caffeine used in their product is made from tea. It is claimed by manufacturers of caffeine drinks that they are as harmless as tea or coffee. But physicians advise against the use of tea and coffee for children and for delicate, nervous people, and every intelligent person knows that these drinks should not be indulged in immoderately.

In "Little Talks on Health" Dr. Dixon says, "Although the use of tea and coffee has steadily increased, they might be discontinued by the multitudes who have formed the habit without the loss of any benefit and in the majority of cases abstinence would result in distinct physical gain. Neither tea or coffee are to be considered foods. Both are stimulants

and it is this which is responsible for their popularity. As with all other stimulants there is a continual tendency to over-indulgence because a moderate allowance after a time fails to give the necessary incitement to the nervous system."

This tendency to over-indulgence marks the coca-cola user for the "appetite, like the whiskey thirst, will establish a mastery over the victim. It will demand more and more. It will go from one glass per day to two, and from two to four, and from four to eight, and from eight to sixteen."

"It is unfortunate that druggists should make the soda fountain a peril; for if kept sanitary, and free from dangerous drinks, it would be a great help in the fight against the saloon."

Dr. Harvey V. Wiley, former Pure Food Commissioner of the United States, in an address before the National Education Association two years ago said "Don't let the children use stimulants—alcohol, tobacco, tea or coffee. Those are wise parents who forbid these things, and yet right under the nose of the parents and of the city fathers in every drug store the children are permitted to buy at the soda fountain 'dope' drinks which contain the very alkaloids and stimulants which the parents keep out of their children's mouths. I want the teachers of this country to help me engage in this crusade to put a stop to the sale of medicated drinks at the soda fountains. You do not find much cocaine in the drinks, but there are hundreds of so-called soft drinks which contain caffeine in large quantities. Coca-cola is a type of this 'dope' drink sold all over the country to the injury of every man, woman or child who takes it."

I believe it is the school-room, not the national convention of politicians, that is the hope and safety of this country, and I for one, will never despair of the Republic if all the teachers will preach to the people sanitation, hygiene, fresh air and abstinence from dopes of all kinds.

Gaining Weight vs. Losing Weight

If the majority of people were as much distressed about the sudden reduction in their weight as they are over on addition of a few pounds avoidupois, the human race would be far better off.

Vanity, unfortunately, does not lead the average individual to look upon slenderness of figure as objectionable. If it did thousands of cases of tuberculosis might be discovered in their incipency.

One of the early symptoms of tuberculosis is a loss of weight. Any decided decrease should be watched with suspicion. It often means that the general bodily functions are not all that they should be. It is certain under any circumstances to demonstrate that one's physical resistance is being lowered and this in itself opens the way to usual susceptibility to disease.

If this loss in weight is accomplished by failure of the appetite, night sweats, or a persistent cough or cold, a physician should be consulted and nourishing food, plenty of rest, long hours of sleep in the fresh air and such other measures as he may advise should be restored to in the effort to build up the body.

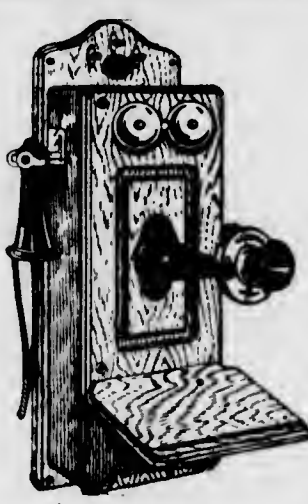
An excess of weight, particularly when it means an increase of girth, is a danger sign. However, while people will wear rubber jackets, diet and resort to violent exercise to reduce, it is vanity that is responsible in the majority of cases. They will neglect themselves for months when decreasing weight should warn them as surely as the falling barometer denotes a coming storm, that their physical well-being is in jeopardy.—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health.

Gallon Ideal Cast Iron Culvert Pipe

The Strongest and Most Lasting of all Culverts

Made from Pure Pig Iron giving it a lasting quality not found in culverts made of any other material. Cast Iron Culvert has been known to last 250 years—this culvert will last for centuries. Guaranteed for 50 years. We Manufacture and Sell Direct to Road Officials, at Money-Saving Prices. All kinds and sizes of the Most Modern and Efficient Road Building Machinery and Supplies. Every one interested in good roads should get posted. Write for information—it's free and interesting.

The Galion Iron Works & Mfg. Co., 122 EAST MAIN ST. GALION, OHIO



MY TELEPHONE What Does It Do For Me?

THE wonder and the value of the Farm Line Telephone is unquestioned. The construction of the rural system is not difficult, the understanding of it is simple and easy, when proper apparatus and material are used.

Kellogg telephones are known throughout the world for their reliability—built complete in our own factory—their worth is proved convincingly on thousands of lines throughout the country. If your telephone is not doing for you as it should, if you are planning new lines—if you want information—write us a card today. We have a complete, illustrated bulletin telling in plain, non-technical language all about the telephone—How it works and why. These books contain valuable information for experienced managers as well as beginners—no matter what make of telephone you are using.

We have a special farm telephone department in charge of long experienced, practical men who know every money saving feature of the best and latest telephone equipment. Let them help you. There is no charge for this special service to help you make your telephone the most economical—the best. Write today. Please mention this paper.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.
Kansas City, Mo. CHICAGO San Francisco, Calif.

THE LOST NEW ENGLAND PIE

From Amherst, Massachusetts, we learn, comes a lament that New England's taste for pie is passing. The specific statement is made that there is not a family in that thriving village that would not lose social standing if pie were served for breakfast. And those who deplore this degeneracy naturally hark back to the days when Emerson himself both started his day and wooded his nose with pie.

We sympathize with this lament. We share the woe that inspires it. But we feel compelled to point out that New England has boasted far too long of supremacy in pie. It may or may not be true that New England's taste for pie is passing, but it is certainly true that the art of making pie as pie is made in Pennsylvania was long ago lost to New England so far as New England ever possessed it.

Excellent as may have been the pies that Emerson's mother used to make, they at their best were never better than the pies that Pennsylvania housewives made and ate in those days and make and eat to-day. In New England pies are now made by machinery. With us they continue to be alike a test of skill in cookery and the most delectable sustenance of the hardy.—Exchange.

An Engine On The Binder

One of the most interesting uses to which gasoline engines are now being put on many farms is their application to moving machines, such as grain binders, to drive the sickle and elevator, leaving the horses nothing to do but pull the binder.

By the use of such an engine, two horses will handle an 8-foot binder in

heavy grain without trouble. It is thus a saver of horseflesh.

Besides saving horses, the engine makes it possible to cut lodged or wet grain, which often cannot be done without it. In lodged grain, if the binder becomes clogged, it is only necessary to slow down the team, and the sickle and elevator will clear themselves, as they keep on going as fast as ever, being driven by the engine.

In a wet field, if the bull wheel snags, it has no effect on the sickle; consequently it does not get clogged. Many a farmer has saved his crop during a wet season by the use of an engine, when it would have been impossible to cut without it.

Engines used for this purpose are of the light-weight, high-speed throttle-governed type. Such engines are now being adapted also to a similar use on hay balers and other machines, besides all general farm work.

Another item to be considered in the use of an engine on the binder is that of less wear and tear. The greatest wear on the binder comes from the bull wheel falling into holes or dead furrows, or when the team jerks ahead, speeding the entire mechanism very suddenly and putting a terrific strain on chains, bearings, castings and reel. With the engine the power is applied continuously in a smooth steady stream.

Housekeeper: "What make you so late with the milk these mornings?"

Milkman: "Well, you see, mum, the pure food law don't allow us more than 25,000,000 bacteria to the gallon, an you wouldn't believe how long it takes to count the little imps!"

Reading Chemical Co.

25 N. Sixth Street, : : Reading, Penna.



J. P. HENNESSY, President

Sole Owners of

Hennesy Bone Base Scientific Formulas



J. R. TYSON
Vice-President and Treasurer

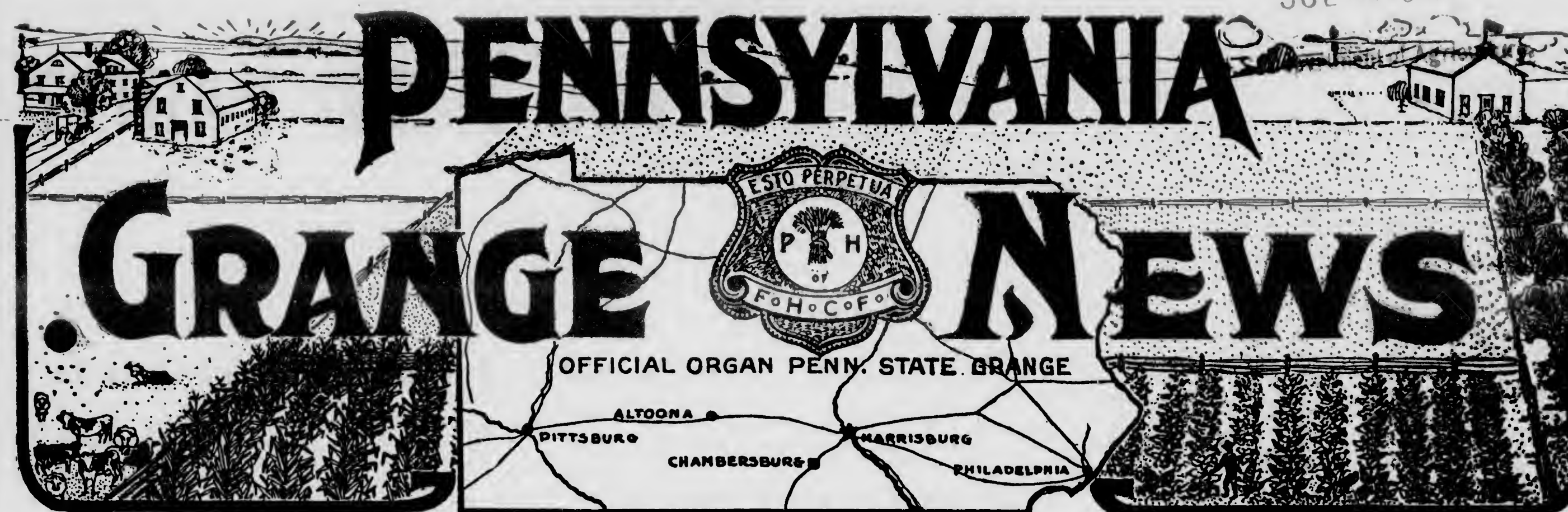
- ☐ These Formulas are made from a scientific standpoint, and the Plant Food is so arranged that the Fertilizer will feed the crop from seeding time to harvest.
- ☐ We would respectfully refer you to the officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange as to our ability and integrity.
- ☐ We are in a fine position to supply you with Animal Tankage, Blood, Bone, Nitrate of Soda or any other Fertilizing Material you may desire. Our goods are made up under the personal supervision of our Mr. Hennesy, and this will insure good drilling conditions, good bags, prompt shipments and a Fertilizer that will enrich the soil for future use.
- ☐ Write us for pamphlets treating on the subject of Commerical Fertilizers, the origin, treatment and uses of the various sources of Plant Food. These books will be a valuable addition to your Agricultural Library.

Good, Live Salesmen Wanted— to place the Hennesy Bone Base Scientific Formula Fertilizers before the farmers of every county of Pennsylvania. There

are a number of good openings for the right men. To apply for position you must be recommended by at least three prominent Farmers residing in the County in which you live.

READING CHEMICAL COMPANY

25 North Sixth Street, : : READING, PENNA.



VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., AUGUST, 1915

No. 4

RURAL CREDITS

By H. L. Loucks

Rural credits is now at the front as a national issue. In discussing it we should lay down certain fundamental principles towards which our efforts should be directed. If they are sound, by keeping them to the front we establish a safe basis, and can accept of any measure that leads in our direction.

Our medium of exchange, whether of metal or paper, is a public utility, created and issued by our federal government for public use. No individual, combination of individuals, corporations or state can legally make or issue money, and none should be permitted to monopolize it. It is by far the most important public utility of any civilized nation or people.

It should be administered in the interests of, and be readily accepted by all of the citizens of the sovereign creating it, and be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Like all public utilities, municipal, state or national, it should be administered without special favor, and without private profit as is our medium for the exchange of intelligence, the post office system.

Money like many other commodity when uncontrolled is subject to the law of supply and demand. When controlled by private interests it becomes the greatest of all monopolies.

Stability Essential

An essential function should be stability. It is impossible to have a stable currency based on any single commodity, and more especially a metal depending wholly upon the chance of discovery.

The present currency law in recognition of the fact that money based on value is just as good as money stamped on value, and much more convenient, has taken a long step forward towards the scientific solution of the money problem.

The authors and advocates of the Aldrich currency bill, and the present currency law, succeeded in their educational campaign in proving that money is not necessary for the transaction of our business; that all we need is credit and a check book, which in the main is true.

Federal Reserve Notes

For the exceptions Federal Reserve bank notes and minor coins will do. The Aldrich currency bill provided for the gradual retirement of all of our present currency from general circulation. The same is practically true of the Owen-Glass law. Whatever power is lacking in the law itself has been conferred on the Federal Reserve board, and retirement is

rapidly progressing. Our medium will soon be federal reserve bank notes.

In Europe and Australia agriculture is given special favors by the several governments, and secures the use of money for less than does commerce and industry. Here we pay on an average two to two and a half times as much. We do not ask for any special favor for agriculture. All we ask is to be placed on an equal footing with commerce and industry and should not be satisfied with less.

Supply and Demand

The amount to be provided should be governed wholly by the law of supply and demand for use, and should respond to that demand automatically. The per capita basis belongs to the past. We are no longer exchanging individuals, but labor and the products of labor.

The control of this public utility in the past by one class of non-producers, whose sole aim was private profit, has resulted disastrously for both producer and consumer, and in the unparalleled concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

Under our present system the currency will be issued by the federal reserve banks and loaned on commercial paper. These, backed by the credit and taxing power of the nation will be the very best currency ever issued by any nation.

Why Commercial Paper Alone?

Why limit that loan and endorsement to commercial paper? Investment paper secured by farm land, or stable farm products in store, should be and is better security. Leading Chicago bankers say

that they prefer to loan their money on wheat in store than on government bonds. It is the best security known to investors.

The federal reserve bank notes are now issued without interest to the reserve banks by the federal government, the only charge being the actual expense incurred (less than one-tenth of one per cent); in other words, at cost (Sec. 18). For a public utility that principle is sound, but indefensible when granted to a private business for profit as at present. The medium of exchange should be issued at cost by the federal unit to every industry on exactly the same terms as security, expense and interest.

The Broader View

The advocates of rural credit should take the broader view; accept the principle of the present law, and insist on its extension so as to provide for equal opportunity for all, the laborer, mechanic, professional and business men and women as well as the farmer. Encourage every citizen to become a producer and home owner by giving each a chance.

A nation of prosperous home owners should be our goal. All those who are directly or indirectly interested in agricultural development and production, as well as those interested in the price of farm products and home ownership, should demand and insist on a separate investment system for long time loans which could be administered at a mere fraction of the expense of the commercial system.

The two systems are not antagonistic or competitive, and have developed side by side in Europe to mutual advantage.

A Federal Investment

The solution for rural credits is the organization of a federal investment bank to do investments just what the federal reserve bank is supposed to do.

(Continued on page 52)

The Training of Country Boys

Read by sister Gertrude E. Frear, Wyoming County, at Luzerne and Wyoming County Pomona.

A boy, as the world usually sees him, is composed of 35 per cent noise, 60 per cent wiggles, and 5 per cent work. As his mother sees him he is a little angel, to his father he is a sort of handy-man about the place, to the neighbors he is an unmitigated nuisance which must be endured.

A boy is more elusive than a will-of-the-wisp. If you want him he is always somewhere else, and when you get to the place where he is supposed to be, he isn't there.

He is the scapegoat for the entire family. If anything is lost or mislaid the boy is always blamed for it, whether he is guilty or innocent. He becomes so accustomed to being blamed for everything that happens that if he should be asked to find the least common multiple he would look up blankly and say, "I dunno where it is, I ain't had it." If anyone on the farm has an easy time of it, it surely is not the small boy.

But seriously, a boy is infinitely more than all this, as any thoughtful person knows. A boy is one of the most valuable assets a farmer has. He should have the very best education possible, and should have careful training for his life's work whatever it may be. It is a fact that the farm has produced more than its proportion of great men in almost every walk of life, commercial, political, or professional. Thus it becomes of the utmost importance that country boys be carefully trained.

Above everything else teachers and parents should not forget that character stands foremost in the requirements of a well-educated boy. But knowledge obtained at the cost of character costs too much no matter how low the expense of the school course may be. Good character without knowledge is far better than knowledge without character.

In the training of boys for pure, clean living and good citizenship, home influence is our greatest ally and our greatest hindrance. To their shame be it said that a parent's influence often sets at naught all a teacher's precepts. Of what use is it to teach a boy that profane language is unmanly, when almost every word he hears in the home is an oath? Of what use is it to teach a boy the evils of cigarette smoking when he carries in his clothes the fumes of his father's old pipe?

I wish with all my heart that I might make parents see the evil effects of tobacco upon small boys as every teacher of boys must see it. Such boys are often four and five years below their grade, and some are mental and physical wrecks. The

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

from

THE STATE GRANGE SECRETARY

Fellow Patrons:—

By the time this issue of Grange News reaches you, the office of State Grange Secretary will be temporarily removed to

STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Please address all communications to me there until further notice is given.

Fraternally,

NETTIE E. AILMAN.

cigarette habit among boys is absolutely vicious.

We often hear it said that "boys will be boys." We would not have been made otherwise, but they may be mainly boys, and neither profanity nor cigarettes will make them such.

In many country homes there is a lack of reading material such as boys like, and in some homes absolutely nothing of the kind. Reading is regarded as a needless waste of time. This is a serious mistake, but great care should be taken that boys get the right kind of literature, or their reading may do more harm than good.

Place a clean, wholesome book in the hands of a boy of receptive mind and kind nature and forces are set to work which are measureless for good.

Place a clean, wholesome book in the hands of a boy of receptive mind and vitiated tastes, and forces are set to work which may regenerate him.

Put into the hands of a boy with receptive mind and kindly heart a book of low and questionable morals and forces of destruction are set to work doing lasting damage.

Place the same book in the hands of a boy with evil tendencies and it may work his destruction.

Cultivate in your boy the reading habit, but be sure that he is supplied with proper material.

Never say to a boy "Do not read this book, it is bad," but rather suggest a better one. If he is told not to read a book because it is bad, you may be sure he will read that book to see why it is bad, his curiosity has been aroused. It is the influence of suggestion.

Provisions should be made for athletic sports for country boys. The one thing above all others that drives boys from the farms into the cities is the eternal drudgery of work, day after day, with no time for play. A boy may get all the muscular exercise he needs following the plow all day, but his father will make a serious mistake if he keeps him there every day, and a wise father will not do it. The monotony of work will make the boy dissatisfied with home and home surroundings. A sound mind in a sound body is the slogan for young men of to-day, and football, baseball, swimming, etc., sports dear to the heart of every boy, are splendid means to this end. Every boy should be allowed a reasonable amount of time to engage in the sports he likes best.

When it is possible, a manual training department should be added to the courses of country schools. Not industrial training, which prepares for a trade, but simple manual training which is disciplinary to both hand and mind. It is purely educational and enters into the preparation for life.

Our country boys should also be given a chance to study agriculture and scientific farming if they desire to become farmers. Whatever their life's work may be they must know how to do it well.

There is one factor in the training of boys that is often overlooked and that is patriotism. They should be taught to love their country and honor the flag. This is a part of good citizenship. The children now in school will soon hold in their hands the destiny of the nation. To this end a boy must learn self-control—control of his body, his fists, and his tongue.

To possess the qualities that make for clean manhood does not mean that a boy must be a goody-goody. Such boys never exist outside the covers of a Sunday School library book, or if they do they all die young. Boys have a perfect right to be full of the joy of living and to have a good time. It is just as natural for a boy to wiggle as it is for a girl to giggle. They should be allowed to enjoy their youth, for life's cares will press upon them all too soon. With Longfellow we say:

"Enjoy the spring of Love and Youth;
To some good angel leave the rest;
For Time will teach thee soon the truth.

There are no birds in last year's nests."
Parents and teachers have great

need of sympathy for boys and their problems. Many a home has been made desolate and many a heart has been broken because of the lack of sympathy between a father and his boy. It is a serious matter when we cannot look back across the years and see ourselves as little children, when we have forgotten the years of our youth. We need to say:

"Backward, turn backward, oh Time
in your flight
And make me a child again just
for tonight."

If we would meet childhood's vexing problems wisely, we must be able to see things from a boy's point of view. And so, in behalf of our boys, I plead for homes where love dwells, for a broader training for life's work, and for a deeper sympathy for childhood.

"A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it.
The song of life would lose its mirth
Were there no children to begin it."

THE QUEST FOR LIFE

"I wonder how long I am going to live," Jack Graham remarked to his minister.

"That isn't a matter of consequence," replied Doctor Brown. "The important question is, 'Are you really living now?' If you have to choose, it's better and more satisfying to know one moment of real life and then be done, than to have an eternity of more vegetative existence. The quickness with which men always respond to every call for heroism shows how universal that feeling is. Everyone has dreamed of living, has looked forward to the time when he would begin to live, has been sure that some day he would know life in its fullness. The tragic thing is the multitude who feel they have missed the big thing."

"Did you ever hear the line from 'The Statue and the Bust' in which Browning speaks of those who have passed all their life with 'the unlit lamp and the unglinted loam'? How many fritter away their days getting ready to live without once plunging deep into life? I think that one reason for the fear of death is the horror of dying before one has really lived!"

"Why doesn't Christianity change all that?" inquired Jack.

"That is the one thing with which Christianity is concerned," replied the doctor. "The great message of Christianity is not to say that men ought to be good. Men have always known that. Above all else, Christianity is the offer of life. It says that a wonderful, divine life is possible for all, a life that satisfies every craving of the human soul; a life pulsating with power and radiant with joy! The New Testament says it's a life that every man may know. It offers to perform a veritable miracle in the life of everyone. It promises so to change and recreate a man that he is 'born again,' so that all things become new to him and eternally fresh with interest and delight."

"Do you really believe that Christianity can make such a change as that in a man's life, doctor?" asked the young man.

"If I didn't, I'd leave the ministry to-day!" answered the doctor. "It isn't a mere question at all. That miracle has been accomplished again and again through the centuries. I see the change in Peter and James and John; in the life of Francis of Assisi and of Augustine, of Luther and of Wesley. I see Doctor Grenfell and Bishop Rowe and thousands of others in our own day who say that the influence of Christ has had this effect on their lives. I hear the eternal Christ, still standing before this restless, prosperous, unsatisfied age of ours, still saying as He did so long ago, 'Ye will not come to me that ye might have life.' Every man craves really and deeply to live. If history tells us anything at all, it tells me that those who have had that craving satisfied are the men who have come in contact with the living Christ."

"The great quest of humankind is for life. The answer to that quest is Christ."—Youth's Companion.

Patrons of Pennsylvania

DO YOU NEED PAINT?

LET ME SEND YOU MY PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting. The best paint is the cheapest paint. I make the best paint. INGERSOLL'S PAINT has been made for 69 years. It is made with scientific accuracy from the best materials, thoroughly combined by machinery—you cannot mix good paint with a stick. Other paints are sold by dealers in supply houses. This method requires salary and expense of traveling salesmen and profits for jobbers and retailers. These extra expenses are numerous profits you must pay when you buy Store Paint. If the dealer's price is low the measure is short or the quality poor—usually both.

I Can Save You One-Half Your Paint Bills

One-half the price you pay the retailer represents the factory cost of the paint. The other half is required for middlemen's profits and expenses. Our paint is shipped fresh from the factory to you. You pay simply the factory price. You pay no salesmen; no hotel bills; and no middlemen of any kind. The dealer or supply house may offer you a paint at our price; but they cannot give you our quality at our price. They must add the cost of their expensive method of selling and middle men's profits to the factory cost of the paint. If they give you our grade of paint the cost will be double our price.

Don't Use Cheap Paint

offered by dealers and supply houses. They may save you a little on first cost, but no more labor is required to paint your buildings with INGERSOLL PAINT than with inferior store paint. Poor paint always makes a building look shabby in six months or a year, and is sure to make you regret the little saving on the first cost of the material. INGERSOLL PAINTS will give you long service and look well all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints Have Held the Official Endorsements of the Grange for 37 Years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your own neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let me send you my FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE.

IF YOU WANT PAINT WRITE TO ME. DO IT NOW. I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

U. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
The Editor of this paper recommends Ingersoll's Paints.

PENNSYLVANIA State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Price List of Supplies

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13).....	\$ 2.75
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen.....	2.50
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9.....	1.50
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 9.....	1.50
Grange Seals.....	3.00
Digest.....	.25
Constitution and By-Laws.....	.07
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony.....	.40
Song Books, "Grange Melodies," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen.....	.40
Per dozen.....	4.00
Per half dozen.....	2.00
When purchaser pays freight or express, per dozen.....	2.50
Dues Book.....	.20
Secretary's Record Book.....	.45
Treasurer's Account Book.....	.40
Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred.....	.50
Roll Book.....	.20
Application Blanks, per hundred.....	.50
Notice of Arrearage, per hundred.....	.30
Notice of Suspension, per hundred.....	.30
Secretary's Receipts, per hundred.....	.30
Treasurer's Receipts, per hundred.....	.30
Orders on Treasurer, per hundred.....	.30
Trade Cards, per hundred.....	.50
Demit Cards, each.....	.01
Withdrawal Cards, each.....	.01
Origin and Early History of Order of Patrons of Husbandry (Darrow).....	.25
Grange Recitations (Darrow).....	.25
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead).....	.25

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN.

Pennsylvania Grange News

VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., AUGUST, 1915

No. 4

Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage

The Editor of Grange News:

The Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage has been formed for the purpose of giving the women of our State a genuine square deal at the polls in November. It is an organization of men who have reached the conclusion that the man opposite, and the man indifferent to woman suffrage, must be brought to a realization that women must be included in the electorate in order to preserve the ideals of democracy laid down by the founders of the nation.

To reach all the men in Pennsylvania, it has been necessary to circulate large groups of men throughout the state explaining our platform and asking that they take a stand on the side of justice. There has been a splendid response. But with the liquor interests and other untoward forces with their millions standing almost solidly against the women who have been fighting single-handed, we need the vote of every true man who believes in fair play.

The voting half of the community should give the other half their political freedom. Surely our proverbial courtesy will prevent manly men standing in their light any longer.

Why should we not give our women the vote? We admit foreigners to full citizenship after five years probation, men "unlearned in the ways of our country, unknowing of her traditions, only faintly conceiving of the standards of her national life, many of them ignorant even of her language," yet without due consideration shut out our own mothers, wives, sisters and daughters from participating in the enactment of laws by which their rights are upheld, their children and their homes protected.

From no single group of men has there been a more hearty response than from members of the Grange. Where two membership blanks have been sent out there is often a request for more with such expressions as "Please send ten more blanks, our members are much interested and ready to vote for the amendment," or "Sure, I'll sign the inclosure. I am with you heart and soul in this movement. Yours for a 'square deal,' 'fair play' and simple justice, if for nothing more."

Another says, "I will vote for the amendment because it will raise the ethical standard of our political organization. It is useless for the opponents of equal suffrage to argue that women will vote the same as men or scare us with the bugaboo of the 'immoral vote.' Facts disprove this. In the Western states where the ballot has been given to women the city and county committees know better than to slate any man of known immoral habits. The women simply will not vote for him. The result has been a better class of men nominated and elected. The women cannot be exploited to any great extent. They are not blindly partisan. In short, they will greatly increase the independent element in politics, the bane of the professional politician."

And so the good work moves along, but we want you who read this. How many membership blanks can you use? The league is non-partisan and there are no dues, but contributions are welcome from ardent friends of the cause.

Help us, please, to win the ballot for women. Join our league at once. Fraternally yours,

WILMER ATKINSON,
President of the Penna. Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

MAKING A LIFE.

Editorial from Religious Telescope full of good meat for thought.

To make a real and worthy life, one that shall be a praise to God and a blessing to humanity, which should be the highest ambition of every individual, we must keep out of the clutches of the world. Of course, sin must be forsaken and avoided in order to be saved; but the fact is, we just begin to live in a true and constructive sense when we get rid of sin. We must not only live apart from sin, but also helpfully to the world. Every man needs and deserves

to the exquisite charm and imperative need of a life devoted to God and man, and to the peril of being lost in the stuff of the world, even the "respectable" sin of selfishness, which is the crowning crime of the century and of the world, worse than whisky, worse than political graft and social iniquity, because it is mother of them all. Moreover, it is the besetting sin of our time. It is a form of blight that invades human life and character with greater subtlety and power than any other iniquity. Its lure is outwardly so fair and fine, and inwardly so potent in its appeal, being deceitful and misleading, that one is ever in danger of unconscious throwdown to its influence.

Now the world, including all its kingdoms, each and every department of life and pleasure, is not and never can be had in itself. All the harm comes by yielding dominance to its influence. It involves the loss of self-mastery. To deal in merchandise and get gold is one thing; to

Some Live Wires in Grange Activities.



Photograph taken at Pomona Grange held at Maplewood, Wayne Co., April 30

Reading from left to right: Rev. B. R. Hanton, Chaplain Union, 977; W. H. Bullock, Deputy and State Orchardist; E. E. Kinsman, Secretary Pomona No. 41; F. S. Keene, Master Harvest 992; John A. McSparran, Worthy Master State Grange.

the sympathy and assistance of his fellows. Society at large, including church and state, is dependent upon the individual integrity and service of its constituency, which means that every man and woman is expected to do his and her part in the construction of a fine and substantial social fabric.

To keep out of the clutches of the world does not mean that we shall have nothing to do with it. Indeed, it means just the opposite—that we shall have much to do in giving it tone and tendency in the development and use of its resources, material, intellectual, and spiritual and in the shaping of its destiny. Every man's chief peril is worldly domination. Like Saul, his royal personality is liable and likely to be hid among the stuff of the world—its cattle, its commerce, its honors, its pleasures, and even its conscience, realizing no sense of shame over his selfish and soulless hiding of kingly caliber.

Is such a course right or reasonable? Surely not. Is the young man or woman safe without counsel to this effect? Clearly not. In the home, even at mother's knee, the spiritual eyes of the infant, and also those of the rompish boys and girls, the young men and maidens, should be opened

make a life is vastly bigger and better. No man liveth unto himself, no matter how he lives, whether good or bad. That is, his life is bound to affect other people, either for weal or for woe. But to live nobly in Christ Jesus, the life being completely hid in him, and not in the stuff of the world, is within the range and radius of God's love and purpose, and to the interest and joy of all nations. That is the best and only way to preach the gospel to every creature. To that range of life and purpose we are here and now exalted. Shall we live up to our highest privileges?

Sympathy

Beggar—"I haven't tasted food for a month."

Dyspeptic—"You ain't missing much. It's the same old taste."

His Greatest Feat

A correspondent of the New York Sun quotes a remarkable tribute of a negro preacher to a white preacher who had consented to occupy the black brother's pulpit one Sunday. He said: "Dis noted divine is one of de greatest men of de age. He knows de unknowable, he kin do de undoable, an' he kin onscrow de onscrutable!"

Picnic Lecturers

Partial List of Speakers for Grange Picnic Season of 1915

Thos. B. Piollet, State Lecturer, Wysox.
A. M. Cornell, Columbia X Roads, Past Master.
Past Lecturer.
W. B. Packard, Granville Summit, Past Lecturer.
W. H. Stout, Pine Grove.
John A. McSparran, Furness.
William T. Creasy, Catawissa.
E. B. Dorsett, Mansfield.
Alex. Strittmatter, Elbensburg.
Mrs. Hannah McK. Lyons, Lincoln University.

Mrs. Anna Post, Dalton.
Mrs. Louis Piollet, Wysox.
Mrs. Carolyn Dale, State College.
Mrs. Mary D. Howden, Coryville.
C. H. Biddle, Orangeville.
J. Frank Chandler, Toughkenamon.
Wm. Armstrong, Alderson.
J. A. Herr, Mill Hall.
Leonard Rhone, Center Hall.
James G. McSparran, 236 N. Duke Street, Lancaster.

A. Nevin Detrich, Chambersburg.
Rev. H. G. Teagarden, Punksutawney.

H. M. Gooderham, Patton.
M. N. Clark, Claridge.
A. F. Hobbs, Le Plume.
Lelia M. Coveney, Mansfield.
Florence Rhone, Center Hall.
Frances W. Bromall, Cheyney.
Prof. J. H. Schroyer, Hegins.
Mrs. F. L. Ruggles, Dallas.
Allan D. Miller, Susquehanna.
W. R. Tucker, Cambridge Springs.
George W. Oster, Osterburg.
I. G. Stone, Wellshoro.

J. T. Campbell, Hartstown.
Arthur Chase, Gillett.
Mary Williams, Alderson.
Hon. W. B. Wilson, Hossburg.
Hon. Frank H. Moore, Rome.
Prof. Franklin Menges, York.
Prof. Yetter, East Stroudsburg.
Samuel R. Downing, West Chester.
Moses Bond, Danville.
Seth T. Walton, Hathoro.
Hon. Wm. L. Metznerbaecher, Saegertown.

Porter Michael, Carverton.
Hon. A. C. Barrett, New Milford.
Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, West Chester.

Frank P. Willis, Ward.
G. H. Hubbard, Lock Haven.
J. W. Clemson, Halifax.
Hon. W. H. Grabe, Butler.
J. A. Smith, Dickinson.
Prof. H. A. Surface, Mechanicsburg.

Prof. Watts, State College.
Prof. Maurs, State College.
Mrs. Jennie M. Rodgers, Wallingford.

D. P. Forney, Hanover.
Hon. A. L. Martin, Harrisburg.
Hon. Geo. W. Hutchinson, Harrisburg.

Hon. N. B. Critchfield, Harrisburg.
L. K. King, Westfield.
J. T. Campbell, Hartstown.
C. W. Cobb, Granesville.
Prof. Oden C. Gortner, Hanover.
Hon. Milton W. Shreve, North East.

— June 17, 1915.

Mr. William T. Creasy.
Dear Sir:—I am going to speak before a number of grange picnics this summer on the Single Tax, and thought I would write you so that in case you know of any such meetings who desire that subject discussed, you could let me know and I would be glad to arrange to come. If I could get two or three places about the same time in the Eastern part of the state, I would be glad to come at my own expense.
Yours sincerely,
Wm. N. McNAIR.

Talk up Grange News on all occasions.

Rural Credits

(Continued from first page)

posed to do for commerce. There need be no expensive commissions. If we make use of our present units of government we can have the maximum of security at the minimum of expense.

First: A federal investment bank authorized to issue federal notes for purposes of production and development.

Second: Use the several state governments as the second unit.

Third: Organize a state development bank, or make use of some department already established, such as our South Dakota commissioner of school and public lands, which has successfully loaned our school lands on farm lands ever since statehood.

Fourth: The county commissioners who now handle our school funds for the state department, or a similar county board for other states.

Fifth: The individual applicant for a loan.

With each of these units except No. 4 the work will be largely clerical, and as the loans will be long time loans the clerical cost will be comparatively small; indeed, less than in any other country where the clerical work is not done voluntarily.

As to Security

Now as to security, we will reverse.

First: The applicant. As the county would have to endorse the note the applicant would have to satisfy the county authority as to his personal character, and the so-called moral risk. The value of the property would usually be known to some member of the board; if not, the cost of investigation would be nominal.

Second: The county board. The clerical work could be done by one of the present county officials in the court house. The security being satisfactory, the county would endorse the note, thus making it as good as a county bond. For this the county should receive one-half of one per cent of the annual interest. All over the actual expense involved should be placed in a reserve fund to protect the county against any possible loss.

Third: The county would then forward to the state investment bank or department whose duty it would be to pass upon the application, and if approved pass on to the state. For this they should also be allowed one-half of one per cent. All over the actual expense also to go into a reserve fund for protection.

Fourth: The state authority if satisfied would then endorse and send to the federal investment bank as the asset on which to loan the bank notes. For this the state should also receive one-half of one per cent, and likewise place all over the expense incurred in a reserve fund for protection against any possible loss. The security then would be better than a state bond.

Fifth: The federal investment bank should receive one-half of one per cent, and all over the expense be set apart as a reserve fund for protection. This would make a total of 2 per cent. A conservative estimate of the expense with the experience of Europe and Australia as a guide would not be more than one per cent. The reserve funds would not be private profit but would belong to the public.

Nothing New

There is nothing new in this method as to Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. They are now and have been for many years in successful operation in this and other countries. No. 5 is a duplicate of our federal reserve bank law, which our financial experts claim to be the most perfect financial law ever enacted, with the exception that we provide for one-half of one per cent interest to the federal treasury as a protective reserve fund, and the federal reserve banks pay no interest.

Where would the federal govern-

ment get the money? Just where they got the federal reserve bank notes. I am not asking for money; just federal investment bank notes, and I am in favor of eliminating any provision for gold redemption, but would make them a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, without any exception clause. They are not intended to be for use in and "good in Europe," but for home use.

A United States bank note, properly secured by the borrower, endorsed by the county, state and nation, with the taxing power of each back of it, should be good enough for any American citizen, and would be even better than the federal reserve bank note.

To Epitomize

1. It will eliminate private profit from any public utility in accord with the best modern economic thought.

2. It will provide a medium of exchange with the maximum of security and at the minimum of expense.

3. It will furnish the use of credit for development and production at a little lower rate of interest than any of our competitors have.

4. It is no experiment. Every feature is in successful operation somewhere.

5. It is very simple, requiring very little machinery.

SOCIALISTS STRUGGLE WITH

NATIONAL PROHIBITION ISSUE

The world-wide "dry" movement has made a formidable entry into the councils of the Socialist party.

At a session of the Socialist National Committee in Chicago recently, Carl D. Thompson, secretary of a special committee appointed a year ago to gather arguments on both sides of the liquor question, presented a report embodying these conclusions:

"Although the wages in the liquor industry are among the best, yet the degree of exploitation is greater than in any other phase of the capitalist system. The exploitation in all the industries of the United States averages 48.83 per cent; in the liquor business it goes up to 70 per cent."

"In addition to the exploitation of labor in the production of alcoholic liquors, which is the highest of all capitalist industries, the liquor traffic still further exploits labor in excessive charge (compared to the cost of production) when the liquor is retailed to the consumer, and, what is worst of all, exploits the working class through the evil effects resulting from the use and abuse of alcoholic drinks."

"The problem presented by the liquor traffic is one of such widespread and vital interest and concern, not only to the working classes, but to the people at large, both in this and all nations, that the Socialist party cannot remain indifferent or inactive, but should take a definite position and active part in combating the evils of alcoholism."

"In regard to the restriction of personal liberty, the committee cannot wholly approve of the opinion held by those who use this argument. For while there are certain personal rights that should be inviolate, yet there are others that must give way if the common interest requires it."

OFF ON VACATION

Little bank roll ere we part
Let me hug you to my heart;
All the year, I've clung to you,
I've been faithful, you've been true.
Little bank roll, in a day
You and I will start away
To a quiet festive spot,
I'll come home, but you will not.

Two Acres Too Much

Silas—I hear your son left that small town and went to the city to have a larger field for his efforts.

Hiram—Yes; and that's what gets me. When Hank was home, a two-acre potato patch was too big a field for him.—Judge.



"The Spray That Lasts." An effective High-Grade Mixture for Protecting Cattle and Horses from Flies and Insects.

BOVEEZ is a compound of powerful germicides with antiseptic bodies (phenols, catichols, turpenes) and soothing oils, thus combining properties destructive to insects and flies, and at the same time avoiding the irritating effects produced by many so-called fly killers. The healing oils serve also to prevent evaporation and give BOVEEZ its well-known reputation for lasting longer than other cattle sprays. RETAILS REGULARLY AT 75c PER GALLON.

TO GRANGES a special price of 45c per gallon when ordered through the Grange in quantities of 6 or more gallons.

HOUSTON CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, : Smethport, Pa., U. S. A.

Wait! Don't Buy Any Buggy Till You Get My Bargain Book



Don't waste your money paying double profit on high-priced buggies. I save you \$25 to \$50 and send you my luxurious buggy on 30-day road test.

I have saved thousands of dollars for farmers and will save you money. Get my new proposition now. It is a big winner. I make it easy for you to own a new buggy this year. Bohon's "Blue Grass" Buggies have earned a big reputation for quality, style, and service. You'll be proud to ride in one and will save money into the bargain. "Blue Grass" Buggies sold on

Unlimited Guarantee

Backed by a \$30,000 Bond

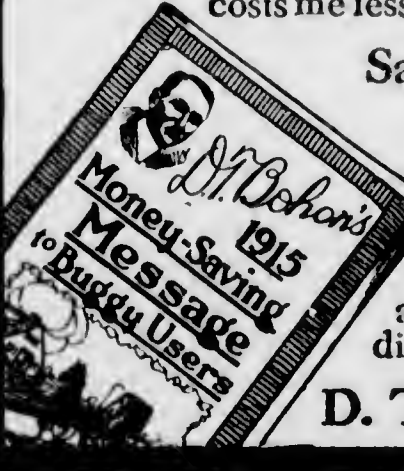
I sell you direct from my factory. That's how I save you \$25 to \$50. There's no middle-man to tack on expenses and profits. No agents or traveling salesmen. Nothing but my Big Bargain Book—and Uncle Sam carries it anywhere in the country for a few cents postage.

I build perfect buggies because I'm a buggy specialist. Have done nothing else for years. "Blue Grass" Buggies are made of straight grain second growth hickory. They have full wrought gears, steel braces at all points of strain and are in every way as high grade as a buggy can possibly be built. I sell them for less because it costs me less to sell them.

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My big book is crammed with buggy bargains. Surveys, runabouts, phaetons, etc. No matter what kind of buggy you want, you'll find one here to suit you, and at a price that goes easy on your pocketbook. I also list a complete line of single and double harness at direct-to-you prices. Write today.

D. T. BOHON 3456 Main St. Harrodsburg, Ky.



In Behalf of National Marketing.

The National Marketing Committee is a national organization where all friends of better marketing facilities can unite to assist in the development of a national system, or systems, for the distribution of farm products that will serve the people of the United States as efficiently as the German system, the "Landwirtschaftsrat," serves the people of Germany.

To this end the Committee has established headquarters at Washington, D. C., and will work:

1. To create an enlightened public opinion concerning the waste and unnecessary expense in handling and distributing farm products; and to assist in bringing before the country the information secured by the Federal Office of Markets and other national and state agencies.

2. To promote and foster proper marketing organizations and methods; to encourage and secure the standardization of agricultural products; to secure proper warehouse systems; to promote expert marketing services in the several states; to secure uniformity in methods by states in inaugurating investigational and demonstrational work in marketing; and to secure changes in federal and state laws to these ends.

3. To secure, either through appointment by the President or by Act of Congress, the establishment of a National Marketing Commission.

In the last Congress Senator Fletcher, the President of this Committee, introduced S. J. Resolution No. 185 in the Senate, and Congressman Goodwin, of Arkansas, introduced H. J. Resolution No. 844 and H. J. Resolution No. 423 in the House, to provide for the adoption to this country of the German system of Marketing. Mr. David Lubin, Delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture Rome, Italy, brought to this country the idea embodied in these resolutions, and it was due to his initiative and earnest effort that The National Marketing Committee was organized.

In the Pacific Coast states, where co-operative marketing is better developed than in other sections, the proposed legislation has received most enthusiastic endorsements by agricultural and consumers' organizations. The plan has also received the endorsement of the Granges, Farmers' Unions and other farm organizations generally, and it has the endorsement and support of the great Southern Commercial Congress.

This keen interest and enthusiasm has developed since the middle of September, 1914, and is a most encouraging evidence of what it is possible to accomplish in a nation-wide campaign that will unite in an effective national organization all interested in eliminating the enormous wastes in the handling and the distribution of farm products.

Therefore, we appeal to all farmers' and consumers' organizations—national, state and local—and all other organizations, associations, firms and persons, in sympathy with this movement, to become members of The National Marketing Committee.

MEMBERSHIP

Members are of three classes: Patrons, Sustaining Members, and Members. The subscription of a Patron is One Hundred Dollars or more; that of a Sustaining Member is Ten Dollars yearly, and that of a Member is One Dollar a year. Checks should be made payable to George P. Hampton, Treasurer.

The headquarters of The National Marketing Committee have been opened in the Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., jointly with The Rural Credit League of America, and are in charge of the Secretary-Treasurer, who will furnish further information on request.

HARMFUL FARM PAPERS

Extravagance of statement, and overdrawn pictures both by word and brush are universally conceded to be the prerogative of the circus advertiser. This exaggeration probably does little harm because nobody expects the small boy takes it at its face value. But when the same degree of exaggeration is used in writing on agriculture or any phase of it, it becomes a serious matter and does untold harm. That there is a great deal of such stuff spread before the public is readily discovered if one will take the time to examine what is published in newspapers, magazines and even in some self-styled agricultural journals. The favorite method of these popular writers is to visit, or sometimes only read the description or, some notable activity, then write a glowing description of the success and profits to be obtained in that line of farming, poultry raising, fruit growing, etc. The harm is done in leaving the impression that any one, by doing likewise, may do as well. The success of a boy or girl in a club contest; the exceptional case; an unusual crop, any or all these are sufficient to let loose the pen of a prolific writer, and the uninformed reader is often fired with a determination to "go and do likewise," only to find in a short time that he has failed and lost his little savings. The trouble is that the writers do not tell all the truth. Not being acquainted with the business they fail to see the thousand and one things that are hidden from the superficial observer. The farm paper that fills its columns with this class of stuff injures rather than helps the cause of agriculture. The editors of a helpful farm paper must be able to discriminate between the imaginary and the real, and know when the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth is being told. In no other line of business is there so much impractical, misleading stuff printed as in agriculture. The farm paper to

tie to, both readers and advertisers, is the one that honestly and intelligently discusses all the phases of the business and does not attempt to "boom" it by extravagant statements and overdrawn stories.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

TO BE REMEMBERED

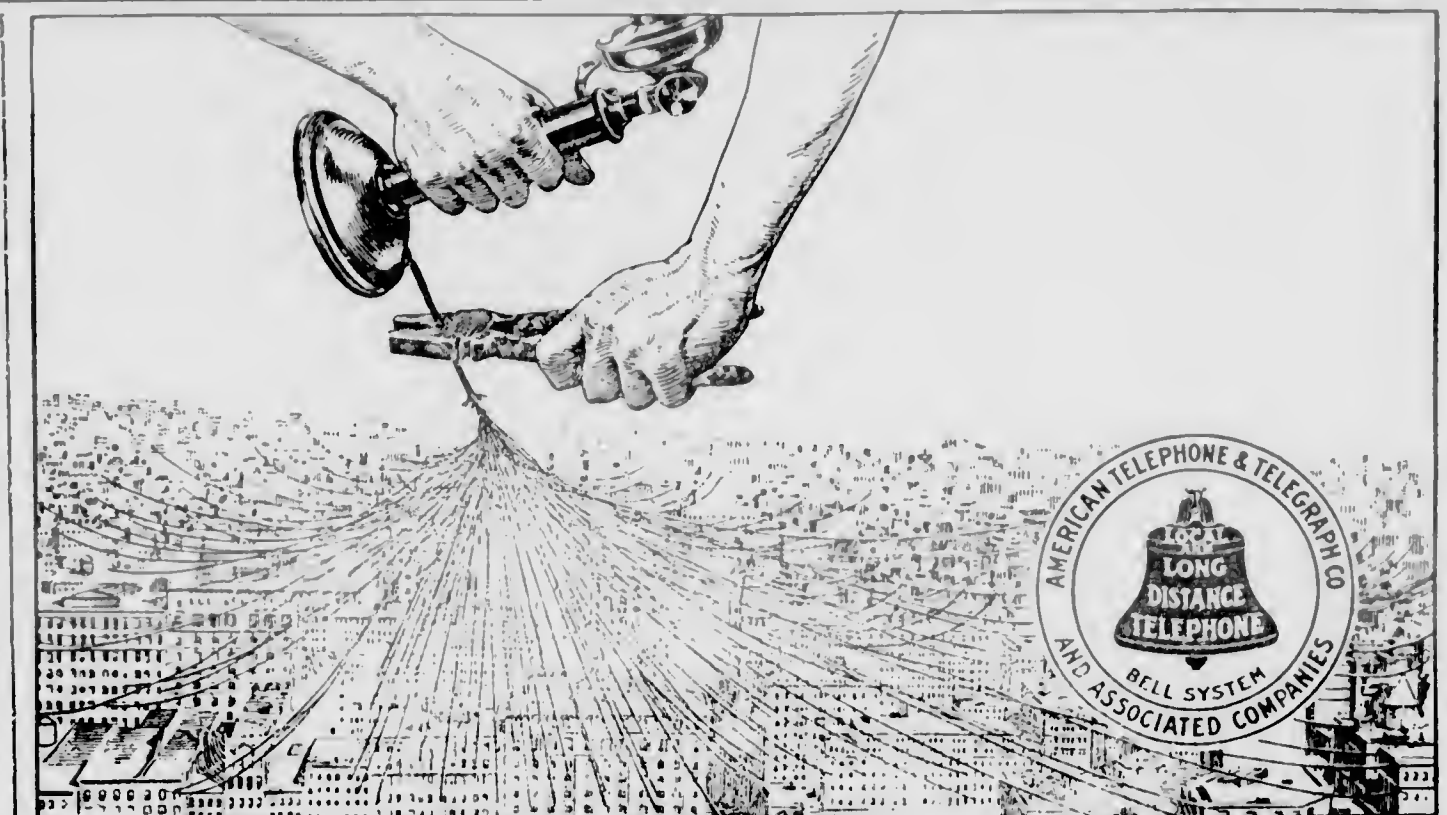
Thousands of men breathe, move and live, pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them; none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled, and they perished—their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as bright on the earth as the stars of heaven.

But He Understood

The artist was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots. The old rustic, at a respectful distance, was watching.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, nature has opened her sky-pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red-stained sulfurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," replied the rustic shortly; "not since I signed the pledge."



If a Giant Cut the Wires

Suppose all telephones were silent, and that for forty-eight hours you could not even call a telephone exchange anywhere in the Bell System to ask what the trouble was!

Imagine the confusion which would prevail—with personal visits and messengers substituted for direct, instant communication; with sidewalks, street cars and elevators jammed; with every old-fashioned means of communication pressed into service and all of them combined unable to carry the load.

The instant contact of merchant with customer, of physician with patient, of friend with friend, would be severed; the business man and the housewife would lose the minutes and hours the telephone saves them. The economic loss would be incalculable.

There would not be time enough to do the things we are accustomed to do, and social as well as business life would be paralyzed.

Such a condition is almost inconceivable. The Bell System has developed telephone service to the highest degree of usefulness and made it so reliable that its availability is never questioned. It has connected cities, towns and the remotest places from coast to coast, and has taught the people the advantages of nation-wide telephone facilities.

Plans are made, buildings built and businesses run with Bell Service taken for granted, and yet we have to imagine what it would mean to be entirely without telephones before the great value of this ever-present service can really be appreciated.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service



Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands

She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat alone around \$1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, rail and water facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

F. A. HARRISON,
210 North Third St.,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Canadian Government Agent.

To the DAIRYMAN, LIVE-STOCKMAN and POULTRY RAISER.

63,000 quarts of milk was the product of one dairy in a single month in a progressive Southern city of 10,000 inhabitants. The milk was the safe kind and the dairy ideal. The many rich opportunities of this kind open to the South impel us to call your attention to this.

In another progressive Southern community the estimate of butter consumption by one distributor was 50,000 pounds in six days at an average price of 25 to 30 cents per pound.

The fresh eggs in this community were estimated at 50,000 dozen each week and the price from 30 to 40 cents per dozen in the winter time, and never less than 25 cents in the summer, and the best grade of eggs sold for 10 cents the year round.

Transportation has solved the distributing problem. We carry milk on passenger trains at most reasonable rates, enabling the individual producer to reach home markets advantageously.

The natural grasses enable grazing for 9 to 12 months. Alfalfa, Natal Grass, Vetches, and Clovers most readily produce in the long crop growing area. The cost of keeping a cow is small, and the mild weather conditions make inexpensive shelter all that is necessary.

The South has awakened to the values possible from these lines of pursuit. The lands open to the homeseeker are most reasonable in price, climate and soil excellent, markets at home.

Let us help you find your dairy farm, live stock and poultry ranch.

FLORIDA, GEORGIA, THE CAROLINAS, ALABAMA, VIRGINIA.

J. A. PRIDE,

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Suite C-2, Norfolk, Va.

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FREE TRIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED.
Easy running, easily cleaned.
Whether in large or small.
Obtain our handsome free catalog. Address: BOX 6074
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SEEDS

Timothy, Alfalfa, Clovers, Highest Quality in Purity and Germination. Increase your Profits Samples Free. Freight Prepaid.

GLICK'S SEED FARMS
Box 12, SMOKE TOWN, PA.

You Need Lime For Your Land

and you should use burned lime in some form, either Hydrated, Ground or Lump.

H-O.

is hydrated lime put up in 40 lb. bags and has been the standard in some sections for 12 years.

Write for booklet on this subject.

American Lime & Stone Co.
TYRONE, PA.

Lime and Limestone for all Purposes

DIRIGO SILOS
are quality silos—highest grade lumber—air tight, corrosion resistant—the only perfect, permanent steel bodies independent of the doors—best construction and workmanship—genuine wood preservative—lasts longer—perfect drainage—easy to erect—no joints but sold **DIRIGO** TO YOU.
Send for catalog and delivered prices of DIRIGO and STANDARD SILOS. Special discount for early orders.
Stevens Tank & Tower Co.
AUBURN, MAINE



JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr., and His Wife Have a Discussion About Vacations, Woman Suffrage, Etc.



Says She: "John, I was just looking over the proceedings of the State Grange meeting to see what they said about woman suffrage, and I was surprised to find that there was no index to it. My time is too much taken up watching my chickens, and keeping things to hunt up matters that should be published in such a way that you could see at a glance what the proceedings were about. I think you and I should take our vacation and attend the State Grange meeting, and see if we can manage in some way to present a resolution to have the proceedings of our State Grange indexed. You remember Bro. Atkinson of the Farm Journal wrote me about this woman suffrage business, and wanted the Granges to endorse the cause, for the reason that the Grange was the first organization that gave women the same rights as men, and in this question whether women shall vote, or not, it seems to me that Brother Atkinson is right in saying that the Grange has been in the forefront of this cause. But when you look over our Grange proceedings and cannot find anything, it reminds me one that there has not been much effort made along this line. I remember that Sister Rhone read a report somewhere at a State Grange meeting which we attended, in favor of woman suffrage, but as long as there is no index to the proceedings, what is the use of my trying to hunt something like that in a volume of proceedings like those of the State Grange."

Says He: "Betsy Jane, I think the proper way to get this subject before the State Grange is for us to introduce a resolution in Clover Sod Grange, asking, or recommending that the State Grange proceedings be indexed. Then it will be taken to Pomona Grange, and it will likely be adopted there and presented to the State Grange. I am suggesting this for the reason that it is very doubtful whether you and I will get enough money to take a vacation this year. The rain has spoiled a great deal of our hay, and we didn't have any too big a crop to start with. Now then we have 'Macrosporium Solani,' 'Sclerotinia fructigena, Bacillus amylovorus and Ustilago Avenae.'"

Says She: "Hold on, John. I have never seen a university, let alone graduated from one. Now what do I know about Bacillus, and a lot of your other words that cannot even be found in the dictionary. If I have to learn the meaning of all those words, there will be no time left for a vacation, and I'd a great deal rather have no vacation than to bother my head about all those things. According to your figuring and the size of your words we will have no crops at all, John. That is one of the troubles with this scientific education. These county agents, and agentesses will come around with such terms and scare an ordinary person out of their wits. Now if the potato blight is going to destroy all potatoes, and the peach rot is going to destroy all the peaches, and the apple scab spoil all the apples, and the oats smut ruin the oats crop, we will have very little money left to take a trip on—say, I guess we will follow your advice and have these resolutions introduced in our Subordinate Grange, and then send them to the Pomona Grange, with instructions to have them forwarded to the State Grange. I can readily see why the cost of living has increased. If the farmer has scientific names for the things he raises, and scientific names for the bugs that destroy them, and another bunch of scientific names for the remedies, it means that it costs a great deal to educate the farmer, and somebody must pay for it."

Says He: "Betsy Jane, you do not

correctly comprehend the meaning of these scientific terms. They are an absolute necessity, just the same as we have a prescription from the doctor written in Latin. Nobody knows what it means, but that prescription can be filled by any druggist in any country in the world, because all prescriptions are written in the Latin language. The reason that they take a dead language is that it does not continually change. A prescription written in English two hundred years ago, I doubt very much whether it could be read by an English scholar today. So you see, Betsy Jane, what you think is foolishness is wisdom. But I am afraid we have got off the track about our vacation."

Says She: "John, I have about concluded to give up all ideas about a vacation. I don't believe we would be rested very much should we go to Atlantic City, or some other resort. In fact, I think we would be more tired than by attending to our work. Then again who would tend the chickens, or feed your pigs while we were away? John, I think vacations are only for lazy people. They get so lazy at home that they must get out in order to get a move on to get their blood in circulation. When we get woman suffrage, John, then I will get a chance to go out, perhaps to electioneer, because I have an idea that should woman suffrage win I will want to be a candidate for road supervisor. I have been watching you men trying to fix roads, and you seem to have the ditch in the middle of the road, in place of at the side. If I am elected supervisor, I will make a party and we will turn the roads up side down, and then we will have the ditches at the side, in place of in the middle of the road."

Says He: "I think we would better close our discussions, so that we can get up early in the morning and do the chores, you will get a good start in drying sweet corn. You are talking so much against the scientific names, and now I want to talk against this canning and preserving, when these products are a great deal better when dried. Dried apple pies, or as we used to call them, 'snitz' pies, beats all the canned apple pies on earth. I think this year we will dry all our things, in place of canning them. What do you think of it, Betsy Jane?"

Says She: "John, I am boss in this shanty, and if you can't eat the pies the way I fix them, why you must do without. To-morrow morning you get up early, build a fire, carry in the wood, and see that there is enough out for the balance of the week."

Returning a Favor

"It's going to be a war to the knife," declared the suburban, who was feeding his chickens.

"What now?" asked the friend.

"Why, Binks sent me a box of axle grease and advised me to use it on my lawn mower."

"Well?"

"Well, I sent it back and told him to use it on his daughter's voice."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Taking No Chances

"So you're leaving to get married, Mary?"

"Yes, mum."

"And how long have you known the young man?"

"Three weeks, mum."

"Isn't that a rather short time? Don't you think you ought to wait until you know him better?"

"No, mum. I've tried that several times and every time the man changed his mind when he got to know me better."

Sectional Highway Map

The State Highway Department has just issued a sectional highway map of the southwestern part of Pennsylvania on which State highways and State-aid highways, as well as County and Township roads are shown. The map is of large size and the names of townships, cities, boroughs, villages, railroads and all water courses are legibly marked.

This is the second sectional map of the State issued by the State Highway Department, the southeastern part having been put out last November. The northeastern and northwestern sectional maps are now in course of preparation.

These maps are of value to automobilists and to others using the highways of the State. A limited number has been prepared.

The counties included in the map are: Greene, Washington, Beaver, Butler, Allegheny, Fayette, Huntingdon, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana, Somerset, Bedford, Cambria, Fulton, part of Franklin, part of Perry, part of Juniata, part of Mifflin, part of Centre, part of Clearfield, part of Jefferson, part of Clarion and part of Lawrence.

Doing More Than the Average

Doing more than the average man does is the duty of every man who is ready to do his duty at all. The average man never does his duty. He can always be relied on for not doing it. Hence the doing of what is necessary to be done depends on the extra doing of those who do anything. This truth must be borne in mind by those who would do their part in a contribution of time or money or effort in behalf of any cause that needs helping. "Our share is always more than an average share." Whatever is done by any church or community or set of persons is usually done by one-fifth, always by less than half, the whole number of persons. Unless we are of the choice few, we are not entitled to be counted in with the doers or givers.

Wants Good Agricultural Literature

Ebensburg, Pa., July 13, 1915.

There has been perfected here an organization known as the Cambria County Farm Bureau for the promotion of better agriculture in this county, and in following out my theory on agricultural education or theory available for all who may drop into my office and also for use as reference the up-to-date Agricultural Publications, I am writing to ask if you will place our organization on your mailing list to receive your publication throughout the year.

Primarily my object is to have the use of good agricultural literature for myself and the men interested in agriculture who may come into my office.

On the other hand it will be a good advertisement for you to have papers on file where they will come before so many progressive farmers.

I wish to thank you for whatever courtesy you may show us in this matter.

Yours very truly,

H. C. McWILLIAMS,

Ext. Rep.

A Gem From Phillips Brooks

As the first power of the resurrection is the power of regeneration, as a man begins to be under the influence of the eternal life that is held out before him only as he begins to have eternal life abiding in him, so it is not only in the beginning, but all through the new life. The life of a true Christian seems to me to be continually full of Easters; to be one perpetual renewing of things from their lower to their higher, from their temporal into their spiritual shape and power.

Are you writing to Grange News advertisers, asking them for information regarding their goods?

THE MAN FOUR-SQUARE

The lives of men are governed by three aspirations, to know, to do, and to be. From time immemorial men have been actuated by one, two, or all three. Primitive man confined his efforts to the acquisition of the material necessities of life. He had no desire for knowledge beyond that necessary for his existence. Much less did he think of attempting to win that quality which we call character. Later, we find races or countries which were characterized by some one of these aspirations. The Hebrew gave little attention to the acquiring of material wealth, nor did he seek by the exercise of his mind to learn the larger truths, or the laws that governed his relationship to his fellows. His chief aim was to live a life of purity and devotion to his deity. The Greek forgot all else in his search for truth. No course was too difficult for him if it led eventually to the discovery of some new truth. The aspiration of the modern American seems to be to have. It matters not how many lives are wrecked, how many lives are broken, wealth is the goal for which he aims, and wealth he must have, cost what it may.

Alexander was one of the greatest generals of history. But why do we feel that he did not reach the highest possible goal? In his greed for worldly possessions and mastery, he forgot the important requirements of a four-square man. Abraham Lincoln was so hungry for knowledge that he was willing to spend hours of his leisure time poring over books in the dim light of a burning pine knot. Yet Lincoln did not forget that to be successful he must have and he must be. The man who stands four-square today is not the man whose sole aspiration is to have. The wealth of a Carnegie or of a Rockefeller cannot make true greatness. Neither can a man attain the highest type of success by making his life work a search for knowledge. He may learn many profound truths. He may even startle the world with some newly-discovered truth, but, without some wealth and without character, he must work at a great disadvantage.

The average educational man or missionary knows and is, but he labors under a handicap because he does not have. Why do so many men give up educational work early in life? Simply because they must seek some more remunerative occupation or face old age penniless. Such a condition should not exist. Why do we not adjust our financial machinery that the educational man may be at his best? The greatest failure is the man who has and knows, but who has neglected the all-important aspiration to be. Knowledge and wealth without character have been the cause of untold misery and crime among our people.

He who uses his knowledge and wealth merely for his own gratification, and not for the uplift of society, is poorer than the most illiterate wretch in the city slum district. But whose aspiration is to have, to know, and to be, can stand four-square in the face of the world with confidence of victory and success.—Herbert Peet.

IN THE DISTRICT SCHOOL

The new teacher glanced smilingly over the school, and was delighted to see so many bright young faces among her new charges. "Now, children," she said, opening her history book, "we will run over our history, so that I may find out what you know." Willie Perkins, you may tell me why Washington crossed over the Delaware."

"Ahum—er—why, now, er—ahum!" began Willie; "why, becuz—"

"Because what, dear?" asked the teacher.

"Becuz he couldn't go under it," said Willie.

"Dear me, Willie, what an answer!" ejaculated the teacher. "Polly Hicks you look like a bright little girl. Why did the Father of his Country cross the Delaware?"

"Pleathe, mim," replied Polly "I gueth it wath becuth the Hudthon

wath too far away for him to croth that."

"Mercy!" cried the teacher.

"Really, you will all have to stay in this afternoon and study your history. I will now test you in arithmetic. Maggie Wilkins, if I were to divide three bananas among seventeen boys,

what would be the result?"

"A riot," said Maggie, speaking up like a little drum major.

"Possibly," said the teacher; "but that is not what I mean. Tommy, you may take the question. Three bananas among three boys—that would be one banana apiece for each boy. Now, three bananas among seventeen boys would be what?"

"Three bananas, mim," answered Tommy.

"I know but three into seventeen is?"—said the teacher.

"Three bananas would go into seventeen boys once and none over," said Tommy, confidently.

It was then that the new teacher resigned.—Harper's Weekly.



Mr. Husband, Help Your Wife in the Kitchen!

No, not peeling the potatoes, washing the dishes and the other familiar kitchen duties, but help her by buying a cook stove that will make her work easier and more comfortable. You're not the one that stands over a red-hot stove preparing meals and you're not always around when coal is needed or there's wood to be split or ashes to be taken up.

What's more to the point you don't have to be if you buy a

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

And your wife won't have to stew herself to a frazzle in a hot kitchen getting breakfast, dinner and supper ready. Now, be fair to your wife and relieve her of a lot of the drudgery of the kitchen with a New Perfection. Think how easy it is for her to simply scratch a match and have a stove ready for instant use—no poking and raking and waiting for it to "burn up." Save money? Why, of course! There's no fuel being consumed when the stove is not in use. And think of the time and labor saved, too. With the separate oven and fireless cooker the New Perfection has the utility of other stoves. Your wife can bake, roast, fry, broil and boil. Can heat water for wash day and irons for ironing day.

Don't put it off any longer. Go now to your dealer and examine the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove with the perfected oil reservoir, the regulated flame control, the combination chimneys that prevent smoke and smell and the improved wick that outlasts the ordinary kind. Give your wife a square deal and investigate today this safe, sane, saving and satisfying cook stove.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

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Editor-in-Chief

JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.

Associate Editors

WM. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Pa.

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Wymox

MRS. NETTIE E. ALLMAN, State College, Pa.

HANNAH McK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.

Managing Editor

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.

MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

Business Manager

ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

Since the 1st of January we have organized 27 new Granges and re-organized one up to June 1st. This is a good record but there is still lots of fallow ground. As soon as the harvest is put up the deputies should look up Grange fields that are ready for the sickle and get these new Granges while public sentiment is so favorable. It is easy now to organize farmers, as they have confidence in our Order and are more willing to join the ranks of organized farmers than ever.

During this month the Executive committee have completed a contract with the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, N. Y., by virtue of which they are recognized by the State Grange of Pennsylvania and recommended to the membership. The policy of this company is to insure farmers and loan the funds of the company on farm mortgages. That does not mean that they will not insure others or invest money in other ways where advisable, but it should appeal to our members who seek insurance protection as a policy that is both just and wise. Further announcements and comments will be made from time to time and members wishing information will consult advertisement in this issue.

It is gratifying to notice the great interest that is being taken in the picnic work. I believe this work important from the standpoint of inspiration and enthusiasm and have given my time to it very fully. I have from Tuesday to Saturday of each week taken from 27th of July to second week in September with exception of one reserved day.

The members of Pennsylvania Grange who have kept in touch with the active work done by Brother Kegley of Washington State Grange, will be glad to know that he has again been elected Master of the Grange in his State.

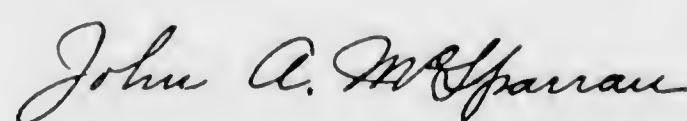
In going over the State we find that often Pomona meetings have to be officered by pro tem officials. Those who accept office in Pomona should realize that they are expected to attend the four sessions of Pomona each year and assist in the conduct of its affairs. Of course sometimes there is legitimate excuse, but too often I fear the reason for absence would not stand close examination. It handicaps the work and enthusiasm of a Pomona meeting to hear the roll call of officers and only a few respond.

There are still a few Secretaries who have not sent in that list of names to the Grange News office.

Those who have not yet responded should do so at once, in order that the Grange News will in the future be mailed to the members of their Grange.

Please note the fact that our Worthy Secretary has changed her address from Thompsonstown to State College, having removed to that place, and where she expects to reside for the next few years at least. All mail, therefore intended for Sister Allman must be forwarded to State College.

Fraternally yours,



Worthy Master.

THE RURAL SCHOOL.

We suppose there is no community in the United States that would not look with powerful displeasure on a man who was known to be in the habit of swindling children out of their pennies; but hundreds of communities in the United States swindle children out of something much more precious than pennies, with never a blush. The educational gold brick, which our fathers celebrated, is palmed off year after year on a great number of country boys and girls.

Not that our fathers' celebration was unjustified. A little, ill-equipped, one-teacher country school is much better than no school at all; but it remains today in many a rural community where it has no more business than an oxcart would have as a pleasure vehicle. A string of little old fashioned one teacher country schools, with a course of studies not at all related to country life, in a rural district where many farmers own automobiles is a scandalous fraud on country youth.

The consolidated country school, graded, well housed, well equipped, with adequately paid teachers and a course of study knit up to country life, is the farmer's best asset.—Editorial in the Saturday Evening Post, June 26, 1915.

I know not who wrote the editorial from Saturday Evening Post copied above. He may have been in touch with country life and conditions, or he may not, but I want to file my serious disagreement with the slur he throws upon the "old-fashioned, one-teacher country schools." It is true that where schools are centralized better grading can be done, and therefore, more work gone over in a given time, but that is not education. The moral damage that is likely to be done children when hauled long distances, huddled together promiscuously, counterbalances many times over the extra speed of the central schools.

Then there is a personal relation between teacher and pupil in a small school that is largely lost in the large ones. This is true as well in colleges. I would much rather send my child to a college where the professors know each student by name than to the big universities where this is not the case.

This is an age of specialists, and the tendency is to cram the minds of the children with facts about special subjects—when above all things—we want them taught to think logically, speak correctly, and write legibly. We do not see the effect of the finely-equipped schools of the cities in the production of great minds, and in fact, the boys and girls from the "little ill-equipped, one-teacher, country schools" are still leading the thought and industry of the world, and while that is the case, it were well for city editors to go slow with their descriptive adjective that abuse the schools in which these leaders were trained.—Ed.

135 NEW GRANGES Kansas Takes Lead

The number of Granges organized from April 1, 1915, to June 30, 1915, both inclusive, is as follows:
Organized.—California, 12; Colorado, 10; Connecticut, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 5; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 19; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 10; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 10; North Dakota, 2; New York, 5; Ohio, 18; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 15; South Dakota, 7; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 4; Wyoming, 2; Total, 135.

THORNE COMBATS PLEA FOR HIGHER RAILROAD RATES

Opposing views of the effect of the proposed increase in freight rates in western territory were laid before the interstate commerce commission last month by representatives of the railroad roads and of interested shippers and state railroad commissions.

C. C. Wright, representing many interested roads, made the only argument in their behalf. Clifford Thorne, representing several state railway commission and associations opposed to the increase replied.

Mr. Wright maintained that conditions would be fairly shown by listing forty-one roads in western territory and using them to give a composite picture. He said this picture showed that labor cost, taxes and cost of maintenance all are increasing.

"Some folks," replied Mr. Thorne, "have different ideas on these issues. These gentlemen have come before you with a selected list of railroads, and nothing else. They have taken a half-dozen of the subsidiary companies of the Southern Pacific Railroad and put them in their forty-one roads, and left the Southern Pacific out. These subsidiaries are earning deficits, and the Southern Pacific is one of the best properties in the west."

Mr. Thorne also said the carriers had failed to include in their composite list the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific roads on the ground that these were transcontinental lines, although the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, a transcontinental road, had been included.

He asserted that the present request for an increase was but an entering wedge, and that if the contention of the railroads that the book cost was the real value of a road and that 7 per cent. was the fair return on such value, was held to be sound doctrine, the people of the country would find themselves in a few years paying increased rates amounting to \$500,000,000 annually.

The point brought out by Mr. Thorne that the book value of the railroads is no competent measure of rate values, is exactly true.

Those who have ridden over the railroads in Pennsylvania the last eighteen months, and who have observed the size and number of the freight and passenger trains, have constantly suggested to them the thought that the reason ends don't meet is either a terrible lack of management or the attempt to earn interest on large fictitious values—or both.

Physical valuation of public utilities by the Government must precede righteous payment of taxes and just rates.—Ed.

OBSERVATIONS

Owing to the fact that the publication of resolutions of respect, in memoriams, and kindred matter is not news, and has only a local value, Grange News cannot afford to give its space to such material unless paid for. The charge, however, will be nominal, viz: five cents per line, seven words constituting a line.

The Editor wishes to call attention once more to the fact that papers read at Grange meetings are often times very valuable, and would make interesting matter for Grange News. If the Secretary or Lecturer will only bear this in mind and send these contributions to the editor, he would feel under obligations.

Our Worthy Master is very much gratified to note, during his travels, a substantial growth of Grange sentiment almost everywhere in the State.

A LITTLE ALCOHOL IS A BIG DAMAGE TO THE SYSTEM

At the Local Option hearing in Harrisburg last March, the statement was made by one of the liquor defenders that a moderate amount of liquor was a help to the system. In one of the Philadelphia papers there appeared a review of a pamphlet written by Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale. The pamphlet was a detailed study of the effect of foods upon good government and good business. There are several extracts that we quote for the reason that they are so pat in connection with the present day study of the question of liquor drinking, and reach conclusions that are so different from the bald statements made at Harrisburg.

In studying the conditions of health and efficiency during the last ten years, the conditions which enable an athlete, for instance, to be at his best, I have had occasion to examine the conflicting popular ideas concerning alcohol. I began the study quite willing to be convinced that alcoholic beverages have some virtue. But I have ended in the conviction that they have none, and I have found that this conclusion is almost universally reached by those who have examined the facts.

These facts demonstrate that a man who takes alcohol, in even a moderate degree, is harming himself physically, mentally, morally and economically.

The reason for this conclusion he gives as follows:

The best recent statistics indicate that even moderate drinking is harmful. The results of the medico-actuarial investigation based on statistical data from forty-three American life insurance companies covering an experience of twenty-five years show (1) that individuals who took two glasses of beer or a glass of whisky or an equivalent amount of alcohol in any form, each day, showed a mortality 18 per cent. higher than the average of the group; (2) that the mortality among those who had indulged in occasional alcoholic excesses previous to their application for life insurance was 50 per cent. higher than the average, which means the loss of four years to such lives; (3) that men who acknowledged the habit of indulging somewhat freely, but who were still considered acceptable for insurance, showed a mortality of 86 per cent. higher than the average. Then follows the scientific reason why athletes have given up the use of alcohol as being a stimulant:

That alcohol increases fatigue is now commonly recognized by athletes. Alcohol gives no increase of muscular power. It is not what we can properly call a stimulant, but a depressant. It is apparently a stimulant, because it puts to sleep the nerves that indicate fatigue, so that the person thinks himself relieved of fatigue. What it does is to make one unconscious of his fatigue. Various kinds of tests and exercises have proved that alcohol is a decided hindrance to muscular or athletic power. No, whiskey is not a stimulant, and beer is not a liquid bread, and it is high time that our people, by law, put it where science has long ago put it, into the category of dangerous poisons.

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

The Value of Determination

The question for each man to settle is not what he would do if he had means, time, influence and educational advantages; the question is what he will do with the things he has. The moment a young man ceases to dream or bemoan his lack of opportunities and resolutely looks his conditions in the face, and resolves to change them, he lays the corner of a solid and honorable success.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

If your Grange has done anything out of the ordinary, let Grange News have an account of it.

Impressions of the Anti-Saloon League Convention held at Atlantic City

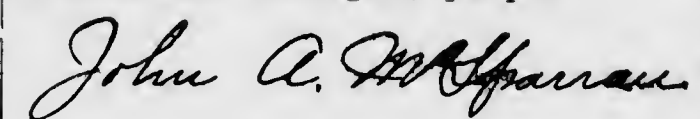
THE big convention on the million dollar pier was to say the least, a great success. I believe I never attended a convention where the speeches were on the average of such excellence. One is struck at once at the difference in the tone of the addresses from what they would have been twenty years ago. Today the discussion is not a tirade against the saloon-keeper or an emotional picture, of the horror of the drunkard's home, or the crime committed under the influence of liquor. Very little is said about the people engaged in the business, and when reference is made to them it is as often made in a kindly way as the contrary. The argument against liquor is a scientific arraignment of the deleterious effect of a poison upon society. The objection to drinking is not to prevent drunkenness, but to keep people from taking any drink at all. The evil of the curse of drink is not pictured from the view of the beastly drunk person in the gutter, but from a study of thousands of workers who have impaired their efficiency and handicapped their success by moderate drinking. Objection is made to taking any alcohol rather than against the taking enough to make one drunk.

The platform speakers for temperance today are not in the main, men who have been ruined by drink, and who after their reform, have dedicated their lives to preventing others from doing as they have done, but leaders of men in all callings. Congressmen were there, unafraid of the influence of booze in politics; Governors of States were there, who spoke from deep experience of the baneful effect of alcohol upon the body politic. We were disappointed that our Governor, though repeatedly invited, was not there. Those of us who are and have been in the night in Pennsylvania would have rejoiced to have heard the voice of our leader and were rather non-plussed that he did not hear it. Preachers were there who had broken down ones who had no other job—but men upon whom rested the active direction of great sections of the church. Politicians were there—not soreheads who have lost out and who in bitter spite throw back the sharp retort to the interests that have unmade them—but men who are now in positions of authority and who realize that government is supposed to conserve the best interests of the people instead of spending their public life in preying upon

them. Doctors were there, who know the handicap that liquor puts upon those who depend upon them for help in time of sickness and surgical shock. Lawyers were there, who one time believed in regulation of the liquor traffic, but who when they found that the liquor interests would not submit or abide by regulation, had the manhood to state that fact and their intimate knowledge and plead for the entire abolition of the business. Social workers were there whose testimony as to the desperate purpose to get gain by selling booze under all circumstances came as a message from real life. W. C. T. U. workers, who have stood true when public sentiment on this question was in the making.

Such were the character of those who led the trend of thought in that great convention, broad of vision and with words of exquisite beauty and impassioned eloquence. It is no wonder they held those immense audiences in close attention as they outlined the continuing struggle or predicted the phases of certain victory. Potable alcohol must go. Scientific investigation has repudiated it. Athletes have denied its blighting damage. Statesmanship has recognized its responsibility in the matter. Social life denies its necessity. Religion still proclaims it the enemy of righteousness, business declares that it is the destroyer of efficiency, and Government acknowledges that its revenue producing quality is a multiplied expense.

The program outlined by the convention is a bold one. But the time has come for an advance along the whole line. Reverses will come. Men will be found untrue to the responsibilities that the people lay upon them. Elections will be bought and legislators controlled. But unless the will of the people is impossible of accomplishment in government, the time is not far distant when the legal status of liquor will have been destroyed in the great governments of the world. It is no longer a State problem. It is essentially a national problem, and any attempt to refer it to the states except as a constitutional ratification, will act as a boomerang and strike power from the hand that dares throw such an insult into the face of an intelligent people.



the first on the scene grab the values created by expenditure of \$35,000,000 of the taxpayers' money.

The road is not yet built, but already the land is being grabbed. A place called Seward has been selected as the terminus on tide water. Three hundred and fifty individuals have accordingly taken possession, and staked out the most desirable parts. More are rushing in. All that they are going to do is to hold the sites so that they may, without doing any work themselves, exact tribute from later comers who want to make some use of the land. Because they can do this some of these grabbers have already become wealthy. The Alaska correspondent of the Chicago Evening Post says that one of these early birds has become a millionaire over night. Yet there was not a dollar's more of wealth in his possession now than the day before Seward was selected as the terminal site. What is there is the certainty of power to exploit future workers. This prospect, capitalized, is considered worth a million dollars, and that is how this idle man has become a millionaire.

And what do the people get who put up the \$35,000,000 which has made these lucky individuals rich? They get the pleasure of reading statistics, and listening to stand-pat speeches, telling of "our marvelous prosperity," though they have none of it themselves.

But perhaps the next Congress will be wise enough to adopt the measure to reserve these values for all the people.

It is a wise plan for the United States to do what it can to develop unused parts of its territory. When the western part of the country was being opened up the railroads were given large grants of land as an inducement to build roads through unimproved lands. Why was not the same principle used in the development of Alaska. The government had the choice of two ways: they might have used the plan of the single tax and held the value created by the building the railroad for the paying back to the people the cost of the road. Or they might have held back certain definite portions of the land and sold it later when the road had made it valuable. That is just what those who are now grabbing it will do and there is no sane reason why the government should give away to a lot of squatters the cost of the railroad that will be built with money that is raised by general taxation.—Ed.

Boiled Cabbage Decision

The decision of the Supreme Court of West Virginia that "the wanton and needless cooking of cabbage and sauerkraut for the purpose of annoying a neighbor is a nuisance," is very poor law so far as the cabbage is concerned, because there can be no such thing as the wanton and needless cooking of cabbage; nor would it be possible to annoy any sane person in that way. The redolence that issues from a kitchen and permeates the household during the boiling of cabbage is a great delight. The people who say mean things about it do so because cabbage is a modest vegetable and has too much self-respect to insinuate itself on the boards of the aristocrats.

We common people, whom God made so many of, and which might not be were it not so, loved boiled cabbage, not only for its noble self, but its tender memories. There is no happier reminiscence than those days when the aroma of boiled cabbage floated through the old household, rubbing up against one's tender sensibilities, almost like a divine spirit, and telling one's appetite to get ready for the grand feast-a-coming. People who don't have such memories as that have lived in vain.—Ohio State Journal.

It depends on you, Patrons, what results advertisers receive from their ads in Grange News.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Growth, Progress, Development and Social and Educational Activities of Pomona and Subordinate Granges of the State.

Committees of Granges on Birds and Weeds

Pomona Grange, No. 5, embracing Columbia and lower Luzerne counties, at their quarterly meeting in June, passed a resolution appointing a committee to take up the question of weeds and birds. This committee was to communicate with the Subordinate Grange, to have them appoint two committees, one on each subject, the object of this being to create an interest in the Granges along lines that are particularly interesting and important to the farmers. We can learn many very interesting things by watching our birds. The habits and peculiarities of many are still but imperfectly known. Our birds need protection, and the better we get acquainted with them the more likely we can protect them. They are one of our most valuable assets. Every Grange should make a complete local list of all the birds that are found in their neighborhood, and a special study of one or more birds. Perhaps one of the most valuable books is "The Bird Guide," by Chester A. Reed, printed by Doubleday, Page & Company, of Garden City, N. Y. In making observations on birds, the date of arrival, and whether in flocks, pairs, or singly, where found most abundantly, upon what they feed at different seasons, what are their songs and calls, when and where they build nests, of what made, the time in building, and when the first and last eggs are laid, how long it takes them to hatch, and upon what the young are fed, as well as other notes will suggest themselves to those who are making this a study. Committee should be appointed that have a liking for this work.

When we come to our weeds, one will be surprised how few kinds he can correctly name. Every year brings some new visitor, and some of

these visitors make an endless lot of trouble and extra work to get rid of, which could have been saved had the farmer been acquainted with the weed. The devil's paint brush is a comparatively new commoner, and a earlier pest is the ox-eyed daisy. These would have never become troublesome had the first one been destroyed. When appointing a committee on weeds, it might be well to select someone as chairman who has some knowledge of botany. Of course, this is not necessary, but may be of value, and nearly every Grange will have some that are well versed in this subject. "A weed may be defined as a plant that is growing where it is desired that something else shall grow." Weeds reduce the crop and increase the labor expenses of cultivating the crop, and in many instances reduces the value of the crop harvested, as for example, garlic in grain. With this study of weeds, every Grange should have an herbarium for the proper preservation of them. Perhaps one of the best works on the subject is: "Manual of Weeds," by Adda E. Georgia, published by the MacMillan Company of New York City. The Doubleday, Page & Co. have also a pocket edition called the "Flower Guide for Flowers East of the Rockies." The Granges of the district have sent in their list of Committees, and the work promises to be carried on with enthusiasm and profit. In a later issue I will give a number of works and bulletins on the subject of Weeds and Birds.

Respectfully submitted,

William J. Bussey

Chairman of Committee.

Doe Run Grange

Even though it is harvest time, Doe Run Grange, Chester County, had a good attendance on July 7th.

Two names were proposed for membership and five candidates were obligated in the first two degrees. They will receive the third and fourth degrees on August 4th.

C. E. Preston, then gave an illustrated talk on "Alfalfa," giving many good reasons why it should be more generally raised.

Instead of plowing the ground for planting the seed, it is considered best to work the soil with a disc harrow, to which a plank drag is attached. Before planting, the seed should be inoculated with bacteria. Great care must be taken in preparing the soil and the seed, as this in large measure determines the success or failure of the set of the crop.

In closing he gave six alfalfa secrets: good, well drained soil; good, careful abundant liming; good, clean, well-prepared hard seed bed; good, northern grown acclimated seed; good, abundant seed or soil inoculation, and careful harvesting and care of crop.

A vote of thanks was extended to Bro. Preston for his very interesting talk. Candy was passed around at the close of the meeting.

Wayne County Pomona

This Grange held a pleasant and very profitable meeting at Dyberry, on June 24.

State Organizer, W. H. Bullock, gave some practical instruction in his line.

District Deputy, F. S. Keene gave a report of his work. Since his appointment early in the year, he has visited all the Granges of Southern Wayne, his field. Sister Keene accompanied him and took active part in all discussions, also entertained the audience with a humorous monologue, "The Jiner."

The State Steward, Theodore Kline, was in attendance, his wife accompanying him. Many granges were represented, but some were not. A resolution was passed, urging every Grange to elect delegates to Pomona Granges, and making these delegates and the officers the executive session of the Pomona.

South Abington Grange

The South Abington Grange, which has its meeting place in the new Knights of Malta hall in Clark's Summit, made a new departure on June 29, in serving a public chicken dinner in connection with its annual "spread" and entertainment. The dinner was served in the spacious dining room of the hall and was discussed and thoroughly enjoyed by several hundred persons, a large proportion of whom were not members of the organization.

Following the dinner came an evening entertainment in the Grange hall. The feature event was a lecture by Curator R. N. Davis of the Everhart Museum of Scranton, a member of the Grange, whose subject was "The Effect of the Moon Upon the Weather and Vegetation." Curator Davis declared that the moon had no effect at all either on the weather or growing plants or grains, the idea that it has being nothing more than an ancient superstition that has taken such deep root in so many minds that it will always be given a great deal of credence. His learned and entertaining discourse was given close attention by a large audience.

Recitations, music, etc., were also features of the program.

Grange Happenings in Northumberland County

Pomona, No. 31, held a very interesting meeting on June 24, under very unfavorable conditions. The meeting was arranged for a basket picnic in Lithia Spring Grove, but on account of a heavy rain the meeting was held on the barn floors of the writer. Even while rain was falling, nearly two hundred people gathered, and a very bounteous repast was served by the Sisters. A happy, jolly crowd surrounded the tables and greatly enjoyed the many good things to eat. Worthy State Master McSparran was present and delivered a most excellent address in his usual way, calling attention to some of the great problems of life confronting the American citizen. Brother Posten was also present and delivered an interesting address. Dr. A. L. Martin made some timely remarks; and Rev. Chas. Gibson, the Methodist minister of the town of Northumberland, spoke on "Fraternity" and made a lasting impression on his hearers, proving his great ability as a minister and an orator. The oldest Patron in Northumberland County, M. S. Bond, enjoyed the day with his many friends. Other prominent Grangers enjoyed the meeting of the day.

Brother A. L. Litchard and family and Brother W. R. Mills and wife, from Exchange, were present.

Northumberland Grange, No. 218, is growing in number and interest. A class of eight has recently been initiated and there are at this writing eight more applicants, who will be initiated soon. The meetings are interesting, profitable and well attended. The worthy and efficient Lecturers provide excellent programs, and has the hearty co-operation of the members who willingly take their part in the exercises and make each meeting profitable.

Lively Meeting of Uwehlen Grange

Uwehlen Grange, No. 1298, of Chester County, held a regular meeting on Thursday evening, July 29th. After the usual business the meeting was turned over to the Lecturer, when the following programme was presented: Music, readings, questions, "Why I am Happy on the Farm," "What can we do from the end of the bar?" Both questions called forth several opinions from different members. Also "What is the best dress for the housework, and what color gives best service?" "How would you like to be on the head in selecting a date?" The latter was answered by the general brothers. All seemed of the opinion that selecting good cows was a hard problem for the farmer, as looks are often deceiving. "How can you feed young pigs that they will lengthen out instead of growing fat?" The brother who answered said that he did not know of any feed that would answer the question. He thought it was in the breed most likely.

The programme was closed by singing. "When a Hundred Years Have Rolled" Sandwiches were served and a good social time enjoyed.

From Bull Creek Grange

Bull Creek Grange, No. 1463, Allegheny County, is in a very flourishing condition; have a membership of 91, have very interesting meetings, good literary programs; at our last meeting we had a mock marriage, which was very interesting.

The Grange is building a hall, having just completed a concrete wall for the building. A lawn fête was held and well attended. The Granges in this neighborhood are holding a union picnic on the 11th of August.

Monroe County Pomona

The Monroe County Pomona Grange held its 14th regular meeting with Monroe Grange in their new hall on June 19, with all the officers in their chairs.

The morning session was called to order by the Master, at which time delegates from all Granges were present. The reports from the Subordinate Granges showed that they are still improving. Dinner was prepared in the hall; afternoon session opened at 1.30 to the public and an interesting program was carried out.

The evening session was devoted to initiation of candidates and private business.

The next Pomona will be held September 18, with Hamilton Grange if convenient. Mineola Grange was the banner Grange at this session.

A Silver Anniversary

On the 25th of June, Salem Grange, No. 964, of Clearfield County, celebrated its silver anniversary, which occurred on the 25th, but the 25th being our nearest Grange meeting, we used it. Six of our charter members were present and we were pleased to have with us on the occasion our organizer, E. M. Davis, with his usual jovial spirit and smiling face. Our program consisted of Brother Mortimer Whitehead's address in the Grange News, which our Lecturer assigned to different members, these being interspersed with music and recitations. About thirty visiting members were present. We also conferred the third and fourth degrees on a class of eight and served the degree feast, of which 120 partook, and a very enjoyable time was spent.

Fleetville Grange is Growing

Fleetville Grange, No. 1199, has been quite prosperous during the present season. In the springtime, a membership contest resulted in an increase of twenty new members and several reinstatements. The Pomona Grange banner was also won, for the largest number of members received during the preceding quarter of any Subordinate Grange in the county.

On Saturday, July 3d, the anniversary and Independence Day celebration, including the chicken dinner, was a success, financially and socially. The addresses by Dr. S. E. Weber and Rev. Dr. Geisemer, respectively, of Scranton, were highly appreciated by all who heard them.

The attendance at Grange meetings are very good, and much interest is manifested by the members.

On August 25th Fleetville Grange expects to entertain the Pomona meeting, when enjoyable and profitable sessions are anticipated.

Keystone Grange Holds Contest

Keystone Grange, No. 2, Trappe, Montgomery County, recently held a contest for the purpose of securing new members.

The old members were divided into two sides by taking each name alternately as it appeared on the roll book and a leader chosen for each side. The time allowed was six months, during which twenty-nine new members were secured. At the end of that time, all members, old and new, assembled at the Grange Hall and enjoyed a pleasant social evening, with ice cream and cake at the expense of the losing side.

Dr. George C. Rees

Whereas, by the hand of death, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our Brother and Patron, George C. Rees, and while we bow with submission to the Divine will, we cannot but deplore his loss as an honored Patron of Costello Grange.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this memorial be spread upon the minutes of our Grange and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

R. S. AUSTIN,
Committee on Resolutions.
Costello Grange, No. 1310.

State Lecturer's Corner

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Editor.

Bro. Wm. B. Packard, Past State Lecturer, while attending a picnic at North Chont, Bradford County, and speaking to the Grangers assembled, was taken with a stroke of paralysis and at the present writing is unable to speak.

Bro. Packard has always been an enthusiastic Granger, and wherever he has been, the people have been made to feel his enthusiasm and it has put new vim to their resolves. It is noteworthy that he should be taken right in the midst of the work he loved best to do.

August seems to be the best time for farmers in this State to sow alfalfa, except perhaps in the Southern sections where later seedings may be all right. Three years ago last June, I sowed about three acres and that same summer cut off about the most remarkable crop of weeds one is apt to see anywhere. I was tempted to turn it under, but having spent so much time fitting, liming, fertilizing, inoculating, etc., thought that there must be some roots which would take hold, so I top dressed it that winter and got another crop of weeds in the June cutting. However, the next crop was clean, and there was a good stand of alfalfa. About the middle of June I cut eight loads of about as nice alfalfa hay as one would care to see. Last Fall I sowed twenty-three acres and that was

mostly weeds the first cutting; but now it looks fine and I ought to get a good cutting in August. So it seems that Fall seeding is proper, as one does not lose the use of the land for one season.

Inoculation is necessary, but I could see no difference in the results from seed inoculation and soil inoculation. It should follow a cultivated crop, unless the land is worked almost continuously for a couple of months before seeding. In the limestone regions some of the farmers are sowing alfalfa seed when cultivating the corn for the last time, and they are getting results.

The soil must be sweet, well fertilized and well drained. Leachy soil is all right, but rather hard to get alfalfa started.

It requires patience to start a seedling, but is fully repays. I should just as soon have a ton of alfalfa as a ton of bran.

A Good Program for a Dairy Meeting

Roll Call—"My favorite breed of cattle."—Bros.: "How to keep milk sweet."—Sisters: Paper—"The origin of the breeds." Discussion—"Points which should be considered in selecting a dairy animal." Talk—"Feeds and Feeding." Debate—"Milk machines vs. the hand method." Interspersed with songs and recitations.

BUSY SELLING FERTILIZERS

The Reading Chemical Company, of which Bro. Hennessy is President, is enjoying a season of prosperity, due to the constantly increasing demand for the excellent fertilizers being made by this firm. Its motto, "fair dealing with everyone," is proving something more than mere words, as those who are using the brands sold by the Reading Chemical realize that the goods are reliable, productive of results and comparatively inexpensive.

The full-page advertisement appearing in this issue is worth a careful perusal, containing, as it does, much information of value to Patrons. The Company intends to see that all Grangers get the very best.

Of Interest to Holstein Breeders

At the consolidation sale of Holstein cattle held at Allentown, Pa., on July 23-24, at which Bro. Benninger offered several head, nearly ten thousand dollars were realized. At a meeting held by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Pennsylvania in connection with the sale, it was decided to make Allentown the center of Holstein interest in the State.

This Sounds Like Business

From the Secretary of Milford Grange, Juniata County, comes the following: Milfiln, Pa., July 22, 1915.

Find enclosed three dollars for Grange News, with a revised list of all members.

Our Grange is flourishing since we have our new hall. At our last meeting we initiated a class of seven. We also have purchased a new Weaver Organ and like it very much.

Circumstances Alter Cases

Stern Father.—It was after 11 o'clock when that young man left last night. I want you to understand—Pretty Daughter (interrupting)—But papa, I was so deeply interested in the news of his uncle's death that I didn't notice how late it was. You see, his uncle died in Africa last week and left him \$100,000 and, of course—

Stern Father.—As I was saying when you interrupted me, I want you to understand that he can stay just as late as he wants to. I don't mind if the gas meter does have to work overtime occasionally.

POTASH for WHEAT

Many farmers are anxiously inquiring whether they can secure any Potash in their wheat fertilizer this Fall. From the best information obtainable, it appears that while Potash exports from Germany were entirely stopped last January, there is still some Potash in the country that will be used in the wheat fertilizers. The amount is very much less than usual. Hence those who wish to secure fertilizers containing it, must be alert and place their orders early. Those manufacturers who have it in stock will doubtless make it go as far as possible and the percentage in wheat fertilizers must be lower than in former years. The price per unit will doubtless be higher, but not so high as to make it unprofitable, especially where clover or hay is to follow the wheat.

Inability to secure the usual wheat fertilizers containing from 2 to 6 per cent of Potash should not lead farmers to decide not to use any fertilizer.

The reduction in the sales of cotton fertilizer has left more Potash available for wheat fertilizer than we could have hoped for a few months ago and minor sources of supply have been fully utilized.

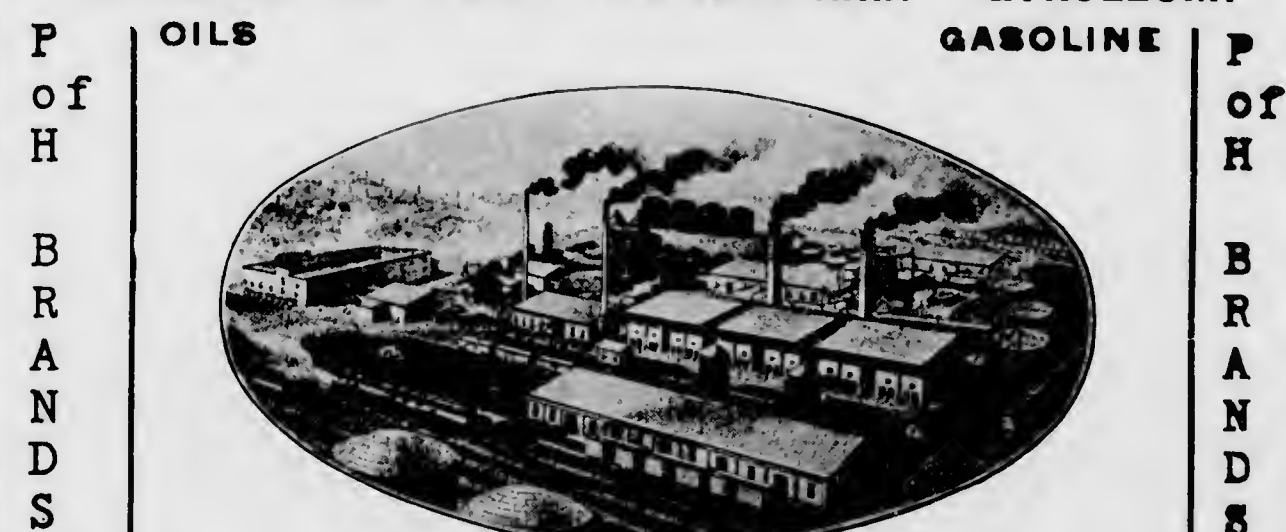
There is no substitute for Potash. It is very scarce just now, but POTASH PAYS.

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C. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

LARGE Poultry and Mall Order Weekly, 10 weeks 10¢; ads. 1¢ a word. Herald, Box 640, Beaver Springs, Pa.

FOR SALE—The Grange News has just secured several hundred cook books. There are about 100 pages of splendid recipes, household hints, etc. Printed in large type and completely indexed. These books originally sold for 25¢, but we are permitted to now sell them at 10¢ a copy while they last. Address: BOOK DEPARTMENT, Pennsylvania Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM—Breeders of thoroughbred stock. Guernsey cattle, Poland China and Chester White Swine, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. C. H. DILDINE & SONS, Props., Orangeville, Pa.

THE NATIONAL FIELD

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Editor

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Continuing from last issue of the "News," I will add a few more thoughts and suggestions as to how to keep up the interest and continue the success of a local Grange, this specialty for the benefit of the newer Granges and their members, and is based upon the observations and experiences of one who has been working in the Order for nearly fifty years.

Each member should feel his or her individual responsibility. It is not what are "they" doing to make our Grange a success, but "what am I doing." Am I doing my share in a co-operative organization which means working together. Shall I give as well as take. Shall I expect to go to the meetings and carry away for my benefit some of the good things said and done and contribute nothing myself? Shall I give as well as take? In the harvest field shall I lay under the shade of the trees while the other "hands" toil and labor in gathering the harvest?

Have by-laws, rules and regulations and live up to them carefully. That farm, that business, that Grange which is carefully run on a system with watchful care and attention to all the cogs in the wheel, is always more successful than the go-as-you-please trust to luck way of running things.

The Grange that meets often is generally most successful, having something to do and doing it. Punctuality is quite important. If you wish to get a railroad train you have to be at the station on time, for the trains are run by a time-table. The by-laws fixing the date and hour of meeting is the time-table of the Grange. Each member agrees in his or her obligation to live up to all the rules and regulations of the Order. You do not do it if you go to a meeting a half hour after the fixed time of opening, and you are keeping back a half hour of time for yourself that you agreed to give for the good of all.

Plan the work just as a successful farmer has his work and plans thought out days and weeks and some months before the time comes to do it. Many Granges have programs for each meeting printed six months or a year ahead. This gives time for thought and preparation. Have a variety in all work and programs to suit all ages and all likings. Have on the program for each meeting something that will be on that day only and then the members feel they must attend or miss it.

Every meeting should have a time to take up a national question or subject, also one of State-wide interest.

ON LIVING WELL TOGETHER

A rule for living happily with others is to avoid having stock subjects for discussion. It mostly happens, when people live much together, they come to have certain set topics, around which, from frequent dispute, there is such a growth of angry words, mortified vanity, and the like, that the original subject of difference becomes a standing subject for quarrel and there is a tendency in all minor disputes to drift down to it. Again, if people wish to live well together, they must not hold too much to logic, and suppose that everything is to be settled by sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people when he said, wretched would be the pair, above all names of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason every morning, all the minute details of the domestic day. But the application should be much more general

est and one or more of local importance. The "News of the Day" is generally a live subject for a few minutes. The Question Box is always in order and should always be ready for business. It fills up many a gap when the interest lags for the moment. "Clippings" made by all the members in their home reading on interesting subjects come in good and should be on hand and held in reserve by each member for use when called for.

Have plenty of music and song and lighter work, especially for the young people. While the Grange is for solid, heavy and important work, it is also for recreation and enjoyment after the labors of the field and home are laid aside for that day or evening. Be social, extend the cordial hand to members and visitors, cultivate the "home" feeling and make all feel it is good to be there. "Neighbor nights" are good. Have neighboring Granges visit yours and return the "calls," taking a part of the entertainment or program with you.

Attend your State Grange meetings whenever possible. They are great eye-openers and educators as to the extent and value of the organization, of which your local Grange forms a part, and should contribute its share. Be sure to subscribe for and read the Pennsylvania Grange News regularly and other Grange papers when possible. They will inform you of what others are doing, and many good hints and help will be found in them to help towards the continued success of your Grange. And, of course, you are interested in building up, not only your own Grange, but the Order at large, so hand Grange papers and Grange literature to your neighbors. They have only to be shown how good a thing the Grange is to come in with you and help it on. Some Granges regularly subscribe for several extra Grange papers to be sent into the homes of farmers where none are as yet members of the Order.

Last, but by no means least, do all your work individually and collectively on the full Grange lines and in the true Grange spirit. Remember that it is a great fraternity and that means brotherhood. The same loving, family spirit should be held and cultivated which prevails in a good family of brothers and sisters. Don't quibble and differ and argue over trifles. Yield your own set notions and opinions for the general good. Hang it upon the walls of your Grange and ever keep it before your eyes and in your mind, if you really wish for a long life of success and usefulness for your Grange, those grand words of our Order: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

than he made it. There is no time for such reasonings, and nothing that is worth them. And when we recollect how two lawyers or two politicians can go on contending, and that there is no end of one-sided reasoning on any subject, we shall not be sure that such contention is the best mode of arriving at truth. It is certainly not the way to arrive at good temper.

Goods Returned

Once an old darkey visited a doctor and was given definite instructions as to what he should do. Shaking his head, he started to leave the office, when the doctor said: "Here, Rastus, you forgot to pay me." "Pay you for what, boss?" "For my advice," replied the doctor. "Naw, suh; naw, suh; I ain't gwine take it" and Rastus shuffled out.

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CHEMICAL LIME CO.
BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

A Granger Wins Out; Leads All Competitors

Produces Best Milk in the World

Lowell B. Gable, of Wyebrooke, received word that his specimen of milk sent to the Panama Pacific Exposition in California had taken the world's prize for being the highest scoring market milk in the contest. In the contest, were productions of milk, from every state in the Union as well as a number of foreign countries, including France and Switzerland which are considered among the world's greatest dairying countries.

Six quarts of milk and six quarts of cream were shipped. It was packed in ice and shipped to Philadelphia where it was repacked and shipped direct to California. It was shipped about the middle of June and the prize was awarded by the best known milk testing experts in the world. This latest triumph will no doubt bring to Mr. Gable the recognition he so richly deserves and which he has earned through strict attention to his business, the efficient management of the large "Glen Gable Farms," owned by his father, Wm. F. Gable, of Altoona.

These farms are at present stocked with 160 of the finest Guernsey cows in this country. He also has a number of race horses.

In a recent interview, Bro. Gable (for this gentleman is a member of Wyebrooke Grange No. 1304), says: "I have just received the Official reports from the Panama Exposition Contest and it states that over 2,500 samples of milk were examined in that contest, so naturally I am feeling quite good in having had the lucky one. I am not, however, taking any personal credit for having won the Gold Medal. It was more a case of good luck than good management. In the first place we happened to be in possession, more by accident than by careful selection, of what I believe is proving to be the best family of Guernseys. We were fortunate when making our first family crosses with Guernseys (we really knew nothing about the principles of scientific breeding) in striking what the breeders call a "nick"—the blending giving us animals superior to either of the parent families in both quantity and quality of milk production.

For seven years we have kept a daily record of every cow on the farm. We selected a number whose records were the best and for about three months ran special tests of these cows. It is to the careful and painstaking management of the animals during these tests by Mr. P. L. Dunwoody and to the very efficient laboratory work of Mr. C. B. Lane that the credit is due for our having been able to improve the controllable part of the quality of the milk.

It may interest you to know that we made the lowest bacteria score yet recorded in milk—100 to the cubic centimeter, the requirement for certified milk being 10,000 to the cubic centimeter. While running these tests we learned some very interesting things about the control of milk flavor and about the presence of bacteria in the udder, blood and system of the cow.

NEW RESEARCH SHOWS

TOBACCO CAUSES CANCER

Dr. Robert Abbe, New York, senior surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, says that he is convinced, from his experience with 100 cases of mouth cancer, that inveterate or excessive use of tobacco will lead to that disease.

Of the 100 patients, he states, ten were women. "Of the ninety men," he says, "all were heavy smokers except one, who had a cancer of the lip in a scar from an old baseball injury. Almost every man had been an inveterate smoker of from three to twenty cigars daily. One denied cigars, but acknowledged one or two packages of cigarettes daily. Many used a pipe, which often

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caused cancer to begin where the pipe end allowed the hot smoke to come upon the tongue.

"I find six among thirty-six tongue cancers were in smokers of cigarettes only. One was a woman who smoked a package daily.

One of the worst cases in Dr. Abbe's experience was a woman who was in the habit of dipping a toothbrush in snuff and rubbing it on her tongue. She liked the "stinging feeling," she said.

Thirteen of the 100 patients had cancer inside the cheek and all had chewed tobacco as well as smoked. In each case the cancer started where the tobacco quid was held, or on the edge of the palate or tongue nearby.

Dr. Abbe had a case of cancer of the mouth that began opposite two teeth, one filled with amalgam the other with gold. It is possible, he says, that continued electric irritation from a mild voltaic pile caused by two different metals bathed in an acid fluid, might cause the cancer.

State College

The total enrollment for the Summer Session now in progress is 1,017; this number is probably final. The attendance represents nearly every county in the state and the students are extremely earnest in their work. The largest registration is in drawing and music, since many teachers desire to add these subjects to their certificates. The registration in Home Economics is large, but there is little increase in Agricultural or Industrial Educational courses.

The total number of students in full standing admitted to the Freshman class at this date is 430, or, if we allow a condition in Solid Geometry, is 481. This is only 26 above the number at the same time last year. Of this total number 33 are girls; last year at this time we had 22 girls enrolled.

A MAN'S REAL STRENGTH

The real strength of a man is in his character. Popular estimate makes it consist in his circumstances. A man's strength is measured by the number of his friends, by his wealth, by his social position, and his influence is in proportion to his reputation in the world's esteem. But, in truth, a man is strong only in his manhood. How much there is in a man you must ascertain by measuring his character; for one may be the possessor of houses and lands, of stocks and bonds, of gold and silver, of ingots, and chests filled and refilled therewith; one's possessions may be vast and, after all, the wealth may have a fool for an owner. A man is not strong by what he has, but by what he is; and in measuring what a man is we are to measure his character. Now, character is not a massive unit, it is a fabric, rather. It is an artificial whole made up by the interplay of ten thousand threads. Every faculty is a spinner, spinning every day its threads, and almost every day threads of a different color. Myriads and myriads of webbed products proceed from the many active faculties of the human soul, and character is made up by the weaving together of all these innumerable threads of daily life. Its strength is not merely in the strength of some simple unit, but in the strength of numerous elements.

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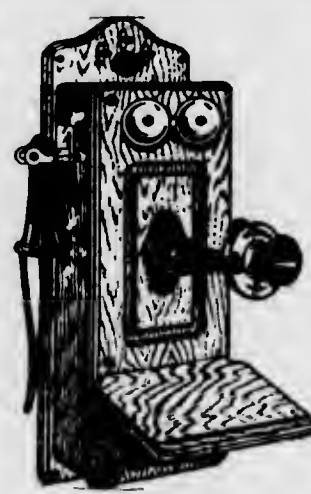
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Kellogg telephones are known throughout the world for their reliability—built complete in our own factory—their worth is proved convincingly on thousands of lines throughout the country. If your telephone is not doing for you as it should, if you are planning new lines—if you want information—write us a card today. We have a complete, illustrated bulletins telling in plain, non-technical language all about the telephone—How it works and why. These books contain valuable information for experienced managers as well as beginners—no matter what make of telephone you are using. We have a special farm telephone department in charge of long experienced, practical men who know every money saving feature of the best and latest telephone equipment. Let them help you. There is no charge for this special service to help you make your telephone the most economical—the best. Write today. Please mention this paper. "USE IS THE TEST"

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DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS

The House We Live In

By Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Ceres, State Grange

HEALTH THE FIRST WEALTH

A recent editorial in one of our State's great dailies was headed "Pennsylvania's Highest Honor." This told of the winning by our State of the grand prize, at the Panama Exposition, for its exhibit by the Health Department. Winning with only four months to get ready and an amount of money much less than that set aside by some of the other States for their Health exhibit, winning really in a world's contest, for Germany as well as other countries were competing.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon was appointed Commissioner of Health for Pennsylvania, June 1st, 1905; ten years later comes this award to our State, ten years in which Dr. Dixon has been busy trying to arouse the public thought to the fact that health is the first requisite for the people of a State.

And "so eloquently did the charts, models and figures speak of the health progress of Pennsylvania within the last decade, that when the jury finished its work this State had been proclaimed the leader in the battle with preventable diseases and death, especially in the fight against the white plague.

"Excellence," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, is never granted to any man, but as the reward of labor."

So it has taken years of labor to bring about the awakened public thought necessary to make the charts true; and this is not shown so much in big things as the water supply and sewerage disposal for cities as in the little every day duties that often mean health to a home or community.

A mother with baby only a few months old which must be fed from a bottle, was making a call; as soon as baby was through feeding the bottle is wrapped in an old table napkin especially is the napkin wound round the nipple end so that it is well protected from the inevitable fly which is always at hand ready to contaminate; or any particle of dust flying about. Only a very small thing? Yes, it does seem small; but big, very big, if it means the health and life of your child.

And that the foundation is being laid for even better results in the coming generation, may be illustrated by the children's sayings who are having "Health Lessons" taught them in the public schools.

It was at a banquet, a small girl of about ten years exclaimed to the one near her "I'm so thirsty. I wonder if they will serve water?" Then looking as if she had solved the problem said "I think they believe here as our Health Lessons teach at school that you should not drink while eating."

A small Miss of about five, a student in kindergarten, was visiting; after the dinner was past her hostess in putting some things away offered her a small portion of one of the dishes which was left, and although the food was a favorite, she said, "Oh, no, I ought not to eat it and my mother would not like me to."

School inspection—what a stride toward health it meant for many children, where disease was not suspected.

And now we hear of inspection of all picnic grounds, fair grounds, camp meeting grounds and all places where people congregate, the idea being to see that the proper thought is taken as to water supply and sanitation. When picnickers and campers get home then we hear too frequently of the work of the typhoid germ, and many times it has been traced to the water used on these trips or the sanitation of the place.

When a State has a people who know and obey the laws that give

health, then indeed, may she be able to stand at the front; so winning this prize "should stir every citizen to further efforts, for the most commendable part of prize winning is to keep on deserving it."

To Can Our Peaches

In canning peaches, we make the mistake of using a light syrup, (one cup of sugar to a quart jar), when we should use a heavy syrup, so Mrs. Nellie F. Snyder, of the Home Canning department at Washington, told the Grange where she was demonstrating different kinds, by the easier, surer methods.

Though such a sweet, juicy, delicious fruit, when canned it needs the heavy syrup to bring out the fruit flavor, that is occasionally found when one is heard to exclaim "What delicious peaches—almost like the fresh fruit."

Would you have yours so? Do them this way: to one pint of sugar, add one gill of water.

Boil this and pour over the peaches which have been cooked and packed in the jar. Seal tightly; then place the jars in a wash boiler cover with boiling water, put lid on boiler and cover all with a blanket, quilt or any thing that will wrap up closely and let stand for 12 hours or longer. The above amount of syrup for one quart of fruit.

All Together Cake

1½ cups sugar, ½ cup sweet milk; ½ cup butter, 2 cups flour, 4 eggs; 1 teaspoonful baking powder; pinch of salt.

Take the flour, sugar, salt and baking powder, mix together and sift 3 or 4 times.

Then mix butter with the flour, rubbing it in with tips of fingers as is done in making pie crust.

In center of flour break the eggs (do not beat first,) add the milk and any flavoring desired.

Take large spoon and beat well, (all-together) about 10 or 15 minutes. Pour in pan and bake in a moderate oven.

This is a favorite cake in some of the Grange families of Lakeside Grange, Schuylkill County, and makes a splendid, fine grained cake, worthy of being known at many Grange picnics this summer.

The recipe was furnished by Miss Maud Kraus.

How to Beautify the Yards and Lawns of Our Homes in the Country

In planting a lawn, don't place trees and bushes just anywhere or everywhere, but keep in the background large trees. Sugar Maple and Oak are two excellent trees for lawns on account of their brilliant colored foliage in Autumn. These interspersed with Evergreen, White Pine and spruce form a splendid background.

Inside of them plant Althea and Rhododendron. Then plant shrubbery such as Spiraeas, Deutsias, Lilac, Hardy Hydrangea or Barberry.

Last have the flower beds and have open spaces in the border through which the distant landscape may be seen and passersby may view your lawn. Have the open spaces in your border show the most beautiful and pleasant views. Strive to hide the unsightly ones.

In your driveways and walks on your lawn, avoid straight lines. Nothing is prettier to border a walk or drive than Boxwood, and California Privet is used extensively and has the merit of being inexpensive.

For verandas and trellises, I think the honeysuckle is fine, not only for its being nearly evergreen—the leaves are green at Christmas—but its delicate bloom and fragrance excel all climbers. Ampelopsis, or Dutchman's Pipe, is a good climber and forms an almost impenetrable shade and has a very clean habit.

SERENA BANYIS.

A LITTLE TALE OF TWO BROTHERS

In helping others, we also help ourselves. A story is told of two brothers traveling in Lapland, which illustrates this truth more than whole volumes of aphorisms.

It was a bitter, freezing day, and they were traveling in a sledge, wrapped in furs from head to foot—but notwithstanding this, they were almost frozen in the fearful cold.

By the wayside they discovered a poor traveler numbened and perishing in the snow.

"Let us stop and help him," said one of the brothers, "we may save his life."

"Yes, and lose our own," replied the other. "Are we not ourselves freezing in the cold? None but a fool would think of stopping on such a day as this! I would not throw off my cloak of fur to save a hundred travelers!"

"I am freezing as well as you," said his brother; "but I can not see this stranger perish. I must go to help him."

He was good as his word. He went to his relief, chafed his temples, and gave him cordial from his bottle to drink. The effort that he made brought warmth to his own limbs, and he took the traveler on his back and bore him to the sledge.

"Brother," he said, "look! I have saved this stranger's life—and also I verily believe, my own. I am quite warm from the effort I have made."

But his brother did not answer. He was sitting upright in his furs on the sledge, cold and dead.—Ex.

Dad Must Be Lazy

By way of enlarging the children's vocabulary a village teacher is in the habit of giving them a certain word and asking them to form sentences in which that word occurs. The other day she gave the class the word "notwithstanding." There was a pause, and then a bright-faced youngster held up his hand.

"Well, what is your sentence, Tommy?" asked the teacher.

"Father wore his trousers out, but notwithstanding."

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GRANDMA'S BERRY PIE

I like to go to grandma's. When vacation days come around. She lets me play out in the hay, And roll upon the ground.

She's good to little boys like me And gives them lots to eat, And says she does not mind it If a fellow's tooth is sweet.

Her things are always "home made," And they're better than you buy, You ought to taste, for instance, Some of grandma's berry pie.

She keeps it in the pantry Up on the second shelf, And if you're good she tells you You may go and help yourself.

I climb up on the barrel then, And cut a great big slice, And then the red juice oozes out, And doesn't it look nice?

I try to mind "p's" and "q's" As grandma says I should; If her reward is berry pie It pays me to be good.

Some days I go a fishing In McMurray's pool for pike, And grandma fills my dinner pail With things she knows I like.

I bait my hook, and throw it in, And watch, till by and by I seem to grow quite hungry For a piece of berry pie.

And as I sit upon the bank And wait, and wait, and wait, I wonder if the fish would bite With grandma's pie for bait!—Ex.

The New Dairy Queen



The Holstein-Friesian Cow, Funder's Pride Johanna Rue No. 121083 H F H B is the new Queen of the dairy world exceeding in yearly butterfat production the best performance of all other cows, regardless of age, class or breed. The new crowned queen in a 365-day test, supervised by the New Jersey Agricultural College, produced 28403.7 lbs. of milk (13211 quarts) containing 1176.47 lbs. of butterfat. The best former record was held by the Holstein-Friesian heifer, Funder's Holingne Fayne No. 144551, who produced in a yearly test 24612.08 lbs. of milk containing 1116.05 lbs. of butterfat. Funder's Pride Johanna Rue freshened at the age of five years, four months and four days. She was bred by Bernhard Meyer of Funder's, N. and is owned by the Somerset Holstein Breeders Company of Somerville, N. J. She was sired by Johanna Rue 3d's Lad No. 26936 H F H B and her dam was Jondine Pride No. 60247 H F H B.

A BIRTHDAY GIFT

My mamma's birthday came last week And what you s'pose I gave her? Of course, it wasn't very much, I'm such a little shaver. I couldn't buy her 'spensive things, Like gran'pa did, and pappy— But every time she looked at me I smiled and made her happy!

Expensive Solution

The boys of a school were going to treat the girls to a picnic. When the question arose as to how much ice cream a girl could eat, none could answer it, until one bright boy looked it up in the arithmetic and found the expensive solution: one gal. four qts.

OIL-MIXED CONCRETE

The Department of Agriculture announces that after a long test it has found that an oil-mixed concrete is superior for what it calls damp-proof construction. It seems that by mixing mineral oil with the cement and sand we have what amounts to a water-proof concrete. It does not appear to lessen the strength of the mortar particularly. The concrete mixed with oil takes about twice as long to set hard. The use of this oil does not make the concrete impervious to water under heavy pressure, but it does make it practically non-absorbent. This oil-mixed concrete ought to be particularly useful in making walls and floors of basement, water troughs, cisterns or drains. About 5% of oil does the work. A bag of cement weighs 94 pounds, and therefore 4 7-10 pounds of oil, or about 2½ quarts for each bag of cement should be used. The sand and cement are first mixed with the proper amount of water, into a soft mortar. The oil is then added, and the whole mass mixed up until it is thoroughly incorporated through the mixture. The mixing will take about twice as long as where the oil is not used. Great care must be used in making the mixing in order that the oil be thoroughly distributed. Those who want to study the matter fully should read Bulletin No. 230 from the Agricultural Department. This bulletin is entitled "Oil-Mixed Portland Cement Concrete."

THE HARVEST OF LIFE

There is a law in nature as old as the world that, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." As a man lives so shall he die and as the tree falleth so it must lie. Eternity will be to us what we make in time. In this life we form our characters, confirm our tastes and cultivate our graces. "And as we have borne the image of the earthly we shall also bear the image of the heavenly." Our state in glory will depend upon our state in grace. "Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor." Life in the flesh is the period of the greatest importance to us. It gathers the evidence for or against us in the trial day of final reckoning. Death ends the earthly life. Then seed-time is past, the work is done and our souls are either saved or lost forever. Judgment is only the harvest for which men are ripening in the present life. That awful day is a coming fact. Having been born, we must die. Dying means all that we have before the judgment seat of Christ. Judgment is as sure as birth or death. It is a part of our life, the goal of history, the end of the world. What shall the harvest be?

Remarkable Works of Human Labor

Nineveh was 24 miles long, 8 miles wide and 46 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 100 feet high, with 100 brass gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids was 481 feet in height, and 853 feet on the sides. The base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length and the layers are 208. It employed 320,000 men in building the labyrinth in Egypt, and it contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

HOW OBTUSE!

"He was very bashful and she tried to make it easy for him. They were driving along the seashore and she became silent for a time. 'What's the matter,' he asked.

"O! I feel blue," she replied, "no-body loves me and my hands are cold."

"You should not say that," was his word of consolation, "for God loves you, and your mother loves you, and you can sit on your hands."

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Summer School begins June 26, 1916

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P. M. HARBOLD, Principal

Why Not Visit Your Schools?

Dweller in suburb and country, when did you visit last visit your town school? How often last school year did you confer with the teachers who have in charge such a large part of your children's education? How many times did you inspect a school building, to see if your ideas of healthful conditions and those of the school authorities were alike?

It is very easy, on the plea of having other things to do, to put off such duties as we have mentioned. School officials are chosen to look after school affairs, but we warrant you'll find them eager to have your visits and your co-operation. If they are not, the sooner you find it out and get new officials, the better it will be for the school. But you must do your part.—The Countryside Magazine for July.

Value of Work

Work is a guardian angel. Work turns the wilderness into a garden. Work does sometimes what even love cannot do: roots a man firmly in his place in the world and gives him the blessed sensation: This plot of ground meant for me to grow in.—Robert Hichens.

HIS GIFT

George Newell Lovejoy God thought to give the sweetest thing In His Almighty Power To Earth; and deeply pondering What it should be, one hour In fondest joy, and love of heart Outweighing every other, He moved the gates of Heaven apart, And gave to Earth a Mother!

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BOOKS

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Honest Fertilizers at Honest Prices

THIS means more to the farmer than do all the honeyed words you can find in the dictionary. We mean what we say when we tell you that the **Fertilizer** we are putting out is positively and emphatically the biggest value ever offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania. Can we put this statement in any stronger language? We want you to understand that this is no idle bluff. The officers of the State Grange know us personally, and they would not allow us this much space in Grange News if they had any reason to doubt our word or question our integrity. Furthermore, the President of the Reading Chemical Company is himself a Patron, a member of Welcome Home Grange, Berks County, and the records shows that he has been instrumental in putting new life and new ginger into the Grange movement of that County. He is therefore, in a position—a better position than any competitor—to serve the Grange folks.

Mr. Hennesy, is also President of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, is a Trustee of the Berks County Farm Bureau, and chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Reading Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Berks County Conservation Society. He is also a Director and Secretary of the Commercial Trust Co. of Reading and has given the subject of Rural Credits considerable study.

As we told you in the July issue of Grange News, we are in a fine position to supply you with Animal Tankage Blood, Bone, Ground Fish, Nitrate of Soda or any other Fertilizing Material you may desire. These goods are made up under the personal supervision of our Mr. Hennesy, this insuring good drilling conditions, substantial bags, prompt shipments and a Fertilizer that will enrich the soil for future use. These Formulas are made from a scientific standpoint, and the Plant Food is so arranged that the Fertilizer will feed the crop from seeding time to harvest.

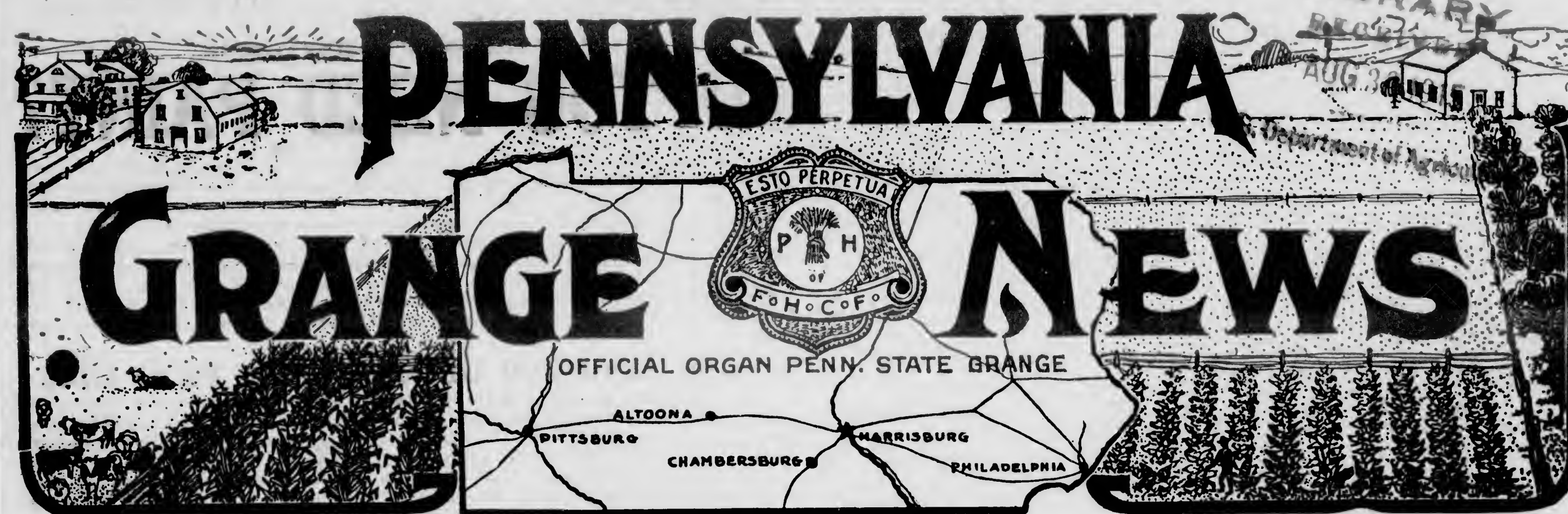
We have pamphlets which will give you many pointers on how to use our Fertilizers to the best and most economical advantage.

Another fact worthy of note, and one we cannot emphasize too strongly, is that we are not controlled by any combination, giving us liberty to do and sell as we please.

LOOK—In order to place the Hennesy Bone Base Scientific Formula Fertilizers before the farmers of every county of Pennsylvania, we need Good, Live Salesmen. There are a number of good openings for the right men. To apply for position you must be recommended by at least three prominent Farmers residing in the County in which you live.

READING CHEMICAL COMPANY

25 North Sixth Street, : : READING, PENNA.



VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1915

No. 5

THE NATIONAL FIELD

By Mortimer Whitehead
Compton, Cal.

A SHARP REBUKE

Finds Much to Deplore in
Roosevelt's San Francisco Speech

That person is to be pitied who is so dark and gloomy as not to see the steady, slow progress of the world to a better civilization, to higher and better things and in which the Grange as an organization is doing its share according to its Declaration of Purposes, "to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood." And, all well wishers for this great world-wide uplift should be glad and willing to do all they can in word and deed to help towards the brighter day, even if it does sometimes bring ridicule, abuse and even persecution. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

I am led to these thoughts just after reading a newspaper report of Theodore Roosevelt's arrival in San Francisco to deliver an address. He was asked about his subject and said: "I shall talk on 'War and Peace' at the Exposition, but I might just as well have entitled my address 'Damn the Mollycoddles.'" That word "Mollycoddle" has gotten to be a favorite word not only with Mr. Roosevelt, but with his imitators, and those of his followers who want big standing armies, great navies, and who for ambition or other reasons would lead our country by these means, as they did in Europe, to all the murderous bloodshed, ruin and desolation from which those so-called Christians (?) countries are suffering today.

Poor old Europe these many years has been sowing a crop of bayonets expecting to reap peace, but the inevitable harvest according to the inflexible "law" is, that individually or collectively we reap what we sow. And because millions of good thinking people who are viewing this fearful harvest of blood and murder—real followers of the Prince of Peace—real Christians, and not pharisees, not wolves in sheep's clothing, who dare to talk and practice Christianity, are using voice and effort towards universal peace, they are cursed by Mr. Roosevelt with the words: "Damn the Mollycoddles!"

From the time that Cain killed his brother Abel, down through all the ages, murder individually and collectively by great armies has been rampant in the world. Nine pages out of every ten of the world's histories are records of wars and cruel bloodshed. And through all those many centuries, at first only a single individual, here or there, a poet, a "dreamer," has spoken or written for peace instead of war, for brotherhood instead of "war to the knife," but in lap of W. M. Hays a mighty host of the world's best thinkers, the world's best writers, the world's best workers, the world's best men and women, the world's best real Christians are bravely and openly working for the better way, but Mr. Roosevelt and the builders of big battleships, the makers of big guns and ammunition, some kind of politicians, jingo news papers and others who are "on the make" by the old way of barbarous war, say: "Damn the Mollycoddles."

If we believe in the Bible, as we a Christian nation profess to do, according to the prophecies made long years before, a child was born in Bethlehem of Judea with a mission greater than that ever before given to the son of a woman. That was nearly two thousand years ago, and again I say if we are real followers of the Prince of Peace we not only believe what he said and taught and what has already come to pass, millions of people on His side, but that His Spirit of Peace will yet conquer and rule all the peoples of the earth—if we believe this—we will go forward as peaceful followers, remembering His words, "Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only," even if Mr. Roosevelt and others do say—"Damn the Mollycoddles."

When on that Christmas morn so many years ago the birth of the Prince of Peace was announced by the heavenly voices the words were: "Glory be to God in the highest and on earth Peace good will towards men," and a new dispensation was

started: "And the child grew and waxed strong," and when he commenced his teaching, He said: "A new commandment give I unto you, Love thy neighbor as thyself." "Ye have heard that it has been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy; But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, pray for them which persecute you." "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God." Instead of blessing the "peacemakers" Mr. Roosevelt curses them and says: "Damn the Mollycoddles."

In the Christian churches of all denominations throughout the world and in tens of millions of Christian homes as the days and the centuries pass on are heard the words of Him who taught us how to pray: "Our Father who art in Heaven hallowed be thy name, Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." We pray for the Peace of Heaven to come upon the earth, and all the congregation says: "Amen"—so be it. How can we believe in the meaning of those words and say "Amen" to them, if we also say: "Damn the Mollycoddles?"

Simply to be cursed with the words: "Damn the Mollycoddles," is as nothing compared with what the early followers of the Prince of Peace had to endure. That noble army of martyrs, the apostle, St. Paul, those who were crucified, burned at the stake, or fed to the wild beasts of the arena, in the days of Nero and pagan Rome, and amid all the smoke and dust and blood of those fearful days we can imagine the sentiment expressed by those who were enjoying the "entertainment," perhaps in other words, but meaning: "Damn the Mollycoddles."

When at Salem, Mass., the Puritans burned beautiful girls at the stake (Continued on second page)

The Man and The Tide.

It isn't the man who goes up with the tide
As it easily floats him along.
But the man against whom it has
Ed, that deserves
The honor of wrath and song.
The man who still battles against the
tide,
And struggles to reach the goal,
Ah, he is the hero life greets with
pride
Because of his dauntless soul.

The struggler there in the angry deep
That against him is rolling its flood;
Watch how he fights in the current's
sweep
With the spirit of joy in his blood!
His battle is terrible all the while,
As the waters keep dashing him
down:
But it's better than drifting with song
and smile
On the tide that ripples to town.

The many ride in on the friendly wave
Of the river of life each day;
But the souls that are bright with the
gift called brave
Are the men that are tossed in the
spray;
The men that must battle from hour
to hour
Against the tides that are strong;
And not the fellows with plenty of
power
That drift with the stream along—
Baltimore Sun.

Doing a Remarkable Work

The International Institute of Agriculture is one of the most remarkable examples extant of co-operative effort among the nations in humanitarian and scientific work. Since the present war began its activities have proceeded almost as in times of peace, though it is to be feared that the entrance of Italy into the conflict will prove a formidable handicap, as the Institute has its headquarters in Rome. As if to emphasize its superiority to the present political situation the Institute has published a pamphlet, dated Rome, 1915, giving an interesting history and description of this great international enterprise, and making no allusion to the war. The pamphlet is fully illustrated with views of the Institute's beautiful home, built for it by the King of Italy, and with portraits of its principal officers.—Scientific American.

Big Drumsticks

An ostrich chick that weighed one hundred pounds was served at a Christmas dinner in Los Angeles. The "drumsticks" weighed sixteen pounds apiece. It took an oven six feet square to cook the bird. The dispatches do not say whether the meat was light or dark, or whether there were any tender bits in the four-foot neck.

The National Field

(Continued from first page)

stake, when Wm. Penn treated the Indians "on the square" and peace.

When at Salem, Mass., the Puritans burned beautiful girls at the stake, and peace people objected, when William Penn treated the Indians "on the square" and peacefully bartered for the lands of the great State of Pennsylvania, and no drop of Indian blood was shed in that conquest; when the capital punishment for small offenses was done away with—and it will yet be entirely removed from the statute books of Christian nations—when a more humane treatment of prisoners was advocated, when every "gentleman" in full dress carried his sword and duelling for "honor" had its day, and this was opposed; when bullfighting and public lotteries were educated away from the people, those who worked for and helped these steps of progress were looked upon and if the words had been coined then would have had a brand put upon them: "Damn the Mollycoddles."

Good people, like the "Mollycoddles" of today stopped the complete armament of individuals and they are no longer permitted to walk the streets with revolvers and bowie knives in their belts, when all the States of our Union, completed disarmament and have no forts, navies or armies to fight each other. When the "Spirit of Peace" agreed with England to have no forts along the National boundary of Canada and the United States for over 3,000 miles and no naval vessels on the Great Lakes, when Argentine and Chili agreed to quit fighting each other, and sold most of their big war ships, and the young men of those countries in celebration of the event dragged by ropes the plates for the great statue of Christ "The Prince of Peace" which they set up on top of the Andes mountains, the dividing line between their countries; when all these steps of Peace and many more like them were being advocated, those who did so were under the same curse as do those who today are seeking to disarm bully swaggering nations with chips on their shoulders, and thus stop wholesale murder and wholesale duelling, when the United States of the world will have its police force to help keep the peace, we can point to the good results already gained, even if they do say "Damn the Mollycoddles."

Mrs. William I. Thomas, executive secretary of the National Woman's Peace Party, in an address at a meeting the day following Mr. Roosevelt's speech with its curse said his words were "dangerous." "The Colonel is clinging to old superstitions as regards war. If his policies were carried out he would plunge this country into a madhouse like Europe. His talk is jingo talk."

If the policies of Mr. Roosevelt and the other jingoes who are today at work, taking advantage of the situation trying to make us a great war nation are right, then let us frankly acknowledge that Christianity is bankrupt, that it is a failure and cannot deliver the goods. Call in all the missionaries at home and abroad, who have been laboring to carry the light of Christianity into the dark places. Let us close all the churches and place over the doorways the words: "Damn the Mollycoddles."

In the same way close up all our many thousands of Grange halls and put up that same sign: "Damn the Mollycoddles," for the Grange is firmly and surely on record for Universal Peace. Order all the many Peace societies to disband. The Peace clubs in all our great colleges, the newspapers that are today reflecting the true sentiments of 95 per cent. of all our people, ordered to quit, heading the papers served on them

as Roosevelt did his San Francisco speech "Damn the Mollycoddles."

But "nuf sed." I have personally an unflinching aversion to that "All things work together for good to them that love the Lord." That the evolution of the world to higher and better things will go right on, and that our work in the Grange is helping it on. The present ideas which some have of "patriotism" will like those about the "honor" of the personal duel will be changed, and that the spirit of Christ which is the spirit of Christianity will yet complete its great mission, then will the earth be born again and the will of God will "be done as it is in Heaven."—Amen.

PEACE AND INDIRECT TAXATION

The people of England are still paying interest on the debt contracted for wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, that includes the Napoleonic wars and the unsuccessful war against the American colonists. They are paying interest on bonds issued to conduct later wars. The present war is going to add to this burden enormously. In the other belligerent countries, there is a similar tale to tell. The people paying these war debts have little or nothing to show in return for them. And these, to whom they pay the cost of the wars of a past generation, have done nothing to help carry them on.

These burdens would not be contracted were it not for the system of indirect taxation by which all nations foolishly raise their national revenue. Were all revenue raised by direct taxation, a greater part of the cost of these war debts would be laid on the wealthier classes that now escape them, and there would be greater opposition to paying debts contracted by previous generations. Under such conditions, the placing of war debts would be more difficult and—in spite of all militarist tendencies—peace could be more easily maintained.

The abolition of indirect taxation is one of the things to be striven for by peace men who prefer peace to privilege.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC LEAGUE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOME MARVELS OF THESE DAYS

Not all the surprises of the war are left to the scientists and soldiers; nature is at work in her own way, mysteriously, mercifully repairing the ravages. None of us can build up the new growth of bone which knits a broken limb, nor heal a rent in a vein or an artery, nor fashion the new flesh that closes a gaping wound. We can only clear the way of obstructions and evil germs and leave the cure to nature.

One soldier came home dumb from excessive nervous shock and seemed doomed for the rest of his life to speechlessness. He heard his mother fall heavily upon the stairs, and in his alarm his speech came back. A similar thing happened with a soldier dumb from the effects of the explosion of a shell. One day he was burned by placing his hand on a pipe which was unusually hot. The shock released the arrested wheels of his senses, as it seemed, and brought speech back to him.

At the same hospital was a man who was blind as the result of injuries sustained at Mons. He has received special X-ray treatment and his sight has been restored.—Onward.

He Got His Answer

The smart traveling man stood on a corner in the little country village at dusk. He was looking for amusement, and the first object that attracted his attention was an overgrown boy, perhaps 15 years of age, riding a horse that might have come out of the ark. "Hello, sonny!" shouted the salesman. "How long has that horse been dead?" Quick as a flash the boy replied, "Three days, but you're the first buzzard that has noticed it!"—Toronto Sun.

Patrons of Pennsylvania

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The Editor of this paper recommends Ingersoll's Paints.

PENNSYLVANIA State Grange OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13).....	2.75
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen.....	2.50
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9.....	1.50
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Grange Seals.....	2.00
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Song Books, "Grange Melodies," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen.....	.40
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In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN.

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General Farming, Dairying, and Agricultural "Specialties."

By FRANK P. WILLITS
Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

I wonder sometimes whether we apply the doctrine of evolution to our agricultural practices as thoroughly as changing conditions warrant. We are inclined more or less passively to realize that the inventions of machinery, discovery of new plants or fertilizers, the opening up of rich, new competing sections, the growth of population,—all spell changes in the conditions under which we grow our crops. But do we always keep pace with changing conditions by growing those crops which are in the most ideal adjustment to the new environment? I feel sometimes that crops are apt to become like habits and hold over the conditions which brought them into being had ceased to exist.



The Author

For example, in the East,—in Pennsylvania, some marked changes have occurred during the last half century. Fifty years ago, railroads were almost unknown, the West was almost as far off as India is today, the city population around us was small, the market demands of these cities were small, and the transportation facilities we possessed to send goods to these cities so near at hand were crude and poor. At that time, wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, fat stock, and some little dairying were the chief products.

Along in the seventies and eighties, railroads were built connecting the middle West with the East. The rich prairies were thus opened to cultivation. These lands were so level and free from stone that they were ideally adapted to the use of farm machinery on a big scale. It was so cheap that the man who farmed had little or no rent to pay. Since these soils had never been touched by cultivation, they were still of virgin richness. Their very levelness tended to preserve that richness, for there wasn't much tendency to wash the best top soil away as there was here in the East.

Small wonder then that when a section so favored by natural advantages began to grow grain and raise fat stock, that the farmers of the East were unable to compete with the low prices ushered in by this western competition. Accordingly eastern farmers saw hard times for twenty years, and those who bought farms in the East about 1880 soon found that they could not sell their farms for half of what they paid for them. The pinch was felt everywhere save in localities very close to the big cities, or in places where the soil was especially rich and the surface

fairly level, as in the Lehigh, Lebanon and Cumberland Valleys.

This period of adversity made all farmers seek hard for some silver lining to the black cloud of western competition,—some crop or product which they could produce, in the producing of which they would not be at a disadvantage with western competition. The majority of farmers soon realized that the growing cities near at hand furnished a large market for dairy products, especially milk,—which was too perishable and bulky for the far-away western farmers to ship profitably to the eastern markets. Here was a silver lining to the black cloud,—a corner of the market which belonged exclusively to the eastern farmer. Accordingly, the growth of grain and the fattening of stock very generally gave way to dairying so that, by 1890, dairying was the chief occupation on the farms of most sections of Pennsylvania.

In fact, dairying has so exclusively become the main concern for eastern farmers that it is now becoming pretty evident that there are too many farmers in the dairy business for the good of the business and for the good of those in it. So many have sought to escape western competition by crowding into the dairy business that dairying is beginning to appear like a life boat at a shipwreck into which too many who seek safety are crowding.

The best evidence that there are too many dairymen is found by a reference to the changes that have taken place in the price of the things a farmer must buy with which to produce milk, and the change,—or lack of change,—that has taken place in the price he receives for his milk. In the last twenty years, dairy cows, feed, farm help and farm land have all doubled or more than doubled in price. The price of milk, on the other hand, has remained almost steady.

What shall we do? Are there other products to which we can devote our energies, which will prove exempt from western competition and which will also prove more profitable than dairying? Fortunately, the great growth of nearby city markets and the improvement in transportation facilities offer us some hope for our problem and point the way for future success for the Pennsylvania farmers,—especially for those of us who live in the neighborhoods of large cities.

The great expansion of the nearby city markets has created a demand for a wide variety of perishable products other than dairying, which we in the East can supply more economically than can our brother farmers in the West. As a whole, we turned to dairying as the first of the perishable products in the production of which our nearness to market gives us an advantage over the West and

ignored many apparently insignificant demands of the market,—such as those for peonies, squabs, sweet peas, hot-house vegetables, mushrooms, fruit, etc. Our city markets have now become so big that the demand in the aggregate, for these rather insignificant products, which the farmers of the old days would have despised to grow,—has become quite large. In fact, it is so large that the supplying of these "specialties" has become a rapidly growing business itself. The rapidity with which many farmers are taking up these products proves that, in most sections of Pennsylvania, the day of general farming is past, dairying will become less important, as "specialties" occupy a larger and larger part of our attention.

What each man's specialty will be, will depend on the tastes of each individual and the aptitudes of soil, climate and nearness to market of each particular locality. A person about to take up a specialty, should study both of these factors with a great deal of care. Although many of the specialty crops are perishable or semi-perishable in nature, we should recall that there are many others which are not, such as the breeding of thorough-bred stock, of seed corn, etc. Let us hope however that each may find his own best "specialty" so that we may come to depend on crops that make the most of and are most thoroughly adjusted to the changed conditions, and therefore, most profitable.

WHERE EVERY POULTRY RAISER IS A POLICEMAN

Last year we told the story of the crippled man in Massachusetts who shot at and killed a poultry thief. Hearing a noise at night this cripple went out to the henhouse and heard thieves running. He fired his gun at random into the darkness as a warning. In the morning a dead man was found by the roadside. The cripple was arrested, tried and found guilty of manslaughter, but finally pardoned by the Governor. This case caused so much talk that the next Massachusetts Legislature passed a law containing the following:

Whoever, with the intent to commit larceny, breaks or enters, or enters in the night without breaking, any building or enclosure where are kept or confined any kind of poultry, may be detained or kept in custody in a convenient place by the owner of the poultry, or by his agent or employee, for not more than 24 hours, Sunday excepted, until a complaint can be made against him for the offense and he be taken upon a warrant issued upon such complaint.

The effect of this seems to be that every hen man becomes a policeman whenever his henhouse is entered by a thief. A man in Springfield, Mass., who keeps hens was awakened in the early morning by a burglar alarm which was fastened to the poultry house. He went out with a loaded gun to find a hen thief running from the house. The owner promptly fired and lodged a load of lead shot in the runner's back. The injured man was taken to a hospital. The hen owner was charged with assault, but discharged. The theory is that under this new law the owner becomes a policeman when thieves attack his poultry. When the thief runs he becomes a fugitive avoiding arrest, and the owner is justified in firing at him. That ought to settle at least part of the henroost robbery, in Massachusetts. The shotgun method is not so safe in States where there is no such law.—Rural New Yorker.

Pheasant Good Dodger In Saving Her Young



IF YOU enjoy an exciting game of hide and seek, go to the woods these days and look for a nest of young pheasants. Frighten the mother bird from her home and then search for the brood. When you find them—but the chances are 100 to 1 that you won't—but if you do, you will find a bunch of beauties.

Mrs. Pheasant is a standing army and a whole regiment of home guards in herself. Her children could give some pointers in the most skillful magician in the disappearing act.

Perhaps you'll see the nest right at your feet. As quick as a wink the young birds have vanished. You'll pry among the dead leaves and twigs for many square yards and you can't find them.

A short distance away from the nest you'll see Mrs. Pheasant limping along the ground and fluttering away as though she had broken both wings and a leg and was so crippled that you could go and pick her up. But don't go. She's only fooling you to get you off the track of her children.

Finally if you're the lucky one in the 100 seekers, you will find a tiny bird burrowed deep in the leaves; a little further away another one and another until you have uncovered the whole brood. One of the first lessons the pheasant teaches its young is to bury themselves in the leaves at the first approach of danger. And they learn their lesson well.

All in the Day's Work

In a town of Maryland one Bill Morton appeared before the postmaster one morning, and the following colloquy occurred:

"Morning, Mr. Postmaster."

"Morning, Bill."

"Has Tom Moore been in for his mail yet?"

"No."

"Will you be here when he comes?"

"I guess so."

"Well, when he comes in will you tell him that on his way from the cheese factory I wish he'd stop and get that pig of Herman Stutz's and take it down to Henry Parker's, and tell Henry I said he could have it for that single harness even up, if he'll fix that bridle and throw in them russet lines instead of the old black ones; and if he won't trade, tell Tom to bring the pig down to my place and put it in the extra pen, and be sure and shut that door to the henhouse, or all the chickens 'll get out. Sure there ain't no mail? Morning Mr. Postmaster."

"Morning, Bill."

STATE APPLE CROP TO BE SMALLER

Estimates made by the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department of Agriculture from reports made by its agents in every county are that the apple crop of Pennsylvania will run about 14,000,000 bushels this year against 23,000,000 bushels in 1914. Not one county reports a full crop and some of them report less than thirty per cent. of the average for the last ten years.

The Tyranny of the Present

We are all creatures of moods. Even the strongest have their moments of unaccountable depression as of unaccountable gaiety—moments when it takes immense effort to perform the ordinary actions of life, and an effort still more immense to believe that they are worth performing. Very strong, healthy, well-balanced men get the grippe, and like the child who has been denied a toy, see the world all black and empty.

The present is enormous in its hold on us, and trivial circumstances have a momentary but overwhelming significance. A dull day, a heavy fog, a close south wind,—especially when we want sunshine,—seem to take the sparkle even out of our thoughts, seem to make what we hoped would be solid pleasure "stale, flat, and unprofitable." No man was more constitutionally optimistic than Emerson; few men were less visited by the powers of melancholy and darkness; yet even Emerson could write of the "vast debility" that some of us know so well as shattering and undermining all courage and all hope.

A great help at such times is a wise use of the imagination. Imagination is a bad master, but a magnificent servant. Always to be dreaming of what we might do means little done; always to be dreaming of things we might have means not satisfaction, but discontent. But the other side of it is the constant realization that things might be much worse than they are, that they have been better, and will be better again. Imagination is the surest and best protector against the tyranny of the present.

When everything goes wrong and you feel discouraged, or in the still worse moods when nothing has really gone wrong, and you know it, and yet the tears come, and you have no hope and no vigor and no energy, try to make even a little use of that faithful helper, imagination. Remember that you have felt so before and have ceased to feel so, have even looked back with gay contempt on such unwarranted misery. With the imagination of pleasant things and sure delights to come as a guide and comforter, slip away from the clutch of the tyrannous present. Like many other monsters, it is more easily tricked and dodged than openly combated.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE

The famous English orator, John Bright, was asked how he came to be such a master of the art of public speaking. He answered that the only help he ever had in that direction he got by listening to his mother read the Bible.

She was accustomed to read the Bible aloud to the children, and he was so fascinated, he said, by her way of reading that he had tried ever since to imitate it.

John Bright became a great statesman, who carried out the teachings of the Bible in a noble and helpful life. Such was the power of his eloquence that he brought about great and beneficent changes in the laws of England.

His mother's Bible during the years of his impressive childhood influenced his whole life; the careful, unhurried, reverent and expressive way in which she read was the chief influence in producing one of England's greatest and noblest orators.

There are many ways in which a mother may influence legislation, even in communities where she may not yet cast a vote.

WHAT BOYS ARE LIKE

In the August American Magazine Frances L. Garside writing under the title "Just Boys" contributes the following paragraphs:

"If a boy is quiet, everyone wonders what he is up to now, and if he is noisy everyone knows and disapproves. When a boy enters a room in which there are seated the members of the family and his dog, he always speaks to the dog first."

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JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr.,

and Betsy Jane almost come

to a Row over Weeds



Says he: "Did you hear your name called out, Betsy Jane, at the Grange meeting last night as chairman of the committee to name weeds? I think the Master of Clover Sod Grange followed the article in the Grange News, where it advised Granges to have committees on weeds and birds."

Says she: "Yes, I remember hearing the Master name, 'Betsy Jane Plowshare,' as chairman of the committee to name weeds. But I think he made a mistake; he should have put you on the committee in place of me, as I think you are an expert weed grower. I noticed one in the blackberry patch that is ten feet high, and looks to me as if it will grow five feet more. Then the lamb's quarter in the corn cannot be excelled for its size. I think you should take some samples to the fair and let the people know that you are at least successful in beating anybody else in growing weeds."

Says he: "Now, hold on, Betsy Jane, I don't care about those kind of compliments. You know, as well as I, that we had rain every day for the last couple months, and we can't get ahead of the weather. You remind me of Governor Brumbaugh, who says: 'The administration will do its utmost to prevent conditions that may lead to a repetition of the awful disaster at Erie; when the State's engineers have declared that the disaster was due to excessive rainfall. The Governor has evidently discovered how to regulate weather conditions. Now possibly if you should write the Governor he may be able to give you some inside information on weather conditions, and that will help us to control the weed question.'"

Says she: "Well, John, I guess I will serve on the weed committee, and the first thing I am going to do is to get that Manual of Weeds that was mentioned in the Grange News. They say that this book treats the subject

in the most thorough manner, and the most important part of the work that makes the book valuable is that it gives methods of how to destroy weeds. So that this book, together with Governor Brumbaugh's ability to control weather conditions, will settle the weed business on our farm. I was reading in the Farm Journal of Brother Atkinson's comment on weeds. He said the farmers were more careless than formerly. He says when he was a boy he loved to get up early in the morning and go out and pull weeds before breakfast, and at that time farmers lived on their own farms and took a great deal of pride in having clean, neat farms. But the advent of the motor, the automobile, and other allurement caused farmers to be negligent and careless. These statements of Brother Atkinson are nearly correct, because I can see that some of these comments of his apply to you, John. You often take the automobile out to take a pleasure spin when you should be tending to those big weeds."

Says he: "I am very glad to see, Betsy Jane, that you are taking an interest in agricultural matters, and you may become a farm 'agentess' before a great while. I should advise that you study up a little on domestic economy, commit some cooking recipes, and work out some formulas for bed-bug poison, and then I think you will be fully equipped to go forth and give both the men and women of the farms some good, solid advice."

Says she: "John, you know what I think of these farm 'agentesses' and you are just using this blarney talk so that we will get one in our county sooner or later."

Says he: "I guess we better change the subject before we get into some unpleasant controversies."

Says she: "John, that is a good idea; in many families the man insists on having the last word and that

brings on so many other last words that the family talk ends up in a revolution."

Says he: "Betsy Jane, you say the men always insist on having the last word; isn't it the women that always have the last word? Of course, to harmonize matters, I will let you have your way, but at any rate it is not such a hard matter to start a quarrel. And you see the way many people live they seem to be pretty well versed in that business. I was just wondering how many divorces were caused by each insisting on the last word."

Says she: "But alas! alas! for the Woman's fate. Who has from a mob to choose a mate? 'Tis a strange and painful mystery. But the more the eggs, the worse the hatch;

The more the fish, the worse the catch; The more the sparks, the worse the match; Is a fact in Woman's history."

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR A NUT

A New Industry for the North—New Nut Trees for the Northern Door-Yard

Suppose old man Baldwin had not told anybody about that first Baldwin apple tree? There would have been no Baldwin apples for the rest of us. Fortunately Mr. Baldwin knew an opportunity for fun, money, and public spirit when he saw it, so he grafted other trees from the original one and gave coins to his friends. Thus we are now enriched by having many millions of Baldwin apple trees, all descended from the first and only original one.

The time has now come when we need to find dozens and scores of other Mr. Baldwin's who will tell us about the good wild nut trees of America. We now know how to graft them, so that the finding of them amounts to something. We have most surprising resources in the shape of rare nut trees, if we just knew where they were. As an example of these unknown resources, I will cite the recent discovery in Indiana, of three or four, of the finest pecan trees in the world. It took looking to find these trees from among the thousands of wild ones, but it is true that somebody, some boy, some hunter, some observant farmer, has his eye on nearly all of the extra fine nut trees in his neighborhood. He should tell the world about them, that's all. The way is easy—simply send samples of the nuts, with an account of the tree to the secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.

This Association is made up of a collection of people who love nut trees and are interested in them. They hold their annual meeting this year at Rochester, New York, September 1st and 2d, and expect to see and learn about a lot of remarkable English walnut trees. This Association wants your help so badly that it is offering money for it—\$50 for a hazel tree of American origin that can compete with the imported filberts; \$10 for a Northern pecan better than we now have, and \$20 for other nuts that are found by judges to be sufficiently valuable. Now send along your fine hickory nuts, shagbarks, black walnuts, pecans and hazel nuts. You would also be helping along this constructive work as well as yourself if you should join the Association.

Worry Not for the Morrow

Do not look forward to what might happen tomorrow; the same everlasting Father who cares for you today will take care of you tomorrow and every day. Either he will shield you from suffering, or he will give you unfailing strength to bear it. Be at peace, then, and put aside all anxious thoughts and imaginations.

Do not hesitate to buy from Grange News advertisers. They are all reliable, and they handle the goods most in demand.

State Lecturer's Corner

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Editor.

On all sides we hear farmers lamenting the wet weather. While attending the Bradford County Pomona Grange the other day, I heard a good many blessings named, which have been derived from so much rain. First, for those whose industry is primarily dairy, the pastures have never been better and very little grain is required for feeding the cows. New seeding looks fine, and in some places stands knee high and will have to be, or should be, clipped before winter. Clipping new seedling, one should cut it very close and should not cut after the first frost and above, all do not remove the crop from the ground. Fasturing new seedling is all right where the ground isn't too soft and the cattle should not be allowed to eat very close to the ground.

Another benefit derived from the wet season is the fact that we can appreciate what our forefathers had to contend with before the time of machinery. A good many young men are learning how to swing the cradle this

year, and I don't mean the kind that one rocks.

Of course, it has been a very poor season to harvest the crops, but grain is yielding so much better than last year that there can be a loss of 25 per cent. of the crops and still be near the bumper limit.

There is an article in this month's "Century" magazine which very nearly hits the nail on the head when it says "The Eastern Rural Journals are just now full of the complaints that the farmer receives only 35 cents of the consumer's dollar. But all the movements to enroll him in Farmers' Unions that would reach his customers directly by collective bargaining have been less than moderately successful. He complains in unison, but his training and conditions of life make it difficult for him to unite in anything more co-operative than complaint. Let us see if we can't make that article less true during the remainder of the year."

THOMAS W. PIOLLET.

IS IT LACK OF INCOME OR A LACK OF HONOR?

A writer in a Philadelphia paper comments as follows on a recent felony committed by a clerk:

"A man who earned \$1430 a year says he stole his employer's money because he was unable to live on his wages. His was double the average income of all American wage-earners."

"It is away beyond the income of our dozen million farmers, most of whom have large families to support. It is about double the pay of motormen and conductors on our street railways."

"Our policemen and firemen do not get more than \$1430 a year. The salaries of preachers throughout the United States are scarcely half the pay of that employee who couldn't live on \$27.50 a week."

"The income of American lawyers and American doctors does not equal it, while the pay of school teachers is away below that figure. No store clerk, and hardly a single typewriter in the land, earns that much money."

"Not one of the ten richest men in Philadelphia earned \$1430 a year when he was a young man starting his career. One of our half-dozen largest income taxpayers says he earned \$16 a month."

"Lincoln practiced law for years before he made \$120 a month. 'Fortunately for the honor of our country, no such deadline of dishonesty was ever established.'"

GERMAN BULLET BORES BIBLE UP TO FIRST CORINTHIANS

Charles M. Alexander, singing evangelist and partner of the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman said thousands of British soldiers were carrying pocket Bibles.

Bodies as well as souls are being saved by the pocket Testaments, in proof of which Mr. Alexander shows a New Testament pierced by a German bullet. This book was hit while reposing in the pocket of a British soldier in a trench in Flanders. The steel pellet plowed through 400 pages, stopping at First Corinthians. This Testament saved its owner's life.

Since the war began Mr. Alexander has devoted considerable attention to distributing Testaments among Kitchener's soldiers. The plan is to have every recipient sign a pledge card saying his willingness to carry the Testament always and read a chapter each day. Mr. Alexander spent two months in the training camps on Salisbury Plain, in which time 9708 soldiers joined the league and 2600 declared their acceptance of Christ.

Tell Mr. Alexander that Jesus Christ is able to keep me, even in this mouth of hell," was the message sent to the evangelist by one British soldier

from Hill No. 60, in Flanders, where the Allies were fighting desperately to hold the Germans in check.

The evangelist told of a British officer in Flanders, who, while walking along a trench, saw a private reading the gospel.

"Do you believe in that sort of thing?" remarked the officer. "I don't."

"Well, you should believe in it, sir," answered the soldier. "You ought to be interested, not only for your own sake, but for your wife and family."

The officer walked on, but had not proceeded far when a shell dropped into the trench. Turning, he saw the head of the soldier he had been addressing fly from his shoulders. The officer was so awed that he fell on his knees and professed conversion.

Returning home on leave of absence he got in touch with officials of the Pocket Testament League, and when he returned to France he carried 200 Bibles for distribution. Later a shrapnel shell killed two officers who had been converted and seriously wounded the first-mentioned officer. He is now in a London hospital.

Mr. Alexander says that since Italy went to war with Austria 130,000 Testaments have been distributed among Russian soldiers in Petrograd, and agents of the league are working among the Australian soldiers in Egypt.

Modern Farming

Secretary of Agriculture Houston was describing at a dinner in Washington the changes that have come over farming methods.

"It's an age of machinery today," he said. "The milking machine has succeeded the milkmaid. The phonograph has succeeded the melodeon. The motorplow has succeeded the horseplow."

"There's an appropriate story about a young farmer who loved two girls equally—the one slim and petite, the other tall and herculean. The father, puffing thoughtfully on a Havana, for your modern farmer is too prosperous to smoke domestic cigars—answered:

"There so much machinery used in farming nowadays, James, that a big, strong wife is hardly needed. I advise you to take the little one—she'll eat less."

In Time of Need

Little Marion, 7 years old, was saying her prayers. "And God," she petitioned at the close, "please make New York the capital of Boson."

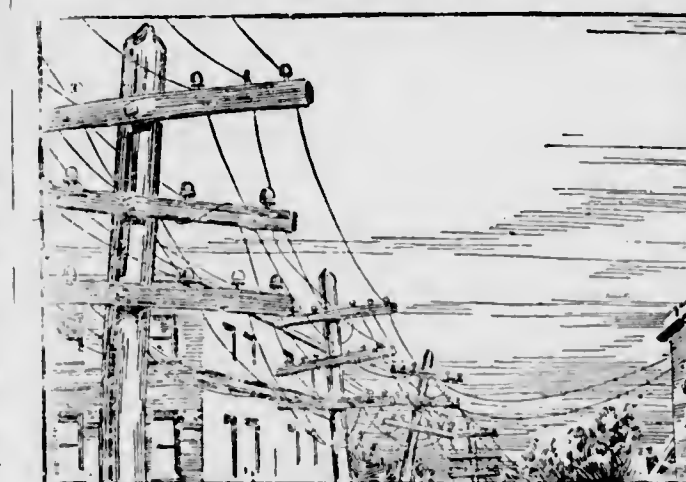
"Why, Marion, what made you say that?" asked her mother.

"Cause that's the way I wrote it in my 'amination at school today and I want it to be right."

Hidden Factors of Service



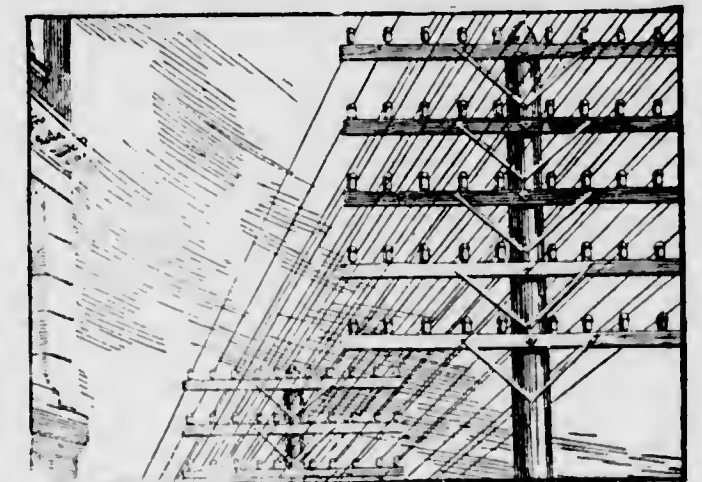
Records kept like this are practically useless for the management of a business. Efficiency is impossible and funds for improvement cannot be obtained.



Such methods result in a telephone line which can give only poor service.



Records, statistics and accounts kept like this are available for a complete knowledge of the cost and efficiency of each department of the business.



The result of such records is a telephone line like this, which gives good service.



The subscriber knows the difference! He demands a well-informed, intelligent business management.



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Editor-in-Chief

JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.

Associate Editors

WM. T. CREAST, Catwissa, Pa.

THOMAS W. POLLET, Wysox.

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, State College, Pa.

HANNAH MCK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.

Managing Editor
MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.Business Manager
ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THIS year it was nearly the 1st of March before we got the deputies for the year all appointed, owing to the lack of information from the several counties. It is the privilege of the Pomona Granges to make recommendations to the State Master for deputies, and we want every Pomona to make those recommendations. We cannot, however, wait until the Spring work commences to know about those things. That is why I want those who read this notice to impress it on their minds that we want this information by the time of State Grange meeting. You should take action in the fall meeting of your Pomona, make your recommendations and forward them to the State Master. If the counties fail to do this, by State Grange meeting, they will lose the opportunity of making these suggestions, because we intend to complete the deputy list for next year by the beginning of the New Year.

This is one of the big functions of the Pomona Grange. You all know what a live deputy means or would mean to your county, and therefore it is a very important function for the Pomona to select deputies that are alive, and who are in position to do this work well. We have a lot of good ones, and yet we have some counties where the work is lagging for want of visitation and instruction.

If the Pomonas will not tend to this work, we shall have to depend upon the delegation from the counties at State Grange to furnish it. We can't afford to lose the opportunity of active work during the winter months.

If you are in favor of doing away with the drinking of alcoholic liquors, don't forget that there are public duties in connection with this subject that must not be overlooked if we wish to succeed. There are judges to be elected who will have charge of the granting of licenses. The old game of having two drys in the field against one wet for the nomination will be used again no doubt, but if those who are opposed to liquor would try to get together in conferences, and not allow their vote to be split, it would in many cases mean success where indifference means failure. There are some cases where judges who have made a splendid record in favor of destroying this traffic are coming up for re-election. These men should be supported by all temperance people, not only because it is poor policy to sway horses in the middle of the stream, but also because special effort will be made by the liquor people to defeat those men, so that they can herald it all over the country that such is the fate of men who attempt to do away with the legalized liquor traffic. Personal ambition and party prejudice should not prompt the people of those communities from standing by those who are helping to rescue the boys and girls as well as the older people from this awful curse.

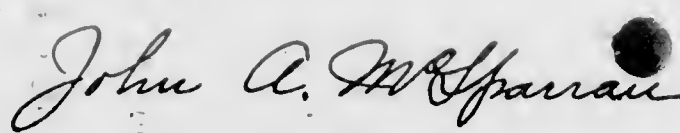
Subordinate or Pomona Granges who will have lecture courses during the coming winter may secure the services of United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette during December, January and February. Senator LaFollette will come into Pennsylvania during these months providing the arrangements are made early enough. If you are interested in having this distinguished statesman, get into correspondence promptly with Col.

John J. Hanan, care of United States Senate, Washington, D. C. The expense connected with a visit from Senator LaFollette will not be prohibitive. On the contrary, it will be more than reasonable.

Don't forget to write our advertisers. You do your own paper an injustice when you do not inquire of our advertisers when you wish something in their line.

If your Grange is not doing co-operative work, you are not living up to your opportunities. Deal with the Keystone Exchange if you can; and, if you can beat their contract, make your own, but co-operate.

Fraternally yours,



Worthy Master.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.]

Let me suggest a few places where economy could be introduced without injury to the service.

First, these palatial office buildings in every small town are simply a graft upon the taxes of the people of this country. They are without excuse, both as to size and quality. Hundreds of millions of dollars have in the past been dumped into the postoffice department. I feel that the postoffice department has been a burden through this iniquitous system. And while it is true that what has been squandered in the past cannot be restored, yet that is no reason why the postoffice department should not remodel the plans for these buildings and insist upon business economy in the outlay of the public money for this purpose.

Second, the price paid for carriers has gone up by leaps and bounds until they have gone above reason. I do not think that the carriers should be subject to all kinds of competition, but I feel sure that Uncle Sam can get for 900 dollars all the men he wants to carry a twenty-mile route as easily as he can get men for twelve hundred to carry for six miles farther, and get as good quality of men. In fact, I have heard men say that they would rather take a lower price and not have so far to go, knowing that the extra miles would do more damage to the horses than the increase would pay for.

Third, the fourth-class postmasters under the present system get all the cancellations for parcels post mail, no matter what the size of the package. This is a great injustice to the postoffice department. It is all right and just for them to get all their cancellations on ordinary mail up to a certain point, for that is supposed to pay for the keeping of a place where mail collection and distribution takes place, and a person could not well be asked to handle a piece for less than one or two cents unless the number was quite large. But when the parcels post was added to the system, a new condition was introduced. The size of the piece increased, so that the price charged to the person mailing the package was enlarged on a definite basis.

The postmaster has a little more trouble, it is true, with a package than with a letter, but not enough more that he should be given the whole of the amount ranging from five cents up to a dollar or more for that added service. There should be a limit set by the department as to pay for that service and then the balance charged for carrying the package would go toward those expenses that the government has to meet in delivering that package. Such a plan would be only just to the postmaster and would bring a deal of revenue to the department.

Just one thing. The country people have a just claim for service that is convenient and speedy. The great centres of population have mail service that is very speedy and delivered often. Now, they do not pay any more per capita for the support of the government than others, and the rates charged for mail service is based on

averages and so ought the character of the service be reckoned.

We do not mean by that that the country people should have as many deliveries a day or that the mail should be carried to their doors as completely as it is done in the cities, but we do see a tendency to try to make it up by saving expense in the country at the price of reduced service. As an instance, the whole rural mail delivery system has fallen down on the proposition of getting the outgoing mail into the arteries of travel in good time. A great deal of mail in the country is written at

night, and yet as a rule that mail is not delivered at the train until the evening of the next day when the carriers come in from their routes, and if now that poor service is made poorer by making the carriers miss the train by lengthening the routes, it will produce a lack of efficiency that will be very unjust to the people of the country. It must be remembered that business men live in the country as well as in the city and our postal system should not be another inducement to crowd everybody into the centres of population.

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

"IMPRACTICAL MR. BRYAN."

The most dramatic public act since Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State. As a startling method for compelling this nation and all nations to give attention to peace propaganda, his act has been remarkably effective. Just when the momentous Second Note to Germany is intensely illuminated in the focus of public consideration he points his finger at it and cries, "See, that Note leaves no other recourse for its enforcement than the Nation's strong right arm. It is an act under the Old System, a system which has failed in every situation of history. My Conscience forbids my hand to sign it. My Reason tells me the hour has struck for a New System of development limited, each by the other. One must decrease that the other may increase. Disputes arise. There is no transcending authority; there is no standard to determine the merits of the case. The only test of right is might."

There are three War-makers. The first is Nationalism. Little distinction can be made between the autocracy embodied in "the divine right of kings" and that in "the divine right" of nations. Insane national ambition, blinded by self-conceit, and maddened by my-country-right-or-wrong patriotism, holding its "honor" dearer than its sons' lives, expressing its courage in ultimatum, swaggering at the universe with a blazing chip on its shoulder and an open can of powder in its hand, is one of the War-makers that the world is about ready to decapitate.

The second is the theory of Armed Peace. The lie of Von Moltke that the only basis of peace is arms has broken every heart in Europe. That lie has created a ghastly Fear that drives the nations to exhausting competition in armaments. It has given bastard birth to a large class whose profession is war; to a second large class that scans every situation from the standpoint of war; to huge industries that consistently work for war and reap vast profits from it; and every human unit of this self-created Frankenstein has become a jingo.

The third is A False Philosophy. The doctrine that physical weakness, human sympathy, meekness, truthfulness, and forgiveness are virtues, and that the super-virtues are cruelty, craft and force; that the might to conquer is the duty to conquer; this doctrine is a poisonous plant bred in a pagan swamp in the midst of Christendom. It has flowered and born its fruit in the pestilence of slaughter. Now that its curse is known it should be exterminated.

The War System, both as an agent of peace and as a servant of civilization, has utterly failed and broken down. It is menacing every historic civilization that it has not already destroyed. It stands convicted of:

First: Infidelity. It has no God. It acknowledges no Power above the Nation. It casts vile sneers at the divine way of peace as being "pusillanimous" and "childish." It annuls all moral law. It covets that which is another's; it deceives with fair promises; it honors neither father nor mother, brother, wife, child, nor friend; it steals markets, plunders provinces, parcels out the territory of helpless powers; it murders, maims, lies, rapes.

Second: Lawlessness. It has no

vision pictures the nations in mad and deadly chase of the Super-Venus whose nude form is seen silhouetted upon the surface of the sea of human fate. The woman's name is "Commercialism." She has three gigantic arms, each bearing a torch of universal corruption. The first torch represents the flame of war, and it sets the world on fire.

War, then, is the finality of Commercialism. The jealous nations are in international rivalry for markets. The markets of the world are not free. National expansion depends upon the ownership of new markets, so these markets must be seized and held against competing nations. The time comes when two nations find their future development limited, each by the other. One must decrease that the other may increase. Disputes arise. There is no transcending authority; there is no standard to determine the merits of the case. The only test of right is might.

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laws, for it is an outlaw. Every so-called "law of war" is violated by any nation that is strong enough to do it with impunity, whenever that violation brings with it any advantage whatsoever. There are no rights of neutrals or of humanity that will stop the use of torturing gases, liquid fires, war on non-combatants, or the attempted starvation of an empire.

Third: Insanity. The cost alone of war proves it to be insane folly. The losses of war and through war only add to the evidence. If the entire property value—in money—of these United States could be put out at four per cent interest, the income would not cover the cost of war during one year of peace. There is no human reform that could not be attained by the nations of the world if they would marshal their resources for the good of humanity in peace, as they do for its destruction in war. To kill, cripple and impoverish humanity is suicidal insanity.

The whole war system, vicious, honeycombed with rottenness, intolerable, is ready to fall at the first smart blow delivered by the strong right arm of some powerful nation. For the first time in recorded history there is the possibility of organizing the world for peace. That opportunity is ours! In such a stupendous hour we dare not fight.

We are told that a neutral nation cannot arbitrate while its citizens are being unjustly slain and crowned; that only "honorable" courts can arbitrate, and take a hand at once in the shooting and the drowning. Why, in the name of all that is right? Are we not great enough to be patient, mighty enough to be merciful? Why can not a nation forgive?

Surely the justice of our cause, defining and insisting on our rights, holding Europe responsible for every American life and every American dollar she destroys, why may we not, refusing to enter the war in spite of taunt, in spite of so-called reason, for our firm stand for Peace, then when the war is over, lead the maimed and bleeding nations into a new world court where, our claim presented, we await decision? Some nation must lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of that day when swords shall be beaten into plowshares. Why not make that honor ours?

Before peace can come, nationalism must give way to internationalism. A world life must be organized. The nations must bow before the divine law that Right is Right and Wrong is Wrong. A new conviction must be born; that the way to have peace is to prepare for peace. Some nation must lead the way into disarmament. Some form of society must be devised, some organization of humanity created, that is greater than nationalism. Out of the death of nations must rise a Super-Nation.

What grander destiny for a nation cradled in liberty and dedicated to humanity than to lead the world into an international life organized on a basis that will make peace possible? The old system is dying. Why not begin the new? Then may it be our holy task to wipe away the tears and bind up the wounds of Europe. Then may it be our glory to usher in the thousand years of peace.

"And kings shall learn Forbearance, too, is power. That Peace is braver than the clash of arms."

FREDERICK J. CLARK.

Here is the Crux of the whole matter. As long as nations are willing to submit their differences to the tribunal of war, there will be no other means of arbitration established; but when some nation has the good sense and moral courage to refuse to submit an honest difference to such a dishonest tribunal, then some other court will be brought into international acceptance.

We had hoped, and still hope, that the best men of all parties would have the sand at this time of great inter-

national disturbance to announce to the world a new system of solving difficulties. Of course, if war is to continue to be the arbiter of disputes, then that nation is safest which is most prepared for war, and humanity must bow beneath the awful burden of taxation, national murder, continuous misery, and the sinful waste of productive energy that goes along with "preparedness."

Surely this country does not want to embark upon such a course.—Ed.

THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL.

What the farmer has been saying these many years is now more than ever true—the Farmer Feeds Them All. The Great War is creating a demand on our agricultural resources never before equalled and yet, with prospects of good crops just ahead, we shall be able to supply the need, very largely, of all nations that desire the products of our broad and fertile acres.

The share of the United States in feeding the world, was disclosed recently in statistics of the department of commerce. Foodstuffs valued at \$724,000,000 were exported in the eleven months ended June 1. The total for the same eleven months a year ago was \$443,000,000. Wheat formed the biggest item in foodstuffs sent abroad. In all 249,576,000 bushels were exported, an increase of 164,000,000 bushels. It was valued at \$319,651,000, an increase over the previous year of \$239,138,000. Oats valued at \$51,669,000 were shipped, an increase of \$51,028,000. There were 86,429,000 bushels, an increase of almost 55,000,000 bushels. Flour showed the next largest increase with a value of \$87,650,000, or \$37,638,000 more than the previous period. Almost 5,000,000 more barrels were sent this year, the total being 15,077,000. Corn exports were valued at \$34,542,000 an increase of \$28,551,000. There were 43,718,000 bushels exported, an increase of more than 35,000,000. There was a big increase in shipments in beef, bacon and cottonseed oil.

It is a grand thing to be one of the host that is supplying these "sinews of war"—the foodstuffs that sustain armies or feed the multitudes at home—and a still grander thing to be one of the members of our great and growing Order of Patrons of Husbandry whose proud privilege it is to lead the hosts of soil tillers in their conquest of the fields for the benefit of the world.—J. W. Darrow.

OBSERVATIONS

In writing to Grange News, a loyal Patron of a county, not far from the center of the State, gives it as her opinion that no meeting of the Grange is complete without lemonade and cake, or some light refreshments served at the conclusion. Her experience has demonstrated that while this entails a little extra work, it is a part of the program which promotes a social spirit.

More advertisers than usual are testifying to the returns they are receiving from their announcements in Grange News, this leading the editor to conclude that Patrons are not only responding to his request to mention the fact where the advertisements were seen, but that our advertisers are giving a "square deal" to all inquiries.

Some Have Both

Young Alfred had been reading the evening paper, and paused contemplatively for a few moments. "Father," said he, "what is 'inertia'?"

"Well, if I have it, it's pure laziness, but if your mother has it it is nervous prostration," responded father with a yawn.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Growth, Progress, Development and Social and Educational Activities of Pomona and Subordinate Granges of the State.

GRANGES PICNIC

AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS

Sadsbury, West Cain and Highland Granges held a combined picnic at Crystal Springs, Parkersburg, Chester Co., August 20. Three hundred persons assembled and the day was enjoyed in picnic style and in the afternoon an hour was given over to a literary and musical programme.

The feature of the meeting was an address by John A. McSparran, Master of the State Grange. He spoke along general lines, touching on the leading topics of the day. The philosophy of the public schools was responsible for the country going "dry" and he believed it was surely going to happen. He gave some splendid illustrations why the moderate drinker was not encouraged and why all the big corporations and other business men were posting signs that men could not work for them if they drank. "Nothing is being said about a man getting drunk," he said, "but he must not drink."

He referred to the tax system on the home, believing that such tax should be exempt and that when the vote goes to the polls he should forget about party politics and vote for legislation that would benefit the home.

He declared that the Grange was non-partisan, and that it was a power, incidentally making reference to the protection that the farmers received from recent bills enacted, the oleo bill for instance. He touched on the tariff issues and told why Congressmen voted to support their constituents in making up the iron and steel, sugar and other schedules. These representatives were strictly honest in their views; and that these United States were all right and that some day it would be a Government by the people and for the people.

The speaker was followed by a talk by Dr. Miller, of the University of Michigan, on Woman's Suffrage, and he was warmly received.

Mr. McSparran will deliver the dedicatory address at the opening of the new Grange Hall on September 7th.

Interesting Grange Picnic

Beech Creek Grange, No. 78, held its annual picnic in Emert's Grove, two miles west of Beech Creek on July 24th. It was an ideal day, a large turnout of Patrons and friends. The Mackeville Band rendered excellent music for the occasion and the restaurant stand did a thriving business. In the afternoon the large audience was addressed by the following Patrons: Dr. J. E. Tibbels, of Beech Creek; Joel A. Herr, of Cedar Springs; and G. H. Hubbard, of Lock Haven. A noted feature of the day was a young angora goat regaled as a mascot, and its odd antics provoked much merriment.

Beech Creek Grange is in a flourishing condition and in all its deliberations the mark of thrift and the spirit of loyal brotherhood seem to prevail. "May their tribe increase."

Grange Picnic by Slippery Rock

The big event of the season was the Grange picnic held in Andrew Cooper's Grove last month. Quite early in the morning people began to arrive afoot, in buggies and in autos. It is remarkable how many farmers operate automobiles. A fifty-foot table and ice cream stand had been erected and these were literally laden with provisions provided by the farmettes and daughters. The dinner

was great in abundance and quality. The Slippery Rock Grange is noted for its wives who can cook and bake. After the meal was served, Dr. Murphy, of the Normal faculty, a member of the Grange, made the people welcome to the grounds. This was responded to by Gus Black in his characteristic, emphatic style of oratory. Mr. Adams of the Butler County Agricultural movement spoke of the "Community Work" in the Grange followed by John A. McSparran, who spoke on the Grange as relative to public affairs. The speaker of the day was Miss Ramsey of South Carolina, a suffragist, who in a few minutes set forth the reason why the women of Pennsylvania should have equal suffrage. Every sentence that Miss Ramsey uttered was an argument and not merely an assertion. One of the pleasing features of the day was the presence of the West Sunbury Cornet band. Joseph Dougherty, who was master of ceremonies, introduced the speakers in his genial way.

Belle Valley Grange

At the regular meeting of the Belle Valley Grange held in July, a sort of a unique program was given at the close of business for the benefit of the general public. It was this: Songs and recitations, re-rendered by children whose parents are members of the grange. The entire program was of a high order and well rendered to the delight of all who heard it. No fees were in any way collected, the only motive being to incite an interest in the community for the support of the Grange. Much praise is due Mrs. Cora Goodwin, our Lecturer for the success of the program.

Ridge Grange Holds Picnic

The Middle Ridge Grange, No. 384, held its annual picnic at their hall in Batsam, Pa., August 11. Nearly 300 Patrons and friends were in attendance. The Sisters excelled themselves in the dinner, which was thoroughly appreciated by those who partook. The program, under the charge of Bro. John Campbell, was well received, especially the musical numbers rendered by the chorus of Juvenile Grangers.

Worthy State Master, John A. McSparran, was the speaker of the day. His topic was "Co-operation and Legislation," and in his usual forceful way the subject was placed clearly and intelligently before his hearers. After the address, a ball game was played between the married men and the single men, resulting in a victory for the latter. Bro. Hall, of the Keystone Grange Exchange, was one of the out-of-town guests.

Beaver Grange on Woman Suffrage

Beaver Grange, No. 338, located in Western Crawford near the Ohio line, held a very interesting meeting on July 24th, the subject for discussion being Woman's Suffrage. Every man present favored the idea, and nearly all expressed a willingness to vote for the amendment in November.

The grange is in a very good condition under the able management of Worthy Master Mark Coxen, who is always in his place and full of enthusiasm. All officers of No. 338 are faithful, loyal workers.

*The Secretary of Big Beaver Grange, No. 1578, Lawrence County, writes State Secretary Allman that sixty new members have been added to the roll of that Grange, and prospects are bright for many more.

Good Report of South Auburn Grange

Editor Grange News: By special request I attended the Benninger reunion at South Auburn, Susquehanna County, Pa., on Saturday, August 14th.

Being unable to go home in the evening, I attended the regular meeting of South Auburn Grange, No. 1188 which was organized by Deputy Barrett after I had done considerable Grange work in the county, consequently none of the members knew me.

They have a very comfortable hall and over one hundred active members. I was pleased to find that they had a class of fourteen on whom they conferred the first and second degrees, mostly young people; the grange also has a good number of old members so that it is a genuine, active, live grange.

Under the heading of "Good of the Order," they called on me for an address and the Secretary wrote in the minutes that they had a good, interesting and instructive talk. Susquehanna is one of the largest grange counties in the State and all are doing good work.

W. M. BENNINGER, Benningers, Pa.

Progressive Farmers

The State Grange of Washington is evidently composed of farmers who have made an intelligent study of public questions. It has been instrumental in securing a referendum on seven bills passed by the reactionary legislature, in spite of public protests. It has endorsed proportional representation, commission government, conservation of natural resources and other measures for the public good. On the question of taxation it has taken the same sensible position as have the farmers' organizations of Western Canada. The resolution adopted on this subject declares:

That we go on record as favoring the adoption of a system of taxation whereby personal property and all improvements would be exempt from taxation and the burden be borne entirely by land values.—The Public.

Triangle Grange Picnic

The first annual picnic of the Triangle association, consisting of Lake Shore, No. 1305, Elk Creek, No. 997, and Springfield, No. 1257, was held at Elk Park on Tuesday, July 27. The weather was favorable and people kept arriving until about 350 were assembled to partake of their fruits of their labor; the well laden tables gave proof of the bountiful harvest and the skill of the Matrons in the culinary art.

About fifty friends from neighboring Granges partook of basket picnic and otherwise enjoyed the pleasures of the day.

After the physical needs had been supplied, F. W. Blair, member of Lake Shore Grange, Master of Erie County Pomona and President of the newly organized Farm Bureau Association, was called upon for remarks. After complying with the request, Mr. Blair introduced our Worthy State Master, John A. McSparran, who gave us a splendid talk which none could fail to comprehend. Owing to the simplicity of expression. At the close of the address, Mr. McSparran was given the Chautauqua salute. This same expression of appreciation was awarded Mr. Grubbs and his able assistants, especially the refreshment committee. The crowd then wended their way to the big diamond, where the sports committee proceeded to carry out their part of the program. In planning for prizes, they have arranged a 3-year series of picnics, the prizes to be ribbons for the winners of each event for the year 1915-1916, and a medal

for 1917. Each Grange carried away some of the honors and felt rewarded for their efforts.

Lake Shore, Elk Creek and Springfield Granges are among the largest and best in Erie County, and the committee expected a large attendance; however, the busy season kept many at home, but it is hoped to make a bigger and better picnic next time.

POMONA GRANGE

AT LENAPE PARK

The Delaware-Chester Pomona met on Thursday, August 19, at Lenape Park, Chester County, the attendance being very large.

The speakers of the afternoon, A. M. Cornell, of Columbia Crossroads and Miss Ruth Verlinden, of Darby, the latter an advocate of Equal Suffrage, had a good audience, and the Glen Mills Band, forty strong, proved the attraction which it well deserves to be.

Bro. Cornell has been a Granger for thirty-eight years and is still living on the farm and making his living by his dairy in Bradford County. He is a close student of agriculture and fully appreciates the changes which time has brought about.

He called attention to some of the lessons which the Grange teaches. Honesty is one of the most important of its principles. Character must be developed gradually by attention to those things which stand for temperance, honesty and sobriety. The speaker would go farther than the Grange does, said he, "We all advocate abstinence from liquor, but I would urge abstinence from tobacco also. If tobacco is good for the man of the family, why is it not good for his wife and his children? We must, of course, have some patience with those of settled habits, but why not discontinue it and guard the rising generation against this habit?"

In referring to the war which is now devastating the old world, the speaker expressed the hope that the country may not only keep clear of the actual struggle, but may be enabled to stand for that which will uplift and ennoble the world instead of for its degradation.

Miss Ruth Verlinden, when introduced, greeted the Grangers as old acquaintances, reminding them that she had had the pleasure of addressing them at the meeting of Pomona, held last spring at Village Green, and that since then she had spoken before several subordinate Granges.

"Your State organization has endorsed Suffrage," said she, "and I know that the majority of you are in favor of it, but for the sake of some few who may not have thought much about it I should like to speak briefly."

"There is no place in the world that a true woman, be she Suffragist or anti-Suffragist, loves to be so much as in her home, caring for her family. It is because she loves her home so devotedly that the Suffragist wants the ballot, for with its aid she believes she can protect that home and the children in it from many evils which now menace them."

"How we entertain our Summer guests" was among the subjects discussed at a meeting of Uwehlan Grange, Chester County, one evening last month.

*A deputy writes: "Inter Grange, 1655 has its first picnic on Saturday, July 24. They are progressing very nicely, and I feel very much elated over them as they are a people far above the average, and I am persuaded to believe they will make a record for themselves, especially as I gratified because it is my first organization."

*Bro. Ernest M. W. Smith, Past State Lecturer of the Washington Grange, has been in Pennsylvania on behalf of Woman Suffrage, making addresses and in other ways assisting in the cause. He is a gifted speaker.

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Live Thoughts on Co-Operation

Written by Bro. F. S. Keene, Deputy from Wayne County.

One link does not make a chain, neither will one person make a co-operative body, and as a chain is no stronger than the weakest link so a body formed of weak material will not be strong enough to hold together and do any good.

I find in the Grange as elsewhere in all bodies who are banded together, that the strong has got to reinforce the weak to enable them to get strength for their purpose. A chain with several weak links reinforced by lapping with strong links will stand as a whole and all links will bear the burden alike. Just so it is to-day with our organization; if it is officered by weak links, our efforts are in vain.

The organization, be it religious, political or co-operative, if manned by men who pay little attention to their duties, is a failure from the start, but if composed of good, honest, upright and capable people it will be a success. The Grange to-day has the strength of a solid chain as men and women are being put forward who have the community interests at heart and are never failing in their efforts to promote the welfare of our order and mankind.

The time has come when all prejudices must cease and we must work together as a body, which has no weak links. Then our efforts will be a success and we can work for better civic conditions, secure needed legislation and have the proper men in office from the lowest town-

ship to the greatest of our nation. Men who have served us faithfully and well must not be forgotten and those whom we think or know for their sterling worth must be put forward to serve us as we wish to be served.

A great future lies before the Grange. The greatest aid to church and public school and the community at large.

Some say we are hurting the local merchant. I say decidedly not! The merchant buys where he can get the lowest prices and would refuse us the same privilege. I have never found a purchasing agent buying outside of his home town unless the prices were enough lower to pay. We do not believe in holding up the local merchant for thirty days or longer, then send our cash to outside for goods, but we do think that the merchants should give us a square deal if they want our trade.

When the merchant buys a car of flour which advances in a short time and refuses to give his patrons the benefit of such a purchase, and a mail order house maintains the old price, do you blame us for patronizing the mail order people?

This is one reason why our co-operative plan was worked out and to-day is handling the orders of hundreds of Grangers.

Let us get together and each do their part and our order will do more and more of the great work for which it is planned.

National Popular Government League.

A part of a field report of the Executive Secretary of the National Popular Government League, Bro. Judson King, is interesting as showing the kind of men who from all parties are opposing a larger power by the people themselves in governmental affairs.—Ed.

The Reactionaries Reorganize. Of great interest to our members will be the fact that the forces opposed to popular government measures have at last openly organized against us. Hon. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and others, have forwarded to me here in the field a circular letter sent out from Washington from a Committee which has charge of the organization of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. The letter in part says:

"This is strictly a non-partisan movement, having the patriotic motive of awakening our citizens to what we believe to be a real danger threatening their fundamental rights of life, liberty and property guaranteed by our Constitution, and of pointing out to them where their safety lies. The forces desirous of radically changing the Constitution, thereby endangering the permanency of our institutions, are organized and actively at work, and unless resisted serious consequences may be expected to ensue."

The letter is marked "Personal"

Lightning Kills Greystone Sheep

During a storm last month, a flock of twelve sheep belonging to P. M. Sharples, the separator manufacturer, with his plant at West Chester, gathered about a wire fence on the Greystone estate, when a bolt of lightning struck the fence and glancing off killed the entire flock, which was valuable. No other damage was done on the place.

CUT THE COUPON

Please send me figures showing cost of a \$10,000 policy on my life on the following basis: Ordinary Life, 20-Year Endowment, 20-Payment Life (Cancel plans not desired). I was born on the day of 18... Name... Post Office... County... State... Fill out, sign and return to Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company, Home Office, Syracuse, N. Y. Box C.

RAILWAY WRONGS AND RIGHTS

Capital has had a hard time during the past few years, and labor does not seem to have profited much from the blows that it has inflicted on its traditional enemy. We do not need to discuss here whether capital deserved the severity with which the public has treated it, and whether it should have been subjected to the laws that the national government and the state governments have passed in order to control it; whether the depression under which labor now suffers is a consequence of the campaign against "big business," or merely a coincidence; or whether the interests of capital and labor are indeed mutually hostile. Even if popular opinion made a mistake and has done harm, it is now too late to cry over the spilled milk.

But we are assured that in any case the campaign has gone far enough; that the rights of the public have been recovered, as far as new laws can recover them, and that business, which really means capital, may now rest assured that as long as it deals justly and obeys the laws, it will not be further molested. That, at least, is what the President says, and no one has been more resolute than he in setting the regulations adopted.

But the President's declaration of peace is not all that makes the outlook hopeful for "big business." No part of the political warfare of recent years has been more determined or more remorseless than that which has been waged against the railway companies. Legally established commissions have fixed the wages that railways must pay their employees, and the number of hours that they may compel them to work; have required men on trains that they think they need, and yet have refused to let them fix the rates that they shall charge for passenger and freight service, or for carrying the mails and the parcel post.

It now appears that there is a limit even to the power of the government over the railways. In two important decisions, the Supreme Court has recently called attention to the fact that the people do not own the railways. It may regulate them, as instruments of the public service, but it must permit them to live, and it may not compel them to run without profit, even in special cases and on special classes of business.

In both of the cases that the Supreme Court decided, a state had attempted to fix rates, in one instance on passenger fares, in the other on the transportation of coal, at less than a paying figure, on the plea that, though the rate in question might not be remunerative, it was large enough in view of the company's profits on other traffic. The court decided that the argument is not a good one; that the government may not select one class of traffic for particular favor, and compel the company to forego a reasonable profit upon it, no matter how much it may make on other classes of traffic.

The decisions are the more significant because the court has fully sustained most of the other laws aimed at the railways. The point made, that the government is not entitled to treat the railways as if it owned them, will bring comfort to many a small stockholder who has seen the value of his shares decline as one privilege of control after another has been taken from the hands of the directors and entrusted to a public commission.—Youth's Companion.

DEATH OF A NOTED PATRON

A member of Eldred Grange, Grand Valley, sends the following: George W. Chapple died August 13 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Luella Maubly, aged 82 years. He was a charter member of Grange No. 467, one of the most active workers, and we can say that he was the Father of this Grange, for he did more for its upbuilding than did any one else in the death of Worthy Brother Chapple, we have lost one of our best and most loved friends of the Grange; he was loved and respected by all who knew him.

Sad for the Tramp

When Mr. Johnson returned home from the office the other evening he found his young wife in tears. "Why, Grace!" he cried in surprise. "What is the trouble, darling?" "Oh, Ernest," she sobbed, "I baked a cake this morning and set it on the window sill and a tramp came along and stole it!" "Well, don't cry, dearest," said the husband, consolingly, "One tramp less in the world doesn't matter."

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Square Deal Sentiment.

The recent statement of Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania to the effect that the American business man is becoming more and more convinced that it never pays to be smart, in the sense of taking unfair advantage of the other fellow, raises the query whether there is not in the United States a growing sentiment towards the aim of the square deal. We are far from reaching the goal which Theodore Parker once set when he said, "Democracy means not I am as good as you are, but You are as good as I am." That there is a growing sense of the value of straightforwardness, with the attempt at least to see things from the other man's point of view, or to put oneself in the other man's place, no close student of the times will, we think, be quick to deny. This is by no means an easy task in a land whose people are intent on quick action and big and immediate results, when the gaze is fixed so intently on what commonly is called success.

Young men in college have learned, in athletics as well as in other games, the lessons of fair play, and have felt the student obliquely attached to a mean act. Trickery and dissipation that sometimes passed as cleverness and as marks of manliness twenty-five years ago now stamp the collegian with disfavor and tend to load him with an oppressive heritage for a start in the world. To the modern self-respecting business man, the square-deal sentiment has meant an increasing ambition to be well thought

of by his business associates, to gain and to hold professional standing and to maintain one's self-respect in the world of affairs. To the tradesman it signifies the reputation for just dealing, and it also represents the growing belief that to make a customer is better than to make a sale.

The transaction that involves injustice to the worker, whether the worker be a child in the mill, a skiller artisan in a machine shop, a clerk or a toiler on a farm, is becoming more and more unpopular and impossible in the searching light that plays upon it from the press, from political leadership, and from reforming movements generally. The uncovering of questionable practices in industry, railroading and statecraft in recent years aroused a scrutiny of conduct that would have rejoiced the heart of an American statesman no farther back than that ardent worker for the age of the Golden Rule, in business and national affairs—John Hay. More scrupulous officials and ports have been demanded since his day. Numberless new schemes for practical assistance of the needy, for economy of the worker's time while at work, and the more profitable use of his leisure in his hours of recreation, for arbitration in labor disputes, for attacks in business, and many other advances toward equal opportunity, have proved the dominance of the square-deal sentiment.—Christian Monitor.

Canadian Economics.

For reasons both temporary and permanent Canada has decided to spend less money on drink. The growth of prohibition sentiment and restrictive legislation had begun to affect the consumption of liquors before the war in which the Dominion is now a participant. Increased excise taxes, lack of surplus money and the thrift that war enforces are all combining today to put an end to much of the wasteful spending of personal wealth that goes on in times of peace, apparent security and worldliness. Living is becoming too serious an affair and the spending of income too grave an economic concern for Canadians to keep up the pace of the past generation. Hence the inland revenue figures show \$80,000 fewer gallons of spirituous liquors drunk in the fiscal year just closed than during the preceding year; and the 1915-1916 figures no doubt will be even more significant.

In the serious discussions of the Dominion's duty to itself and to the empire of which it is a part, which are now going on in the press and on

the platform, this problem of ridding the land of the handicap of intemperance has its place. Thus in the great mass meeting at Vancouver, on August 1, the spokesman of the day, N. W. Rowell, K. C., argued that the liquor traffic was impairing national efficiency at a time when it was most needed. He called upon British Columbia and Ontario to fall in line with other provinces, which either had abolished the public bar or had otherwise radically reduced public form of the business.

Canada, like the United States, has to face the fact that increase of prohibitory area, so long as it merely limits public sales, does not correspondingly diminish amount of liquors privately consumed and vendible and bought as household supplies. The crusade has to be carried on in domestic circles and among persons who would scorn to be included in the classes for whom law is necessary as a deterrent, and yet who are often the most anti-social and selfish in their habits and in their example to weaker brethren.—Exchange.

The Value of Things Forgotten.

Most things done, said, heard, thought, and studied are forgotten. Man's mind is more of a channel than a pond. Few people can remember more than twenty things that happened before they were five years old. Only the exceptional man can remember fifteen things he said or did a week ago to-day, and recount them with any definiteness.

The Lord knew that a porous mind is better than one which is tight-made. The thought of the moment serves the moment, and then is of no more use than a breath taken a day before yesterday. Should a mind carry along everything it thinks, it would carry its possessor to the madhouse in thirty days. The ability to forget is a divine provision, and should be esteemed as such. There is no more need for one to remember all he thinks than to remember all he dreams—for he dreams just as constantly as he thinks.

Occasionally a young man stands halting on the threshold of a useful career, to college or not to college is the question he is asking. He has a natural desire to get to work in his

chosen calling. He dreads the years of preparation, and considers cutting across lots instead of turning square corner. He canvasses his acquaintances to discover one who has made a success without special training, seeking an example to follow which he knows he should not follow. Studiously he avoids all the failures he knows—and for the purpose of escaping their obvious lesson.

This young man can see no relation between arithmetic and the ministry, between Latin and pastoral calls, between science and the salvation of souls. He has forgotten many things he has studied, and knows he will forget these school lessons if he pursues them. Then why study, just to forget?

The course of reasoning seems logical, but only on the surface. In no other field does one argue so with himself. One eats a good many bushels of potatoes in twenty years, and pounds of steak, and beans, and bread, and ears of corn. Suppose he should apply such reasoning to his table duties and privileges. He would not eat a potato because he could see

no connection between it and plowing corn, or picking cherries, or studying geometry, or pulling another man's teeth. Besides, the potato and the way it tasted would be forgotten in two days. It would be out of his system, and the physical man would know no more about it than the mental man knows about the couplet he committed to memory when a boy.

And so it is with slices of bread, with pieces of pie, with dishes of pudding. Neither body nor mind remembers these things. Then why not cease their use? We have forgotten about the bread and butter and pie and cake and watermelons and cucumbers we ate when in the early teens; but all of them helped to make the physical man. Likewise the boy in high school learns some Latin conjugations and mathematical rules and scientific tables which he forgets, but all these help to make him an intellectual man. It is not intended that he remember all of them—not the hundredth part of them; but they do their work in helping to grow a man. All forget the books they read, holding in mind but a few points of standing. The value is in the exercise of the mind, the training it receives.

The athlete forgets the months of assiduous labor in his accomplishments, for which efficiency the training was a preparation. The scholar forgets the steps to his present position, but the steps were necessary. There is no greater fallacy, no more injurious doctrine, no more insidious error than that a study which has no direct bearing upon one's profession is not worth taking. One may as well say he will eat no ice cream till he can figure out just how it is going to help him in his particular business or profession.

Moral: Plan and pursue a college course to gain the highest efficiency for yourself, refraining from making comparison with any other man's failure or success.

"LOVE'S LABOR LOST."

Luke Tries to Tell His Boss of an Accident

Luke had been sent to this store with the mule and wagon. What happened is told in Luke's end of the conversation over the telephone from the store.

"Gimme seb'n-leben.

"Gimme dat number quick, please 'm.

"Dis yer's Luke, suh.

"Dis yer's Luke, I say, suh.

"I tu kde wagon to de sto' fo' dat truck.

"Yas, suh, I'm at de sto'.

"Dat mule, she balk, suh.

"She's balkin' in de big road, near de sto'.

"No, suh, she ain't move.

"No, suh, I don't think she's gwine move.

"Yas, suh, I beat 'er.

"I did beat 'er good.

"She jes' r'ar a lil' bit, suh.

"Yas, suh, she kick, too.

"She jes' bus' de whiffetree lil' bit, suh.

"No, suh, dat mule won't lead.

"Yas, suh, I tried it.

"No, suh, jes' 'bit at me.

"No, suh, I ain't tickle de laigs.

"I tickle 'em las' year, suh, once.

"Yas, suh, we twis' 'er tail.

"No, suh, I ain't done it.

"Who done it?

"I tink he's lil' travelin' man f'um Boston, suh. He twis' 'er tail.

"Yas, suh, she sho' did!

"Right spang in de face, suh.

"Dey's got 'im at de sto'.

"Dey say he's comin' to, suh.

"I don't know—he do look mighty sleepy to me, suh.

"Yas, suh, we tried dat.

"Yas, suh, we built a fire under 'er.

"No, suh, dat ain't make 'er go.

"She jes' move up lil' bit, suh.

"Yas, suh, de wagon bu'n right up.

Dat's whut 'im telephonin' yu 'bout—to ast yu plase sen' a wagon to hitch up to dis yer mule. She ain't gwine budge less'n she's hitched up.

Good-by, suh."

Secretary's Corner

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, Editor

Dear Fellow Patrons:

I am glad to extend a word of greeting from my present adopted home in Centre County.

While it is too soon to give expression to impressions received at State College, it is really a beautiful place, as many of you who have never as yet been here will see when you come to the State Grange Meeting this coming winter. The trying ordeal of leaving the farm with all its endearments is too fresh in mind, and love for all that the farm represented, too deeply rooted to be lightly waved aloft to give place to becoming suddenly enamored with any change.

However, it seemed best for me to relieve myself from the farm management while holding the position of your State Secretary.

Since this is central location in our State and the attention to Agricultural Education and Home Economics is the predominating feature in State College, I trust it will meet the approval of patrons generally to have the office of secretary removed to this place.

It is very quiet here now since the closing of the Summer session, when there were over one thousand teachers in attendance.

Many of the professors too, are now away, off to the Pacific coast or other diversions. We are assured there will be "something doing" when the boys come back in a few weeks to enter upon next year's work.

My report to the National Grange for Quarter ending June 30th will soon be due. It makes a much more pleasing showing to be able to report to all granges regularly, so I wish to urge all secretaries who have not attended to the matter of sending in their reports and remittances for this quarter to do so at once.

The picnic season is drawing to a close, but yet there is time for your Grange or group of Granges to arrange for and have a successful outing. We consider the annual summer picnic an important feature in Grange work. There are opportunities for vast influence and usefulness in these gatherings. They dignify the Order and promote to higher plane in the estimation of non-members, calling attention of the general public that ours is a living, growing organization.

Fraternally,
NETTIE E. AILMAN.

Spiritual and Economic Reform.

A hopeful note was sounded before the 12,000 delegates to the twenty-seventh international Christian Endeavor Convention that met last week in Chicago, when a call was made by speakers to enter practical politics. This great Christian movement, three million strong, will not have realized its fullest possibilities until its members appreciate their political as well as their religious and social obligations. And they will not have discharged their political duties in accordance with the highest dictates of conscience until they have learned to distinguish between false and true political economy. Too much praise cannot be given these earnest men and women, young and old, for their endeavors in helping humanity to realize a higher ideal. But in their eagerness to quicken the spiritual life of the individual they must not forget, or overlook, the social and political side. The individual cannot live in society without being a part of society, and his political obligations are as binding as his individual obligations. Both are parts of the great moral obligations of man, and cannot be separated in the human conscience. The individual is being impinged upon from every side by

legal institutions; and these legal institutions are subject to the ebb and flow of politics. Hence, in the last analysis, the individual is constantly subject, whether he will or not, to political action; and the Christian endeavors, in common with all other Christian organizations, will not have discharged their full responsibility until they have answered the question put to the Northern Baptist Convention at Los Angeles by Professor Walter Rauschenbusch: "It is morally tolerable to live on unearned incomes?" As Professor Rauschenbusch said: "Our churches can be ever so emphatic on other moral issues, but unless they have on unfulfilled message on the right basis of property they will lose their leadership with the mass of the working part of the nation." The anti-saloon question and prohibition movement, as brought before the Christian Endeavor Convention, is of great importance; but the commandment, "thou shalt not steal," comes before the question of temperance. The individual may practice temperance or intemperance, as he will, but laws that permit unearned incomes leave him no option as a victim of theft.

Wants Improvement in Rural Mail Service.

West Leesport, Pa., Aug. 3, 1915.

Dear Editor:

I am a close reader of Grange News; myself and wife seldom miss a meeting of our local grange. The range is filling a long felt want in the social, business and educational life of the farmer.

Here all sorts of questions relative to the farmer's welfare are discussed and new ideas exchanged. There is one question that affects many granges and their worthy neighbors, that, seemingly, lacks a champion.

It is this: Is it justice to force a rural route patron, living on a public road, to put his mail box on some other public road, therefore, having to go from a quarter of a mile to a mile to get his mail?

I believe in the economy. I think the recent ruling of the postoffice department, disallowing about 200,000 carriers and 40 inspectors, was done in the name of economy. If it brought about better results, well and good; if not, it was playing politics badly.

The rural mail route was establish-

ed to accommodate the rural dweller. To accommodate some, or the majority, why not all?

If you live in a city, the letter carrier brings your mail to your front door—every front door. Why not to the front gate of every farm-house on every public road in the land?

The butcher, the baker, the huckster, the delivery truck come to the very house to do business. The mail carrier comes, whereas the inspector, or somebody else, deems it necessary for economical reasons he should go.

For instance, On the route I live are two men; the one gets a weekly paper and averages not two letters (that he writes) a month; he has the route at his front gate. The other man gets three dailies, fourteen magazines and papers in all; he writes on an average at least five letters a week; he has to go at least a quarter of a mile for his mail.

Now, instead of lengthening the routes, let them be made shorter—in territory not in miles. Instead of taking carriers off, let them put more on.

The route on which I reside are between thirty-five and forty patrons, who live on public roads other than

where the mail route goes. They have to go from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile, taking them on an average fifteen minutes a day if they hurry; that means a loss of between nine and ten hours a day on this one route—in a busy farming community. You can't send your baby for the mail; somebody has to go who is able to work. So economy "higher up" means waste at the other end.

Many a package of produce would be mailed by parcel post, but the patron does not wish it to stand in the sun, rain, or snow and wait for the mail carrier.

I wish all Brothers and Sisters would give this some discussion or thought, and give your views on it to your member of Congress, and he will "sit up and take notice" and say "these grangers dare not be slighted."

Let us make the cry: "The mail to every front gate of every farm house, on every public road in the land."

JARED L. SNYDER,
Ontelaunee Grange, Berks County.

THE REAL SUCCESS

We do not know of anything that is a more definite certificate of worth than for a couple beginning with little or nothing to acquire a good home and raise a big family of capable, respectful and intelligent children. Few realize how much ability, hard work and good common sense it requires to do this. To those who little accomplished so much less, or so much that is less worth while, the acquaintance of such a couple is an inspiration. At an "At Home" the other evening, where "everybody for miles around" paid a just tribute to their presence to a venerable couple at their hospitable farm home, the writer was renewedly impressed with what is possible by a man and woman working together under the stimulus of love, and jointly endowed with good judgment, industry, thrift, economy, perseverance and high ideals—the whole springing from a sanely religious character. This couple has raised a family of twelve to manhood and womanhood and they are a credit to parents and to the community. The world is always ready to pay tribute to genius, and to worship at the shrine of a hero, but they must be of the spectacular kind—the kind that flashes like a meteor. It often overlooks the genius and the heroism that it takes to perform some of the great everyday things of life. Is it because it is so common, and so quietly done, that the heroism, the self sacrifice, the patient labor of mother is overlooked? Or, the quiet, plodding but determined father is sometimes forgotten? Are the dark hours when calamity threatens, when death looks in at the door, when hope almost vanishes—all this and more appears in the path and is lived down by the big strong lives, we ask are these things so commonplace and unworthy that we pass them by unnoticed? These are common things, yet there are very few great or useful lives but have been born and baptised in such experiences. They are the conditions and experiences that most people seek to avoid if possible. The guided bait of ease, luxury and affluence hangs ever before us, yet ever eludes the majority. And it is well that it is so because the world is moved onward and upward by the people who do well and cheerfully the hard simple things of life.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

More Than a Hint

He was a very shy young man. For two long years he had been paying her attention, and had not yet even squeezed her hand.

One evening as they lingered in the shadow of the trees by her gate he asked timidly:

"Florence, would you—might I—er—would you mind if I placed one reverent kiss on your fair hand to-night when I leave you?"

Florence thought he wanted speeding up. So she dropped her head coyly on his shoulder, lifted her face temptingly to his and replied:

"Well, George, I should think it decidedly out of place."—Exchange.

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The House We Live In

By Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Ceres, State Grange

How the Parents Can Aid the Children

Written by Sister Fern Crosby, Corry, Pa.

This subject concerning our schools has been one which has attracted the attention and aroused the interest of many fathers and mothers, teachers and superintendents. On every hand there seems to be a great difference in opinion among those who are fighting in the contest, and all these opinions seem to be blind alleys which lead nowhere and leave the worker stranded.

In the beginning, I am afraid, our schools do not produce good results from the standpoint of education or from the standpoint of their cost, to the taxpayers; and it seems to me that this is especially true in our district schools.

For tea, coffee and sugar, the people of the United States pay annually somewhat less than \$400,000,000, and for the necessary expenses of public schools, they pay every year \$50,000,000. In other words, for coffee and sugar, or, in other words, our schools cost \$3,000,000 a day, and still after all this expense, there remains an unsatisfied group of people. Perhaps some have realized the necessity for united action to improve our public schools, but until this can be obtained, I do not believe the desired result will be gained.

What opportunities does your community offer your boy or your girl? We might say that they were very slim chances. The teachers and pupils are sent to the school with absolutely nothing with which to work. And just because our grandfathers and great grandfathers went to a little log cabin and were taught scarcely nothing but reading, writing and arithmetic, and to the tune of a hickory stick, are we, an educated class of people, going to do the same and follow their example?

In our district schools, it is a push and cram, and really doing no one justice, and the same work to be accomplished in seven months that our city schools they are given eight or nine months. For years it has been evident to people that the rural districts of our land were educating their pupils away from instead of for the community in which they are located. The schools themselves in their failure to conduct the school life with the every-day affairs of rural life, have been largely responsible for this.

In other words there has been too much of books and too little of real life. But how can it be otherwise in this cram and hurry? The condition is undoubtedly also due partly to the fact that young people who were inclined to stay on the farm were given few opportunities for mental development. Is it then any wonder that they missed the beauty of life around them and have gone astray in search of chances when these were wasted at their very doors?

School and Home Progress

We have all watched the small child handle and count over again and again the shining blocks and then stretch forth the little hands for more, but it was not the result obtained that the child cared for, but it was for the handling of the chips. Something like this has been going on in our schools for years. If the parent worked more with the teacher, less would be said on this subject. The majority of women are careful before they trust the materials for a new gown into the hands of a dress maker, and they will also patiently follow the making through; but these same mothers trust the beginning of training the mind and character to a person of whom they know absolutely nothing.

And now, I wonder, if these pre-

ous minds do not amount to as much as the new gown?

The child can be trained in the home to cheerfully obey his orders, and if this is done, the foundation of his school life in the future is firmly established.

I believe our schools are organized on a wrong basis, and if every community was properly organized to study the schools and the boys and girls, its education would be started aright.

So let us up and be doing, working for this cause. For can we sit idle, when by all working together we might accomplish what we wish for—a school which will be satisfactory from the standpoint of education and also to the tax payers.

THE WILL OF GOD

A very large salary was once offered to a young man to undertake a new kind of work. Many people thought the new business honest enough and quite "respectable," but the young man had been taught to believe that he was wicked. Yet the salary was so tempting that he hesitated to refuse the position. His mother, in her distress, asked her minister for his help. The clergyman was unusually serious when he saw the young man.

"Jack," he began, "you do believe over the universe there is an infinite God who is all we can imagine of goodness, and intelligence, and love, don't you?"

"Why, yes, Doctor Brown," Jack answered with conviction, "of course I do; almost everyone believes that."

"Then if there is," continued the clergyman, "at every step of the way through life, there is something God wants each one of us to do."

"I suppose that follows," returned the young man.

"If that is so," continued the minister, "does anything else in the world matter? Suppose, for example, that God Almighty should suddenly now appear before you in unmistakable, visible form, and by word of mouth should tell you that He wanted you to do some particular thing? Suppose He should say, 'I want you, John Graham, to do this thing?' Suppose that doing what He asked should cost you a very great deal of money and oblige you to give up a very dear ambition? Suppose that every friend you have should say you were acting unwisely to do it? Would these or any other considerations keep you from doing just what God had told you to do?"

"I hope not," said Jack. "There could be only one thing for me to do in such circumstances as those."

Doctor Brown's face was stern as he leaned toward the young man. "Jack Graham, if God should so appear before you and tell you by word of mouth, would you be one whit more certain than you are to-day about what He wants you to do in regard to that position that has been offered you?"

The young man sat staring at his rector. That night he declined the position.

WARNS OF INDULGENCE

Indifference in individuals to their personal welfare is fixed by Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Commissioner of Health, in one of his latest health bulletins, as the cause of much of the world's bodily ills. Doctor Dixon says:

"Carefully accumulated statistics show that there has in all probability been a steady increase in Bright's disease and other degenerative diseases incidental to advancing age within the last few years. Certainly the number of deaths from this cause is sufficiently high to warrant the serious consideration of every individual advancing toward middle life. Of course, every one nowadays is familiar with the doctrine of fresh air, exercise and simplicity of diet, etc.,

which make up the creed of the sanitarian.

"Few are willing to go to the fancied discomfort of denying themselves the pleasures of eating, drinking or indolent ease. They are perfectly aware, to be sure, that indulgence is unwise.

"Probably every individual will admit to himself that he is running a risk that the ultimate outcome will probably prove serious. Self-denial and temperance may seem Spartan virtues to the self-indulgent, but they are worth cultivating if one would challenge Father Time and his grim companion."

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

While the Editor of Grange News cordially welcomes and solicits all reports of Grange activities, he makes the request that extended newspaper clippings be either "boiled down" before being sent, or what is preferred, send an original report, giving time and place. Oftentimes the newspaper clippings have it "yesterday," or "held here," and such like phrases, leaving the Editor in doubt when he needs specific information.

Education

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Jobson.

"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.

"I hope you will be very attentive, and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he couldn't keep it in his eye."

Writing Insurance

Bro. Bruce Dildine, general agent, assisted by Bro. J. S. Dale, sub-agent, has written up a good amount of Life Insurance in and about State College during the week past in the "Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Company," which is recognized as the Grange Insurance Company of the United States.

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NEIGHBORLY KINDNESS

A Spirit Which Permeates Every Farming Community

The following article, written by L. A. Pinchon, appeared in the Country Gentleman:

The spirit of neighborly kindness and unselfishness is far more prevalent among farmers than city folks. There's a reason for it, of course. A trial at living both in the city and the country will show anybody the reason.

The farmer has, at least, a year's living ahead. The city man lives from hand to mouth, and he does not know whether he is going to meet the next day's expenses or not. If anything should befall him he would not, and he knows he cannot exist long when the money flow stops.

Such is the feeling that day by day haunts the city laborer. He strives to lay by something in store for a rainy day, but all in vain. The ever-present fear and dread of disaster creates a selfish spirit not found in the hearts of those who know they are safely anchored.

No fear of being set out on the public highway—family, furniture and all—need haunt the farmer. He is secure, and accepts it as a matter of course. Sickiness to him is only a matter of a little extra expense with plenty of time to pay it in. Perhaps he has a few dollars in the bank to meet it, consequently he does not worry.

Sickiness to the city man means a stopping of the family income; increased expenditures, always hard to meet; bills of all kinds piling up; a shutting down of credit; trouble over house rent, and a thousand and one other things to worry and narrow the working man's ideas and diminish his tendency toward charity. Even in health he cannot feel safe, but strives with every nerve in him to win a few points above poverty. He is to be pitied. The farmer has it on him ten to one.

So the farmer can afford to be charitable. It is one of the great blessings allotted to him, and he should show an unselfish spirit always toward his fellow beings. The opportunity itself should be a pleasant reminder of the blessings he himself receives. His course is clear. Should he refuse neighborly favors and let pass all opportunities for respecting the tenth commandment, there is less excuse for him than for the struggling city man who does not know what the word freedom means.

But there are few who do not love their neighbor as themselves. There are few country folk who would not do more for their neighbor than for themselves in case of real necessity. The bond of neighborly love is one of the sweetest blessings that belong to farm life. Helping one another through sickness, financial distress, or any disaster, shows the true spirit of God meant for mankind to always show.

To show the true spirit of neighborly kindness I will relate an incident that occurred last year in Jackson County, Indiana. Paul Robison was down with tuberculosis. His wife and seven children took down with the measles. The flat bottom land around that part of the country being subject to overflows, Paul's house was surrounded by water, coming up seven inches into the house over night. They were all helpless.

The neighbors saw it next morning and came to the rescue, unaware that the family was stricken with measles. Telephone service summoned all the neighbors, and the family were removed to their own homes, where those afflicted with measles were nursed back to health. Paul's disease was, of course, fatal, but their kind-

ness enabled him to live a few days longer than he otherwise would.

It was seeding time and every man dropped his own work, and while the women nursed the sick ones, they plowed his fields and planted 60 acres of corn for him. The women cooked the meals and brought them where they could all eat together and enjoy the feeling of neighborly love and friendship.

Paul shed tears of gratitude and expressed a greater willingness to die now that his crops were out, and provision for the family he had to leave behind begun. Great burdens can be thus lifted from any weary, struggling heart in a few hours' time by the spirit of kindness. Let us never refuse to impart it.

In doing a kindness of this sort to a neighbor in trouble or in need, we are not only benefiting them. At the same time we are benefiting ourselves, for there is much literal truth in that old saying which says something about things shall be done to us a good deal as we do them unto others.

If we take part in these neighborly acts, some day when we ourselves are in need of sympathy or help our neighbors will remember that we were always ready and willing to do our part, and so they will be glad to help us out of our difficulties. And even though we may never find ourselves in such need as this, these very acts themselves will give an added richness and satisfaction to our lives which makes them more enjoyable and more worth living than they would be had we refrained from giving the helping hand.

GAVE A TALK ON CANNING

At a meeting of Brandywine Grange Chester County on Saturday evening, August 21, Miss Julia Dulles gave a talk on canning, telling some interesting facts regarding her experiences in handling fruit and vegetables. She uses glass exclusively, and prefers the "cold pack" instead of the open kettle. Several reasons, which appealed to the housekeepers in the audience were given, showing how the "cold press method" has a tendency to make fruit take up too much space, but this is more than offset by the advantage in the kettle method it is scarcely possible to sterilize; it is liable to cause breakage, and it leaves a quantity of juice which the housekeeper cannot use. In the cold press method the fruit or vegetables can be adjusted in the jars, just as the operator wishes. This is notably true with asparagus, which could not possibly be packed into a jar neatly after cooking.

Miss Dulles spoke of the utensils and tools needed, and how to handle them, being careful to use the thermometer with care. She had specimens of vegetables which had been put up one or two seasons ago, and told about them, and the work required, and why great care is necessary. One of the novelties she showed was a jar containing several different kinds of vegetables, for use in making soup, even to the tiny red pepper. This can be used cold as a salad if desired, but is especially handy for soup.

THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL

Once at a boarding school some girls were trying to humiliate a new scholar whose hands were red and raw who looked as if she knew how to work. They were boasting of what they could not do, apparently thinking she would be ashamed of being a working girl.

"Why," said one of them, "I never did a stroke of work in my life."

"You didn't?" said the country girl. "Don't you know how to wash dishes?"

"Oh, no, indeed."

"Can't you cook?"

"No."

"Wash, iron, bake or scrub?"

"No, no!" said the girls, all at once. "We have servants to do those things."

"Can't you sew?" asked the country girl.

"Well," said one of them, "I made an apron once, but it was so poorly done that my mother had to rip it all out."

"Well," said the country girl, "I would be ashamed to be as helpless as you are—to be like a baby and have some one to wait on me. You may talk about your fathers being worth money, but I'm worth something in myself. I cook, wash, sew, scrub, bake and iron and milk and make butter. I am proud of what I can do, and never would think of boasting about what I can not do."

It is not the amount of money that measures our value. Our value lies in what we are, and not in what we possess. A man may possess a million dollars, yet be worth very little; another may have only his strong hands and firm intellect and be worth a great deal.—Ex.

Hard Outlook for Plonic

John Willie was a bright little lad, but he never could learn grammar. This was a cause of much distress to his Uncle Frank, who was keen on correct speaking.

One day Uncle Frank met John Willie in the street and asked him if he was going to the school treat the following week.

"No, I ain't going," replied the lad glibly.

"Oh, John Willie!" protested his uncle. "You shouldn't say 'I ain't going'; you must say 'I am not going.' And, thinking to teach the little fellow some grammar slyly, he went on: 'You are not going. Mother is not going. We are not going. He is not going. They are not going. Now, can you say all that, John Willie?'"

"Course I can!" scoffed John Willie. "There ain't nobody going!"

How many new members has your Grange gotten this year?

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It will Pay You to Buy Them

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for general agents in unoccupied territory. Write us for prices and terms.

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Here's a book of daily needs you should keep handy. It lists the best of every thing for the orchardist and truck grower. Standard spray materials, harrows, cultivators, graders, pickers, packing boxes, etc. If there's anything needed, "ask Pratt." You know him—he's the man who makes "Salicid"—the tree saver. Everything else he sells is just as good.

Our Service Department is under his direct supervision and he is always ready to advise, from his long experience, just what implement, spray material, etc., you need. Ask questions. But send for the book today.

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FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Calves, at Farmers' prices. J. A. Megargell, Orangeville, Pa.

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GRASS SEED AND GERMAN MILLET—All kinds of Clover, Alfalfa, Northern Grown Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Clipper Fanning Mill and Cotton Seamless Sacks. Write for prices and state kind of seed wanted.

U. J. COVET, Mt. Glen, Ohio.

LARGE Poultry and Mail Order Weekly, 10 weeks 10c; ads. 1c a word. Herald, Box 640, Beaver Springs, Pa.

FOR SALE—The Grange News has just secured several hundred cook books. There are about 100 pages of splendid recipes, household hints, etc. Printed in large type and completely indexed. These books originally sold for 25c, but we are permitted to now sell them at 10c a copy while they last. Address: BOOK DEPARTMENT, Pennsylvania Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM—Breeders of thoroughbred stock: Guernsey cattle, Poland China and Chester White Swine, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. C. H. DILDINE & SONS, Proprietors, Orangeville, Pa.

LIGHTNING RODS

Ten Questions and Answers About Their Value and the Best Way to Attach Them.

A large number of letters have been received by the Weather Bureau asking for information about the value of lightning rods for farm buildings. It has therefore seemed advisable to reprint, for the information of the public, the article entitled "Ten questions and answers about lightning rods" which appeared in the Weekly News Letter of July 8, 1914:

(1) Do lightning rods really protect buildings? Answer: Yes; but the rods must be of proper character, properly installed, and properly grounded in relatively moist earth. Periodical inspection and maintenance in good condition are indispensable to efficient protection.

(2) Do lightning rods on a building increase the danger of its being struck? Answer: Opinion is divided; but a properly added rod should not be struck several times without injury, whereas a single stroke without the protection afforded by the rods may cause disaster.

(3) Should lightning rods be put up with or without insulators? Answer: Without. Buildings with metal roofs, or wherein any metal construction employed is properly connected to earth, are already partly provided with lightning protection. If rods are added to such buildings the rods should be put in direct metallic connection with the roof and other metal work about the building wherever practicable. All down spouts should be led into metal pipes going into the earth to give the proper earth connection, or the spouts should otherwise be well grounded by use of wires or cables. Insulators are entirely unnecessary, and it is proper to have extended metal work in buildings, like heating and water pipes, all electrically connected together and all well grounded. This latter result is gained incidentally through connections made to water pipes, since the latter usually pass through the earth outside the building.

(4) Are gilded or otherwise expensive points of platinum or special metal or of fanciful construction necessary? Answer: No; not in the least. Sharp needlelike points are effective in dissipating small sustained electrical charges, but such electrical manifestations are perfectly harmless. The imagined superiority of such fanciful points is utterly valueless when the rod is struck by a real lightning flash. The useful qualities lightning rod points must possess are: infusibility, mechanical strength and security of installation, and permanence and durability under prolonged exposure to the weather. Stout bluntly pointed iron rods three-eighths or one-half inch in diameter rigidly and securely fastened so as to project 1 1/2 or 2 feet above the structure to which they are attached satisfy all requirements.

(5) What material is best for conductors or rods? Because of its availability and cheapness, as well as its electrical properties, iron is one of the best materials for rods. Iron, however, rusts and deteriorates under prolonged exposure to the weather. This is only partly overcome by galvanizing hence galvanized iron lightning rods should be of ample size (not less than one-quarter inch in diameter) carefully installed and subjected to systematic inspection and repair.

Two-strand cable galvanized-iron fence wire of substantial size of the same style as barbed wire but without the barbs furnishes a very good material for cheap iron lightning rods. The presence of the barbs constitutes a rather serious inconvenience in handling and installing such a conductor, and no material benefit is derived from their presence.

Copper is better than iron not only on account of its indestructibility but also because of its softness and pliability which make it easy to install. Scientists are not in accord in regard to the relative merits of the electrical

properties of copper and iron, but in any case questions of cost, durability, and the like far outweigh minor differences in electrical properties.

If low first cost is the controlling factor, galvanized-iron rods must be chosen, but subsequent inspections must be made and repairs may become necessary.

If higher first cost is not an obstacle, the choice should go to copper first or possibly aluminum.

(6) Should lightning conductors be made in the form of solid rods, flat bars or bands, stranded twisted cables woven stranded ribbons, or hollow twisted cables? Answer: Any of the forms may properly be employed, or two or more forms may be employed in combination. Conductors should be put up in long continuous pieces as far as possible. Solid round wires one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter are best for this purpose. Conductors of a size larger than one-fourth inch, however, present difficulties in handling and installation if the rods are solid. It then becomes better to use stranded cables and other similar forms. Long continuous lengths, ample cross section combined with flexibility, and the ease of its installation over crooked courses render stranded cables, in general, better than any other form of conductor available.

Substantial iron points in combination with copper cables from five-sixteenths inch in diameter, for small farm buildings, to one-half inch in diameter, for large important structures, form one of the best possible systems of conductors for lightning rod construction.

(7) Must lightning rods be connected to the earth? Answer: Yes; by all means, and most effectively. Just a few operators in the lightning rod profession have sought to impose upon the uninformed a system of ungrounded lightning rods. Such rods are a menace instead of a protection. It is impracticable to fully discuss here methods of making connections to earth. In general terms the conductor should be carried down into the earth and away from the building in a trench or other excavation, so as to reach and embed the conductor itself or plates attached thereto into permanently moist earth. Connections with water pipes or other metal work itself connected to earth constitute good grounds.

(8) Are Government buildings provided with lightning rods? Answer: Yes; many of them, but naturally not every one.

(9) Does the Government use the material or the rods of the systems of any particular agency? Answer: No; there is nothing mysterious or exceptional about lightning rods, the material of which they are composed or the construction and installation. Suspicion may well be aroused as to the reliability of those making extravagant claims of superiority for their particular wares to the exclusion of others.

(10) What is the best arrangement of rods on a building? Answer: A building completely screened and surrounded by and inclosed beneath a cage or network of substantial metallic conductors, all properly interconnected and joined to the earth, would be most effectively protected from lightning discharges. For ordinary purposes a far simpler system is adequate. For example, good protection is afforded by a conductor running along the ridge of a building and extending to the earth, either at the middle of the sides or, preferably, at each of the four corners. Points should rise above any prominent features of the building, such as chimneys or, in the absence of these features, from the ridge of the roof at intervals of 25 feet or thereabouts. Fuller details of lightning-rod installation are to be found in Farmers' Bulletin 367, which may be had on application.

Votes For Men

Do you know that if the proposed

Woman Suffrage Amendment

should be adopted next November every woman 21 years of age and upwards would be liable to Jury Service; and compelled to pay School, Poll, Poor and Occupation Taxes; the same taxes that every man whose name is on the assessors list is now compelled to pay.

VOTE NO

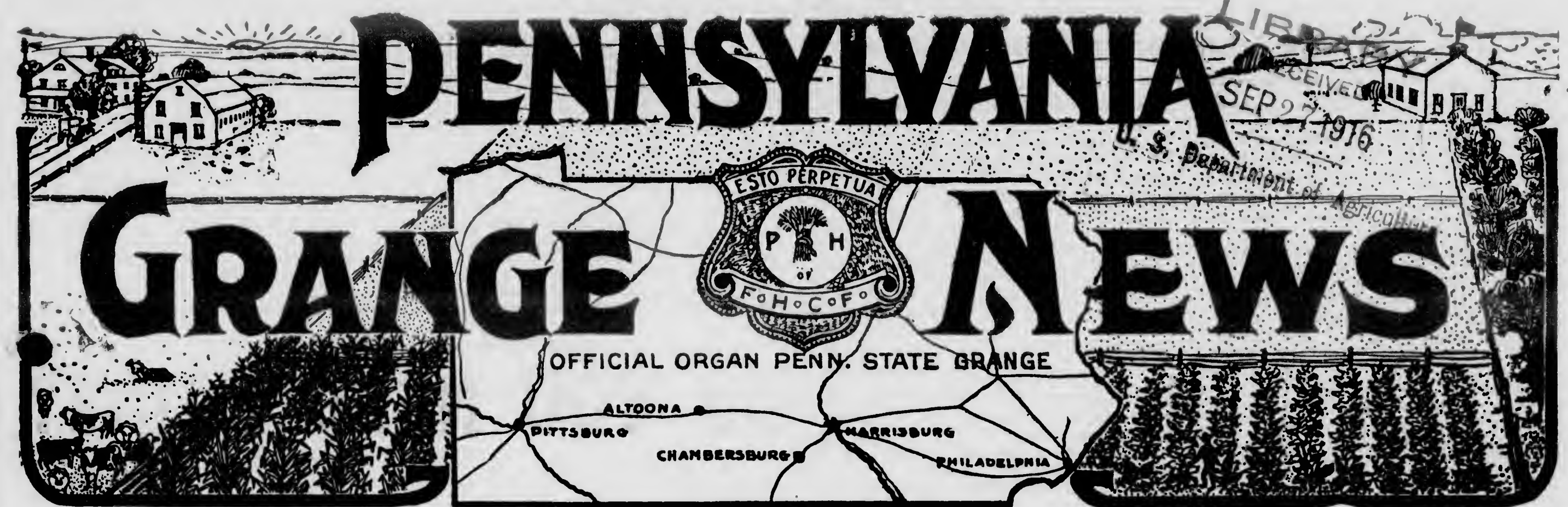
On Women Suffrage

Amendment No. 1. Next November

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFAGE

1101 Finance Building, - - Philadelphia, Penna.



VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., OCTOBER, 1915

No. 6

The Suffrage Situation in Pennsylvania



WOMAN suffrage is the big political issue of the year, not only in Pennsylvania, but in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Constitutional amendments providing for the extension of the franchise to women have been passed by the legislatures of all four of these big eastern States, and it now remains for the men in these States to decide at the polls on Election Day whether the amendments shall be approved and our Government be made a real democracy or whether the women and the franchise remain the exclusive property of one-half of the people.

To enumerate all the reasons why the women of Pennsylvania need the vote and want it would take far more space than is necessary in a Grange publication, as most farmers are already well posted on the subject of woman suffrage. It may not be amiss, however, to present briefly just a few of the reasons why the women on the farm should have the ballot.

In the first place the preservation of her home and the betterment and care of her children is just as important to the woman on the farm as to her city sisters. Therefore, it is essential that she should have a voice in the making of all laws that directly concern the home and children. For nowadays politics come into the home every hour of the day and every day of the year.

Politics come in with the butcher when he brings the meat for dinner. This meat instead of being butchered and cured on the farmer's own property as was done in the days of our great grand-parents, has been prepared by the great meat trust under conditions controlled by politics, and if politics are corrupt or careless the chances are that the meat will be tainted or diseased and will bring sickness to some member of the family.

Politics also decide the age of protection for girls. In Pennsylvania the

"age of consent" is sixteen—for a girl of good repute. For one whom the jury may find "not of good repute," there is no age protection whatever. In California, as soon as women got the ballot, the age of consent was raised to eighteen years. In nine of the ten other States where women have full suffrage it has also been raised to eighteen.

But it is not merely to protect her home and family that the woman on the farm needs the ballot. She needs it to help her husband get better markets for the farm produce, better transportation facilities, cheaper distribution, equal freight and express

he leaves it without fear in her hands. But he leaves it henceforth unprotected by a citizen's vote. She is considered a citizen when the taxes fall due—and her taxes are more likely to be raised than reduced, but on election day she may not say how the taxes shall be spent. All of which leads up to a point that every man and woman who has honestly considered the question of woman suffrage will admit—namely, that when all is said and done the question resolves itself into a straight issue of justice. For there are no valid arguments against woman suffrage which do not comply with equal force against manhood suffrage. Therefore, if woman suffrage is all wrong and a menace to good government, our revolutionary forefathers were all wrong when they decided that it was unjust to pay taxes to a government in which they had no representation.

The fact remains, however, that it was only the king of England and his

A EULOGY TO AUTUMN

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

A pensive glory is seen in the far golden gleams, among the shadows of the trees. The flowers, even the brightest of them—and they are the most gorgeous of the year—have this gentle sadness wedded to their pomp, and typify the character of the delicious time, each within itself. The brilliant cardinal-flower has never seemed gay to me. Still later in the season Nature's tenderness waxes stronger. It is impossible not to be fond of our mother now, for she is so fond of us. At other periods she does not make this impression on me, or only at rare intervals, but in those genial days of autumn, when she has perfected her harvests and accomplished every needful thing that was given her to do—then she overflows with a blessed superfluity of love. She has leisure to caress her children now. It is good to be alive, and at such times. Thank Heaven for breath! yes, for mere breath, when it is made up of a heavenly breeze like this. It comes with a real kiss upon our cheeks. It would linger fondly around us, if it might, but since it must be gone, it embraces us with its whole kindly heart and passes onward to embrace likewise the next thing that it meets. A blessing is flung abroad and scattered far and wide over the earth, to be gathered up by all who choose. I recline upon the still unwithered grass and whisper to myself, "O perfect day! O beautiful world! O beneficent God!" And it is the promise of a blessed eternity, for our Creator would never have made such lovely days and have given us the deep hearts to enjoy them above and beyond all thought unless we were meant to be immortal.

rates, so that the producer and consumer may be brought closer together and a larger share of the profits returned to the farm.

She needs it too to get more social life for herself and her children so that the latter may not be so easily lured away from the farm to the city.

What is perhaps one of the most important reasons for the women on the farm having the vote, however, is to help secure representation for themselves when they are left widows. No one knows better than the farmer how his wife helps him to earn and carry on the farm. When he dies

satellites, the Tories, who felt that our forefathers were wrong in proclaiming their political independence and demanding the right to vote. Today the only real opposition against woman suffrage is coming from the same type of people who opposed our justice-loving forefathers—the monarchs of corrupt politics and their satellites, the twentieth century Tories.

In other words, the opposition to equal suffrage today comes from the most part from those who are selfishly interested in preventing the women from voting—the corrupt politicians

(Continued on second page)

WHAT A FARM PAPER THINKS OF TOBACCO

Here is a splendid sermon against tobacco-using sent to one hundred thousand farmers in the form of an editorial in a recent number of the "Ohio Farmer."

"Government statistics show that during the year 1913 the people of the United States consumed cigarettes to the number of 14,530,436,200. This was an increase of 2,156,633,708 over the previous 'banner year.' Think of it! This is an average of 39,000,000 cigarettes each day, and the total value of all of these coffin-nails was \$72,781,626. One authority has estimated that it must have been necessary for 1,500 boys to fall victims to the devastating habit each day, in order to keep up this terrific demand. It is also observed by sociological workers and students of the general question that the taste for liquor in a mild form is inspired by constant smoking, and the habit is thus responsible for many of the most serious woes of society. Dr. Dennis, of the medical school of Cornell University, states that the tendency to beer-drinking is greatly strengthened by cigarette-smoking, because this habit becomes almost constant, causing a dryness of the throat and fauces, and hence irritating the throat.

"Another effect of cigarette smoking, we are told, is that it lands more boys in the police and juvenile courts than all other habits combined. One city magistrate testifies that out of 300 boys brought before him, charged with various crimes, 295 were cigarette-smokers. While it may not be true to say that every boy who smokes cigarettes acquires criminal tendencies, it is true, beyond question, that every boy or immature man who indulges in the habit to any extent suffers certain physical impairments that lessen his value as a worker, either with his muscle or his brain; and he is placing a serious obstacle in the way of his success by continuing the habit.

"The records of Harvard University have been cited to the effect that while over eighty-three percent of the students use tobacco, for over fifty years no tobacco-user has stood at the head of his class. Smoking in any form does not do the smoker any real good, although it may soothe him and furnish him a certain amount of amusement and indulge a taste that has been acquired. It is less injurious to mature men than to young men who are just getting their development; and the boy who wishes to make the most of his career should refrain from tobacco.

Fashionable

"Did she get her \$17,000 damages from the railroad?"

"No; the jury decided that the accident was due to her extremely tight and fashionable gown."

"And did she find fault with the verdict?"

"How could any true woman find fault with a verdict like that?"

The Suffrage Situation in Pennsylvania

(Continued from first page)

and the vicious interests that hate honest laws and honest government of any kind. These interests are willing to spend any amount of money to defeat woman suffrage in any way.

Anti-suffragists protest vigorously against the citing of the vicious interests in presenting their arguments in favor of the ballot. For, like the devil, the vicious interests do not play the game fairly.

It is only a few weeks ago that the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers at Reading aligned itself against Votes for Women and resolved to give financial aid to the campaign against woman suffrage. When this action was reported in the papers throughout the State the President of the Federation issued an official denial of it. But the fact remains that through every medium at their disposal the liquor interests of this State are fighting suffrage and who is more to be deplored, are doing it behind the skirts of the few women of the State who do not want to vote and who are opposing it.

In taking this action the liquor interests are playing the game unfairly. Moreover, they are betraying more than the women. They are betraying every decent citizen of the State who objects to having any group of interests dominate political affairs.

But it is not only the organized vicious interests that are using unfair methods to defeat the suffrage amendment here in Pennsylvania. Every individual opponent of woman suffrage and every organization created to oppose the passage of the amendment, it would seem, is using half truths and whole falsehoods in the desperate efforts they are making to prostitute public opinion and create a wrong impression of woman suffrage here in Pennsylvania.

One of the anti speakers now touring the States makes repeated use of a false report which appeared in an anti newspaper in Spokane, Washington, in an effort to show that where women have the vote they are forced to sit on juries and neglect their homes, their husbands and their babies.

The story she uses is to the effect that the mother of a three months old baby was imprisoned for jury duty on a case being tried in one of the Spokane Courts. She says that the mother protested to the judge against serving because she was nursing her baby and that the judge refused to excuse her.

This alleged incident has been investigated by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and an explanation of the real facts in the case has been secured in a letter written to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw by Justice William A. Huneke of the Superior Court of Washington, County of Spokane. In his letter Justice Huneke says:

"Under our law any woman can be excused from jury duty by simply saying that she refuses to serve because of her sex. The lady in question said nothing about having a nursing child until after the jury had retired to consider the case. Had she mentioned the fact when she was being examined as to her qualifications, the attorney certainly would not have retained her on the jury."

That is merely one sample of the way in which the opponents of woman suffrage are using half truths to cheapen woman suffrage in the eyes of the voters. They are not content, however, to merely use these methods with their speakers. They are trying to poison the columns of the newspapers as well. This fact was brought out in the recent suit instituted by the State of Texas against the Texas Busi-

ness Men's Association to dissolve that organization on the ground that it was working against public welfare by carrying on a publicity campaign designed to corrupt public opinion. This Association sent plate matter under the auspices of the so-called "National Farmers' Union" to thousands of newspapers throughout the country. Much of the propaganda distributed in this way was of a distinctly anti-suffrage character and prepared with the idea of influencing rural voters to vote against equal suffrage this November.

Among the corporations contributing to the maintenance of the Association that distributed this anti-suffrage plate matter to the newspapers, as brought out by the suit, were the San Antonio Brewing Company and the Lone Star Brewing Company of San Antonio, the Houston Ice & Brewing Company, the American Brewing Association of Houston, the Dallas Brewery and the Texas Brewing Company of Fort Worth. All of them were implicated in the system of poisoning public opinion by supplying false news matter of an insidious character to the rural newspapers.

It is only fair to the farmers of Pennsylvania that this campaign, financed by the liquor interests, should be exposed, as the anti-suffrage articles sent out by the alleged Farmers' Union were published in hundreds of the weekly newspapers of this State. Most of the articles published in this news service were issued by Peter Radford, or W. D. Lewis, "National Lecturers of the Farmers Union." Many farmers undoubtedly read them and possibly regarded them as authoritative, as they supposedly represented the organized farmers of the Nation. The suit brought by the State of Texas against their sponsors, however, has uncovered the underhand methods by which the liquor interests are endeavoring to turn the farm vote against woman suffrage. It is typical of the efforts which they are making to deliberately deceive and bring into disrepute the great body of farmers whose integrity and high standing has ever been beyond reproach.

In contrast to the underhand methods which the vicious interests are following in their desperate efforts to defeat the suffrage amendment is the encouraging fact that virtually every organization of real moral standing in the State has publicly endorsed woman suffrage. Like the National Grange, the Pennsylvania State Grange has been in favor of equal franchise rights for men and women for at least twelve years, and again went on record to that effect in a splendid endorsement at their convention in Meadville last December. Many other reputable bodies such as the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Society of Friends, the W. C. T. U., the National Education Association, the Methodist Episcopal Conference, the National Woman's Trade Union League of America, and scores of other organizations representing practically every trade and profession, industry and business in Pennsylvania have taken similar action.

The women of Pennsylvania consequently feel encouraged to believe that despite the bitter attacks of the interests of corruption the suffrage amendment will be approved by the people on November 2nd. They feel that the majority of the men of Pennsylvania are too intelligent and upright to tolerate injustice, and they feel, too, that the great majority of the men of this State appreciate that justice cannot be secured by all the people until all the people have a voice in the making of the laws under which they must live. The amiable theory that it is man's function to provide and woman's function to be sheltered is not supported by present day conditions, as the six hundred thousand wage earning women in this State can testify. Sometimes man provides and sometimes he doesn't. Even the woman who is sheltered to-

day may be out working tomorrow to support herself and her children.

How long the women of Pennsylvania are to be denied the protection of the ballot depends entirely upon the fair-mindedness of the men of Pennsylvania.

So far as the Grangers are concerned the women are confident of a big vote, for the State Grange not only recognizes woman as an equal and grants her the privilege of participating in the transaction of all business matters of the order, but it has endorsed woman suffrage and pledged its support to secure the majority vote

at the election in November. The women believe that the great majority of other men in the State will also vote right. This year marks the first time that the question of woman suffrage has ever been submitted to them, but the women do not fear the outcome. They are confident that every man who believes in fair play will vote "Yes" on the suffrage amendment and that the State which cradles the Liberty Bell will be the first State in the east to complete the message of that bell by granting political independence to its women.

Patrons of Pennsylvania

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Don't Use Cheap Paint

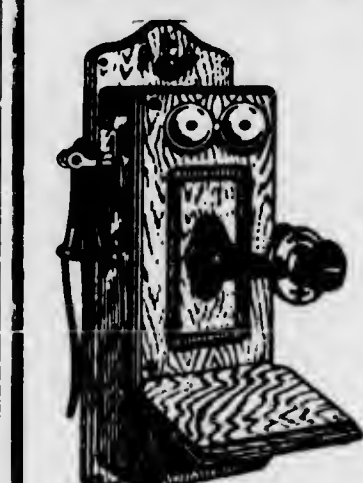
offered by dealers and supply houses. They may save you a little on first cost, but no more labor is required to paint your buildings with INGERSOLL PAINT than with inferior store paint. Poor paint always makes a building look shabby in six months or a year, and is sure to make you regret the little saving on the first cost of the material. INGERSOLL PAINTS will give you long service and look well all the time.

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The Editor of this paper recommends Ingersoll's Paints.



MY TELEPHONE What Does It Do For Me?

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Kellogg telephones are known throughout the world for their reliability—built complete in our own factory—their worth is proved convincingly on thousands of lines throughout the country. If your telephone is not doing for you as it should, if you are planning new lines—if you want information—write us a card today. We have a complete, illustrated bulletin telling in plain, non-technical language all about the telephone—How it works and why. These books contain valuable information for experienced managers as well as beginners—no matter what make of telephone you are using.

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Pennsylvania Grange News

VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., OCTOBER, 1915

No. 6

A Chester County Grange Dedicates its New Home

West Cahn Grange No. 1365 located at Wagontown, Chester county, was organized in December, 1907, and from that time until August of this year held its meetings in a small, poorly ventilated room on the second floor of a blacksmith shop in the village.

From the very beginning, the Grange has held the interest of a great number of its membership who have been regular in their attendance at its bi-weekly meetings and who have cheerfully taken a part in every duty assigned them. From the very beginning, also, there has been present in the mind of the membership the need for a suitable hall, and for several years the members have in recent years been regularly held in order to secure funds for that purpose.

About two years ago the Grange purchased an excellent site for a hall, consisting of a lot of ground fronting on the old Downingtown and Lancaster Turnpike, being trifle over one acre of ground. During the past Spring the members of the Grange volunteered their services in hauling almost two hundred perch of stone from an old stone wall to the Grange grounds, devoting three or four different days to that purpose on which days dinners were served the workers by the women of the Grange.

In May, 1915, at a regular meeting of the Grange, a Building Committee was appointed by the Master, which Committee was given full authority to have plans prepared for a building, etc. Under that authority the Committee proceeded to build the Hall, which was completed without any further instructions from the Grange itself and independent of Grange control. The result was, the building was finished in quick time, the Grange moving into the new hall in the middle of August.

By arrangement with the State Master, Brother John A. McSparan, Tuesday evening, September 7, was fixed upon as the time for dedication. Invitations were issued to all the Granges of Chester and Delaware Counties and special invitations were extended to the District Deputies and the Officers of Pomona Grange No. 3. The meeting opened with the officers in their positions. The ceremonies of the Grange Ritual were enacted, the invocation being made by a member of the Grange. After the Hall had been formally and regularly dedicated, worthy Master McSparan, at the request of the Master, addressed the Grange for an hour, holding the strictest attention of every one present. He congratulated the Grange upon having erected a Hall which was not only beautiful in its construction but completely adapted to its purpose. He told the members that it was well fitted to become a center of community life and to serve in promoting the welfare of the people of this district. He discussed at length the purpose of Grange work and the power the organization possessed to make itself felt in the civic life of the State; the necessity of keeping the order free from partisanship, and the opportunity it offered for the development of the individual. Brother McSparan's address was beyond question the best address from the standpoint of delivery and instruction that West Cahn Grange had ever had.

At the conclusion of Brother McSparan's address, Sister Jennie Rodgers, Lecturer of Pomona No. 3, made congratulatory remarks and favored the Grange with a recitation. Addresses were made by Brother J. C. Valentine, Master of Foxcroft Grange; Sister Robinson, Lecturer of Sadsbury

Grange; Brother Wm. Stevens of Lyndell Grange, and Brothers E. C. Needham and Chas. P. Greenwood, of West Cahn Grange. The members were favored with a recitation by Sister Clark, of Highland Grange, after which refreshments consisting of cake and lemonade were served by the Dedication Committee of the Grange.

West Cahn Grange Hall is a one story, stone building with slate roof, erected at a cost of \$2400, and representing with the furnishings and grounds an investment of about \$3000. The building is 60 feet long by 30 feet wide outside measurement, with walls 12 inches thick. The main room, or meeting place, is 27 feet wide by 40 feet in length; occupying the North end of the room is a stage 10 feet wide and 27 feet long, that is it extends the full width of the building. The stage is 16 inches above the main floor level and has one step up which runs the full length of the stage. There are 4 windows each 7 feet high on each side of the meeting room, each having broad window seats. The Hall is lighted by three gasoline lamps of excellent power.

At the rear of the stage, and reached by two doors leading therefrom, is a kitchen running the full width of the building and being 27 feet long by 10 feet wide, opening at the rear to the ground level. In the front of the meeting room is the main entrance hall 6 feet by 7 feet, on each side of which is an ante room 9½ feet by 7 feet. On the front of the building is a cement porch without roof 22 feet long and 9 feet wide. A photograph of the building accompanies this article.



NEW HALL OF WEST CAHN GRANGE NO. 1365.
DEDICATED SEPTEMBER 7, 1915

Not on Your Life

Softly the nurse smoothed the sufferer's pillow. He had been admitted only that morning, and now he looked up pleadingly at the nurse who stood at his bedside.

"An' phwat did ye say the doctor's name was, nurse, dear?" he asked.

"Doctor Kilpatrick," was the reply.

"He's the senior house surgeon." The sufferer winced and pulled a wry face.

"That settles it," he muttered, firmly. "That doctor won't get a chance to operate on me."

"Why not?" asked the nurse, in surprise.

"He's a very clever man."

"That's as may be," the patient said. "But me name happens to be Patrick."

THE AGED CHRISTIAN

From the days of his youth he has been in the habit of attending church. Now he is an old man, and he walks with feeble step. Yet every Sunday morning he makes his way to the house of God. He prefers to walk when the weather is fine, although he has a thoughtful son who is always ready to take him out in an automobile.

He sits facing the preacher, very near the front of the church. He hears very little of what the preacher says, for he is quite deaf. Most persons so afflicted would consider that as reason enough for staying at home; but it is not so with this aged saint. He loves still to worship God in the church of which he has long been an officer. The few words he does hear cheer him.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth," he said one morning, as he clasped the hand of his pastor at the door of the church.

"You caught that?" said the minister, for he remembered that he had quoted the passage in his sermon.

"Yes, I heard, and it made me very happy to know that they expressed the assurance of my soul," answered this veteran in Christ's service.

One other morning he heard the minister mention "family worship." Instantly and instantly he held up his hand, under the impression that the preacher was asking how many observed family worship.

"I'm pretty feeble, and I can't hear much; but I can maintain family worship," said this stalwart "pilgrim of the infinite," when he spoke of the incident later.

What inspiration and strength others find in his example the old man does not realize; but few do more for the cause of the Lord than he does by his mere presence every Sunday at church.

The Paradox of Time.

Time goes, you say? Ah no!

Alas! Time says, we go!

Or else, were this not so,

What need to chain the hours.

For youth were always ours?

Time goes, you say? Ah no!

Ours is the eye's deceit

Or men whose flying feet

Lead through some landscape low;

We pass, and think we see

The earth's fixed surface flee:—

Alas! Time stays—we go.

Once in the days of old

Your locks were curling gold,

And mine had shamed the crow.

Now in the self-same stage

We've reached the silver age;

Time goes, you say? Ah no!

Once, when my voice was strong,

I filled the woods with song

To praise your "rose" and "snow;"

My bird that sang is dead;

Where are your roses fled?

Alas! Time stays—we go!

See, in what traversed ways,

What backward Fate delays

Of the hopes we used to know;

Where are our old desires?—

Ah, where those vanished fires?

Time goes, you say? Ah no!

How far, how far, O Sweet,

The pass behind our feet

Lies in the even-glow!

Now, on the forward way

Let us fold hands and pray;

Alas! Time stays—we go!

—Austin Dobson.

JOHN RUSKIN WAS RIGHT

But John Ruskin was right when he said, "There is no wealth but life." If we are going to talk about the cost of anything at all, we must reckon with real wealth, not with gold and coins. We began by saying that was destroys things useful to life, but war is costly above all, because it destroys life itself. Even the winner in modern war pays a price in lives for which no indemnity can ever compensate him.

The cost in lives may indeed be all but ruinous, and the greater the glory the nearer may be the ruin. The history of war supplies many a proof of that; and although all the world may be willing to lend a nation money, what is money where there are no men? But when we notice such obvious things, we are usually blind to the vastly greater truth that lies behind them. There is a price of war that is more important, more dreadful, more unjust, and that takes far longer to pay than any other, and it is a price also that has to be paid in the only wealth, which is life. The mere question who wins the war has nothing to do with it. The questions who was right or wrong, who began it, who gained or lost territory, who paid tribute to whom when peace was declared, how the taxes rose or fell, which industries prospered or which decayed—all these questions are negligible when compared with the long-est price of war, which all fighting nations have paid and must pay.

All the prices of war fall most heavily upon the future. In Great Britain we still pay heavy taxes every year for the Boer War and other wars of the past, right and wrong, glorious and inglorious. But the longest price of war is wholly paid by future generations, and hurts the future only. The people who will live in the years to come get none of the glory for which rulers wage war; they, at least, are innocent; they are at the mercy of the past, which did not consult them, but which makes them pay.

To Regulate the Sale of Oleomargarine

The dairy interests of the nation, which is represented by the National Dairy Union, intend to present a bill at the coming session of Congress to regulate the sale of oleomargarine.

The committee in their preface said among other things: "In brief, the effort has been to strengthen the present law by remedying some weaknesses that have developed in it. In addition, the new bill meets the claim of the oleomargarine people that the present law with its 10c tax on colored margarine increases the price of living. This claim is false, but to save controversy over the point and to show that the dairy interests do not desire to do anything that would even by implication add to the consumer's burdens, the bill which has been prepared eliminates the 10c tax in consideration of a provision that the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter and the making of butter and oleomargarine shall be prohibited. The oleomargarine manufacturers claim, as a distinctive merit for some grades of their product, that it contains 50 per cent. of butter. The dairy interests have no war with honest oleomargarine as such, but at the same time each article should stand on its merits and find its own market based on those merits. Another feature of the bill is the prescribing of a color standard beyond which oleomargarine can not go."

SYNOPSIS OF BILL

Changing the name of oleomargarine to margarin; to change the rate of tax on margarin; to make margarin and other substitutes for dairy products subject to the laws of any state or territory into which they may be transported; to afford the Internal Revenue Bureau means for the more efficient detection of fraud and for the collection of revenues.

It prohibits the use of butter in the production or manufacture of margarin, and does not allow more than 5 per cent. of milk fat to be used in its manufacture. It requires servers of margarin in hotels and boarding houses to pay a special tax of \$3.00, retailers \$6.00 and wholesalers \$45.00 each per annum. It requires all oleomargarine to be sold in one-half, pound or five-pound packages, sealed with revenue stamp affixed. This feature was taken from a bill introduced by the oleomargarine people. The bill provides for a flat tax of one cent a pound, instead of 10 cents and 1/2 of a cent. This feature is also in line with what the oleomargarine interests asked for in their bill. The bill prohibits the manufacture of any margarin in imitation or semblance of butter of any shade of yellow, and defines what is meant by "butter of any shade of yellow." This will permit margarin to be sold of a color similar to the white goods now on the market. A copy of the bill can be had by writing to the Secretary, William T. Creasy, Catawissa, Pa.

Live Wire in the Insurance Field

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, New York is certainly a live wire in the life insurance field. It is owned and officered by members of the Grange and is introducing many new features in the business of Life Insurance.

At the New York State Fair just held in Syracuse, they erected one of the finest booths on the grounds and had a corps of competent men in charge to explain the advantages the company can offer. As a souvenir of the State Fair they gave away thousands of copies of a Grange album containing pictures of the National Master, High Priest of Demeter and Masters of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio Granges.

Among visitors were the Master of New York State Grange, Ohio State Grange, Secretary of New York State Grange and members of the Executive Committee.

NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

SEEDS

TIMOTHY, RED CLOVER, ALFALFA, ALISKE, CRIMSON CLOVER, VETCHES, RAPE, ETC., ETC.

We specialize in CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS and offer seeds of highest purity and growth. Shall be pleased to mail offers with samples, stating purity and germination, upon application. We Supply Dealers and Granges Only.

THE NATIONAL FIELD

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Editor

Among the other good things impressed upon the new members of the Grange upon their entering a Grange hall for the first time, as a part of its ritualistic work in the first degree—is kindness to animals, and, all true Patrons should live up to their professions. "Practice what you preach." "Exemplify in our lives our principles in Faith, in Hope, in Charity and with Fidelity."

I am reminded of this as I note the action of one good Pomona Grange out in Kansas. At a recent meeting of Shawnee County Pomona Grange the following significant resolution was adopted, the members present pledging themselves to spread the action as widely as possible:

"Whereas, horses and mules are being shipped from this country to carry on one of the most bloody wars that have occurred in all history, and believing that this business is inhuman and may draw us into war with our neighbors with whom we have enjoyed the best of relations heretofore, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we discourage this traffic and do all in our power to enable Patrons and neighbors to enjoy the peace and happiness that have reigned heretofore."

In commenting upon this Grange action, John E. Deane, Secretary of Sunny Side Grange, No. 1622 near Topoka, Kansas, writes as follows:

"We do not want to leave our plows and go to the battlefield, nor do we wish to send our sons, yet a most inhuman act is being perpetrated in our midst. Horses and mules are being sent by the thousands from farms in this country to be shot down in this terrible war across the seas. Is it right, when we do not wish to go ourselves, to send these innocent animals who have done so much, and would do more, for mankind? Here is something that surely should make us think."

The following item comes to me from Michigan:—

Pittsfield Union and Ann Arbor Granges of Michigan recently dedicated the rural home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Steere and their nine children. Although in the midst of haying and berry season, a goodly number from both Granges assembled and in the finest spirit carried out the service which belongs to the Order for this purpose. Flowers abounded in profusion—the emblems called for in the service, the simple familiar old songs and the hearty co-operation of the home and Granges made it an occasion to cherish in memory by all present. On account of the busy, hot season, no rehearsal of the ceremony could well be held, and it therefore stands to the credit of Mortimer Whitehead that he has given the Grange a service so simple and easy of accomplishment that these people rendered it without previous practice. It speaks also of what working together for years can do for a group of Grange members.

It is pleasant to note that this Grange ceremony for naming and dedicating the rural home is coming into more general use and favor. As with all our ritualistic work when carried out in public and well done, it makes a favorable impression upon the outsiders and wins their good wishes and membership. Pennsylvania Patrons should not forget that this Home Dedication ceremony which will be in use long, long years from now and as long as the Grange and a free agriculture lasts—came to me as an inspiration while on a lecturing trip among the farms of the beautiful Cumberland Valley. Its first words were written in Chambersburg, the home of Grange News, and it was first used in a formal manner in naming and dedicating the home of the State Master at that time, W. F. Hill, and who was living in Chambersburg, it was named "Hillheim."

Some of us older Patrons, like Leonard Rhone and myself, have much reason to feel thankful that our lives have been spared to see the results of some of our hard work against big obstacles in bringing about through the Grange some of the good things now being enjoyed, not only by members of the Grange but by all farmers and other people as well. Surely as bread cast upon the waters we are finding it "after many days." Even beyond our claims and ideals, when working on Grange Legislative Committees, before Committees of the House and Senate in Congress, are the grand results of Rural Mail Delivery and the Parcels Post. I note that the Postmaster General has just sent out instructions to all presidential postmasters to help in making the instructive Parcels Post exhibition at County, State and District Fairs a success. Last year these exhibits were made at 200 Fairs and this year it is expected that the number will be greater.

Just think of it, one thousand million parcels post packages in one year, already, and how those Express Company Congressmen and U. S. Senators, with their well paid newspapers and other agents, did fight us, but the people led by the Grange, after years of work and education, came out ahead.

The Postmaster General says:—"The department is now successfully carrying parcels at the rate of 1,000,000,000 pieces a year, and the public is offering the packages in a much better wrapped and packed condition than formerly. As a result there is practically no loss or damage to articles in the mails. The service reaches not only large cities and towns located on railroads but extends to all rural sections even though remote from ordinary transportation facilities, and thus it enables patrons in the rural districts to have, by means of the parcels post, a cheap, prompt, safe and efficient service for every kind of mailable article."

The latest models of parcel con-

tainers will be shown at the exhibits this year. For instance, it will be shown to the farmers that the extension of the size of containers from 72 to 84 inches, combined length and girth, will include the commercial crates for berries and fruits, thus enlarging the opportunities for the shipment of farm products by mail.

Let the new generation of live Patrons take new courage and press onward for the new occasions, the new duties, and the new opportunities to help themselves and millions more besides, as they note the good fruit which the Grange tree planted and cultured so long ago, is yielding.

The next big specialty is safe and sane Rural Credit legislation. The Grange has taken it up in real earnest and it will come sure. When once the Order of Patrons of Husbandry puts its hands to the plow it never looks backward. No, never.

IS WORTH CAREFUL STUDY

A great field was opened to members of the Order when that Grange seer and promoter of ideals, Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, gave to us the "Ceremony for the dedication of rural homes." No sadder, sweeter, more impressive meeting can be held than that of a gathering of neighbor folk at the home of one of their members, there to consecrate the home altar to the high principles inculcated by a broad religion, high patriotism and deep feeling of human love. All these sentiments are skillfully, simply woven together in the ceremony which Brother Whitehead has here given to the Grange for this purpose.

To one who has not heard the service or had a part in carrying it out this praise for the Grange dedication of rural homes may seem extravagant; but to have a part in it only once is sufficient to convert the skeptical.

And what does such a service mean? It means that the rural home is officially recognized as the source of strength and supply for a new kind of country living—a living that has for its aim life, not mere existence. It means that that home humbly acknowledges its independence upon the Father of all good; that it owes allegiance and honor to its flag and native country; and that it has obligations and ties that unite it in duty bonds to its community and the life of its neighbors. It means that by naming the rural home the children of that home are impressed with the dignity of its place in the community, are instigated to make its daily work praiseworthy and of good repute round about, and are incited to look forward to cherishing that home as an ancestral possession in the family name.

This is a practice to be encouraged—that of naming a farm home and asking the Grange to dedicate it with that name. The reasons for its cultivation are rooted in the soundest, richest precepts and principles of a farmers' organization which has ever found its finest symbolism in the rural home and its associations.—The National Grange Monthly.

PROOF

It was the rush hour in the cafeteria—one of those quick-lunch places where you help yourself and grab a chair and use the arm of the chair as a table. A rushed feeder grabbed a slice of pie and popped out a chair. Then he remembered that he needed coffee and he dashed over to the service counter. When he returned with his coffee his chair was occupied by another hurry-up diner.

"Excuse me," said the first man, "but that is my chair."

"How do you know it is your chair?" demanded the occupant in a surly tone.

"Because I can prove it" stated the first man.

"How can you prove it?" asked the occupant.

"By the seat of your pants," was the reply. "You are sitting on my pie."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Are you sending to our advertisers for literature and price lists?

A Rural Mail Carrier on Good Roads

Bro. Allen Rosekraus, of Penfield, Pa., sends the following with request for publication:

As a rural mail carrier, I have now gone more than sixty-five thousand miles over the highways of two townships. Seeing so much of the road I could hardly help observing where it could be improved and I am glad to say that during those ten years, the Supervisors have been pleasantly willing to adopt any improvement suggested.

Hence we have made great progress here and are rapidly nearing the goal of having roads that will box the compass in highway construction, that is roads that will be high, dry, hard and smooth the year round. To have them high we learned that something must be hauled onto them in the middle. Scraping them with the big "Wagon" would round them up, but by fall they would work down level and water could not run off and mud and ruts come. We don't care about ditches anymore. Let the rich fertilizing fluid from the road when it rains spread itself over the farmer's fields instead of running away to Havre De Grace and New Orleans.

But what about what was hauled onto them in the middle? Right there is where we shine and score. First is our slogan "away with your dirt roads." We don't waste anymore precious time talking about what to do with dirt roads. To a Supervisor is due the credit for making a kind of road that at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars per mile, is as good for practical purposes as highway that costs many times as much. Ignoring to a great extent the big scraper and the drag he sends teams to the creek bed for gravel. When the gravel is dumped in the road center the largest stones in the gravel are assembled where the wheels will run and pound—indeed. This makes very good roads indeed. But is perfected by hauling cinder from a big coal plant and dumping it atop of the gravel and then and there the dirt road is no more and its successor, the year around will not falter nor flinch beneath even the heavy autos, but seemingly like concrete, harden as time passes. A few winters since when there was no freeze nor snow I drove a section of this cinder-gravel road and it never weakened the least.

But, remember, the cinder must rest on gravel, on an earth bed it will act like a human on a feather bed—sink in. We have progressed here until we are willing to face and accept the fact that roads must be made to take without weakening the tread of the heaviest automobile. That it is absurd to expect dirt roads to suffice as it would be to put wooden rails on our railway tracks. That all culverts and bridges must be of concrete and that mudholes and ruts must be known nevermore in our highways. This is how we standardize our roads and we invite you to "Come and see."

Good roads for 1000 dollars a mile and yet they tell us farmers don't know how to build roads.—Ed.

DRINK AND DRUGS

John Burroughs is a noted naturalist and author. His books are read by a multitude, and he himself is regarded as an unusual man. Mr. Burroughs is seventy-seven years old. He feels as youthful and as strong as at thirty-seven—taking his word for it. In this, the wish may be father to the thought. Discouraging about the pleasures and abilities of old age, he says:

"I seem to be no nearer the other dregs that are supposed to be at the bottom of the cup of life at seventy-seven than I was at thirty-seven. I am thinking there are no bitter dregs there. But I have never abused the gift of life. I have instinctively guarded it as a precious heritage. I did not squander my youth in excesses or in any form of imtemperate living, and

hence I am not bankrupt in my old age."

The last sentence is significant. The energy, and vigor, and strength of youth were not squandered over the cups. They were not sacrificed to drugs. Wherever there are drugs there will be dregs. Wherever there is drink there will be dregs—bitter dregs. The drinking man not only mortgages his future, but he forecloses the mortgage promptly when due—at about sixty years of age. The man who abstains wholly from the use of evils, and is temperate in the use of blessings where over-indulgence would prove a curse, is the one who is regarded as worth while by any one qualified to pass judgment.

SOME GRANGE FIGURES

April 15, 1868, first grange organized in New York state and the world at Fredonia, N. Y.

April 18, 1868, first grange in Iowa—Newton.

September 27, 1868, first grange in Minnesota.

March 2, 1870, first grange in Ohio—East, Cleveland.

June 10, 1870, first grange in Tennessee—Stockton.

August 17, 1870, first grange in California—Peld Hill.

February 12, 1871, first working grange in Pennsylvania—Eagle.

February 24, 1869, first State Grange organized—Minnesota.

April 15, 1869, first annual meeting of National Grange.

In 1873 State Grange of Pennsylvania organized.

August 16, 1872, first grange in Canada.

Greatest number of granges organized in one month, February, 1874—2,239.

Over 3,000,000 persons have been initiated in the Order—From Grange Review Chatam, N. Y. State.

A Plain Statement About the Vinegar Conditions

This letter is published to give any of our members who do not understand the situation to know that they can make honest cider vinegar and sell the same simply with a label on each vessel. The letter is so clear that we did not consider it necessary to publish the law.

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food Division, Harrisburg

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of recent date, and in reply beg to say that you will find enclosed a copy of the Pennsylvania Vinegar Law.

You will note a portion of Section 1 underlined. This language means that no cider vinegar can be sold in Pennsylvania if it contains any added water, drugs or acids.

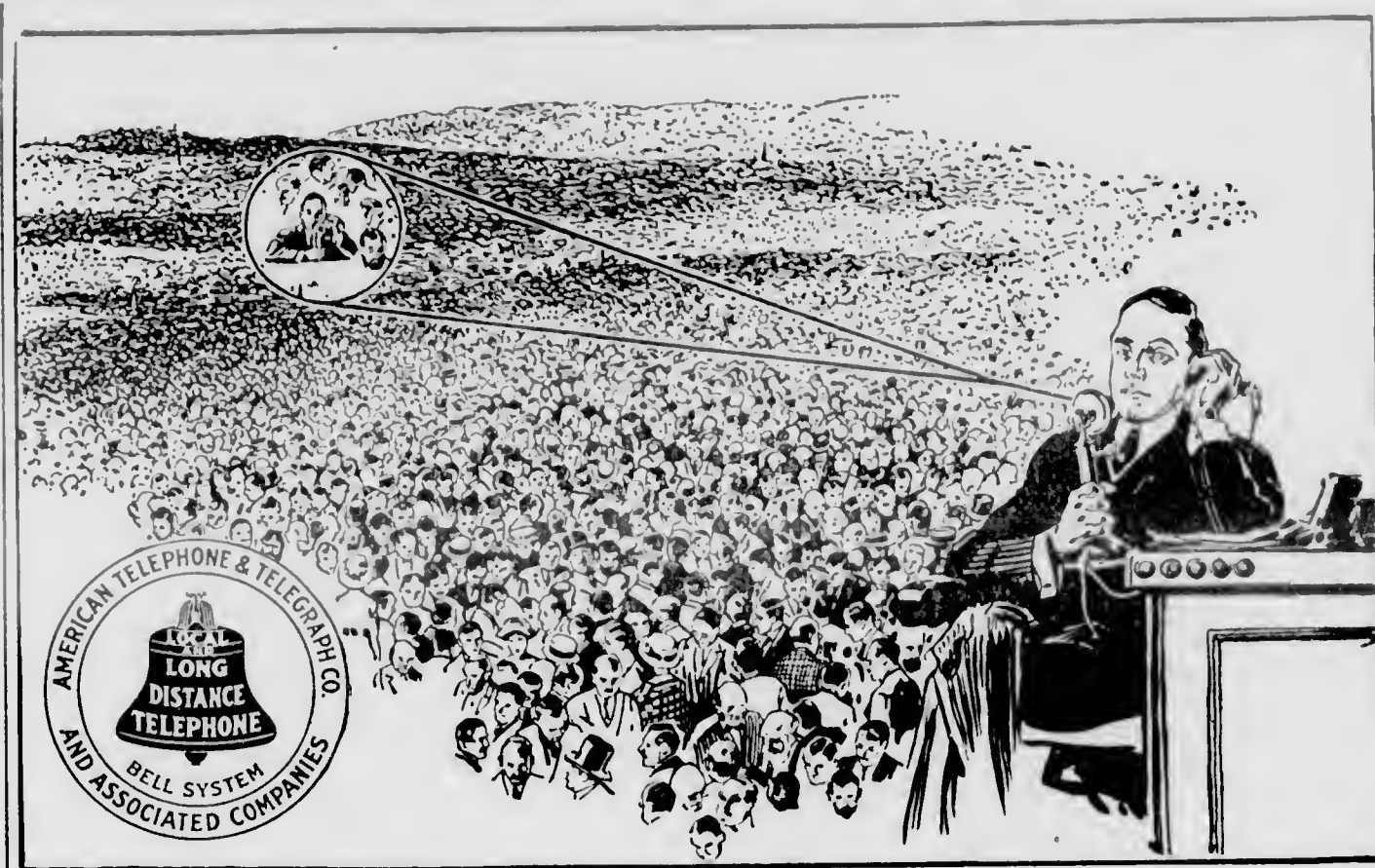
You will also note that the act sets up no standard as to solids or acidity, so that no analysis is necessary. If your cider vinegar is made from pure apple juice, you can sell it to merchants, and merchants can sell it to the consuming public without being molested.

It is, however, necessary that you brand your vinegar as required by Section 3. This can be done with stencils on the barrel or cask, or by taking cards and, with pen and ink, mark the cards "Cider vinegar made by William Henderson, Athens, Pa." as the case may be, and attach a card to the head of each barrel or cask.

The Legislature of 1901 changed the law in order to permit the farmer to use up his surplus of apples into vinegar instead of leaving them rot upon the ground.

Very truly,
JAMES FOUST, Commissioner.

The advertising that appears in this issue of Grange News is unusually attractive. Always reliable, you can depend upon what our advertisers say.



The Man in the Multitude

That the human voice may be transmitted across our continent by telephone is the marvel of this age of wonders. Yet the full significance of the achievement is not realized if it is considered strictly as a coast-to-coast connection.

The Transcontinental Line not only bridges the country from east to west, but, by having finally overcome the great barrier of distance, it has removed the last limitation of telephone communication between all the people of the nation.

This means that the voice can be sent not only from New York to San Francisco, but from anywhere to anywhere—even from any one to any one—in the United States.

Wherever you are, it is possible to reach any one of our hundred million population. You can single out from this vast throng any particular individual with whom you desire to speak.

To bring this about, the Bell System has spent years and millions, extending its lines everywhere, anticipating the ultimate triumph. It has had the foresight and the courage to unite this great country, community by community, into one telephone neighborhood.

With the Transcontinental Line in successful operation, the established Bell highways make you the near neighbor of your farthest-away fellow citizen.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

READING BONE FERTILIZERS BETTER THAN EVER

Write for Prices and Terms

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co.
Reading, Pa.

DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS

Secretary's Corner

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, Editor

To Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges:

Before this issue of Grange News reaches you, you will have received the blanks for making report for quarter ending September 30. Let me remind you that the fiscal year of the State Grange ends with this quarter. Please see to it that your report and remittance for this last quarter of the fiscal year reaches me before November 1st, as that is the date upon which I must close my books for the year's work. Let each Grange be paid up in full to the end of this quarter, Sept. 30th. I feel that a rousing activity on the part of the secretaries will avail much in producing a full record of all Granges paid up for the year.

Please go over your records carefully at once and see what quarters you have failed to report or paid dues and at the next meeting bring the matter before your Grange. If you,

as secretaries, will do your part earnestly and persistently, there need be few if any of the Granges that will fail to be in good and regular standing on the books of the State Grange. Do not neglect this matter. Make everything secure, so that your Grange may have duly-accredited delegates at the coming State Meeting at State College.

At this writing the great Grange Encampment at Centre Hall has just drawn to a close. This picnic has been a long standing success. The weather throughout has been fine and the crowd this year much increased over what it has ever been before. There is no doubt of good outcome of increased activity in Centre and adjoining counties in Grange lines.

Fraternally yours,
NETTIE E. AILMAN.

THE SHOT WENT HOME

Some weeks ago a brewing company inserted an advertisement in various papers under the caption, "Beer Promotes Efficiency," and went on to say that "wholesome beer used in moderation increases strength and vitality, tones and invigorates the nervous system, stimulates the appetite and promotes digestion." Someone had the temerity to reply as follows:

"If from your own experience, you do not know Mr. Ruppert's statement to be a lie, ask the physician at any hospital, ask the president of any railroad, ask any reputable business man."

"If you were about to have a dangerous surgical operation performed, would you prefer to have the surgeon take a few glasses of beer just before the operation, to 'promote efficiency'?"

"If you were about to take a trip on a railroad, would you prefer to have an engineer and the telegraph operators and the switchmen along the line take a few beers while you were on your way, to 'promote efficiency'?"

"If you are a business man, do you prefer to have your employees 'rush the can' occasionally, to 'promote efficiency'?"

"Remember, you can get just as drunk on beer as you can on whisky." The fact is farmers do not want drinking men, nor do merchants, nor manufacturers, nor railroads, nor life insurance companies, nor will anybody else have them if they can help it, unless it is here and there a foolish girl. And, fortunately, young women are rapidly becoming so independent by reason of education and generally changed conditions that they do not need to marry for support, and consequently fewer of them will be the victims of drunken husbands. The march of civilization, the upward trend of humanity and the moral sense of the race, instructed by the experience and history of a thousand years, are all decreeing that the liquor traffic must die.

Congratulates Grange News

To Penna. Grange News: The oft impressed thought that we should congratulate the management of the Grange News for the interesting paper being furnished us monthly, reached the climax upon the reception of the September copy, and we therefore send greetings for the effort bestowed to furnish us an organ creditable alike to the management and the grange. The excellent article in the last issue by Mortimer Whitehead, the practical lines from the pen of State Treasurer, Frank P. Willis, the ever readable thoughts of Ceres, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, the profound utterances to Master John A. McSparran and F. J. Clark and the miscellaneous articles and suggestions from the Worthy Master and others, in the advocacy of peace, square dealing, general reform and items of common interest to the intelligent

granger, give us a copious supply for our evening readings in the home, where we should always find a copy of the Grange News.

May it continue to be an efficient instrument for carrying on the great work.

AUGUSTUS BROSIUS,
London Grove Grange.

Peace Policy Stands Crucial Test

The outcome of the Arabic case is an emphatic vindication of peaceful diplomacy. All is gained that militarists have insisted could only be obtained through bluster or war. It is gained without humiliation or disgrace to any one. The United States government has now the glory of securing a satisfactory and honorable settlement of a delicate question without resort to jingoism or other offensive methods. The Wilson administration simply presented the case regarding submarine warfare on its merits to the German government. No threats were made. No ultimatum was sent. No final resort to hostilities was to be looked for. The matter was simply put up to the German government in a way that was in substance a query whether it would discredit itself by upholding the outrage, or be honorable enough to disavow it. There was but one way to answer that question without disgrace. A challenge or a resort to arms was clearly not the way, whatever the result might have been. The German government realized that fact and chose the honorable course, in a way that ought to be more of a source of pride, than any number of bloody victories, to Germans, as well as Americans. The outcome is a splendid demonstration of the superiority of reason over force of pacifism over militarism.—Public.

A Big Corporation of Small Business

Since the Pullman company refuses to relieve the traveling public of the necessity of tipping its porters, it would seem to be the plain duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to order a reduction of its rates. When a traveler pays for his berth he pays for the porter's service. Because the impression prevails that these services will not be properly performed without tips the tipping practice has come into vogue, without benefit to the porters, but with great profit to the Pullman company. To require payment for the same service to both porter and corporation is unjust. The Pullman company is clearly getting something for nothing. It should not take the Interstate Commerce Commission long to see that.

It's Different Now

Years ago a person who wanted to buy a farm questioned if it were convenient to church, school and the mill. Now if it is close to a hard road and the "movies" he is satisfied. That's what a retired farmer told us recently.

Votes For Men HOMES FOR WOMEN

The Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is an Organization of Patriotic People who have the welfare of women at heart.

We are against woman suffrage because 90 per cent. of the women of Pennsylvania do not wish to vote; 80 per cent. of all women marry and have homes; a jury box is not a proper place for a woman; woman suffrage doubles the cost of elections, it increases taxes, it places every woman's name on the Assessor's list and makes her liable for personal taxes now assessed only against men.

It will surely deprive the country districts of the balance of power in state politics, because the women in the cities live near the polls and can easily vote while the country women, in many instances, cannot leave their farms on Election Day; and because a woman's place is in the home and with her children, freed from the bitterness of political strife.

Stand by the women who have confidence the men will always treat them justly.

VOTE NO

On Woman Suffrage

Amendment No. 1 Next November
Campaign Headquarters, 1101 Finance Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.



H. C. Phelps,
Pres.

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Think what that means to you, Mr. Buggy-buyer! Now you can buy a genuine Split Hickory direct from the factory, backed by my personal guarantee at prices that save you from \$15 to \$25 over what dealers ask. This is without doubt the biggest and most surprising announcement of the year. It cuts dollars right off the price, and puts them in your pocket. No red tape—no waiting a year for rebates—no wondering what the price will be. My catalog shows plainly in black and white 150 stunning new styles—all marked down with only 5% profit. Send for FREE book today.

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A Powerful, Dependable, Light Weight Road Grader and Ditcher.

For two or four horse pull. Steel construction throughout, strongly built and reinforced. Great strength, for a light grader, combined with simple operating details, makes THE LITTLE PREMIER the most satisfactory, with greater working capacity than any other small road grading machine. Can be used when conditions will not permit the use of a heavy grader.

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PENNSYLVANIA State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Price List of Supplies

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13).....	\$ 2.75
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen.....	2.50
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9.....	1.50
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 9.....	1.50
Grange Seals.....	2.00
Digest.....	.25
Constitution and By-Laws.....	.07
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony.....	.40
Song Books, "Grange Melodies," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen.....	.40
Per dozen.....	4.00
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Grange Recitations (Darrow).....	.25
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead).....	

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letters. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN.



JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr. AND BETSY JANE, HIS WIFE, HAVE AN ANIMATED DISCUSSION ON PARASITES



Says She: John, while you were away making speeches in favor of woman suffrage, we had a lot of callers. The first man that came along was a man with a "billed" shirt and asked me where we emptied our dish water and other kinds of water. I was a little out of humor, because the stove was smokin' on account of not having the pipe and chimney properly cleaned, and I just told him that was none of his business. Well he said I would have to be careful, because he was sent out by the State, and I said I don't care who sends you out. What do I know whether the hired man bathes at all, or what he does with the water. At any rate, I called over our old Newfoundland dog who was on the porch watching the proceedings, as he had rather a suspicious eye on this new-comer. Well that scared him a little, too. When Rover came stepping up, this new-comer explained that he was sent out by the Health Department to find out where people emptied their dish water, sewerage, etc. I told him I was busy bakin' and he would have to go and look around for himself, and I would take the dog in the house, so he would not be disturbed, but he should be a little careful, as there was some yellow jackets and hornets nests around, and if he got too inquisitive, he might get himself into trouble from these animals, as they had their tents well guarded. At any rate, I got shot of that fellow. But I am wondering, John, who is paying this fellow that can travel around in an automobile and have a guide with him yet, and what it costs the State for all this that I thought the local board of health was attending to.

Says He: His salary is paid by the State, from appropriations made for the Health Department.

Says She: Where does the State get the money from?

Says He: The State collects taxes from corporations such as railroads, banks, trolley companies, telephone, telegraph, and other corporations and associations.

Says She: Don't those corporations as railroads, and so on, add the taxes to the cost of transportation and transmission, and in the end we pay it in increased freight rates.

Says He: That is about the size of it.

Says She: So then, John, if we don't have so many of these "billed" shirt men to pay, we would have more money for schools and roads. Is that correct?

Says He: That is correct. You are getting to be quite well versed in State affairs, and I am glad to see this, in view of the fact that I believe women will get the right to vote, and I know many men that pay little attention to these new offices that are being created every year, all of which is paid ultimately by the taxpayers of the State.

Says She: But this was not the only visitor that was here in your absence. The district superintendent of highways came along here and oiled the State road with some kind of grease that they got from the Standard Oil Company, and you know we had rain every day, and there was no early use in greasing these roads. But I think the object was more to grease John D. Rockefeller's pockets, than it was to grease the roads. They discussed this matter at Clover Sod Grange the other night and said that all the specifications for the various kinds of oils and tars, and so on, to be used on the roads just fit those sold by the Standard Oil Company. Well, I was about to tell you that he came along here between 9 and 10 o'clock, in an automobile which the State pays for, and I gave him a piece of my mind, telling him what I thought of this grease that was carried in the house by the work hands, and was of no earthly good on the

roads. I have been watching these chaps sent out at the expense of the State and they surely are "highway men." But then I don't know whether they are to be blamed as much as the Highway Department and those responsible for it. At any rate, I am glad that they don't have all the roads to make, because they would "bust up" the commonwealth. I think in the crowd that I seen, there was three bosses and one workman. I understand that the last Legislature created assistant county superintendents of schools. How are these paid, John?

Says He: This comes out of the school appropriation, and means that our school taxes will be that much higher.

Says She: I have been thinking over our schools, and I don't think that we have as good schools as we had years ago when we went to school. In those days the girls studied a lot of this cookology and a lot of other things right at home, before and after school hours; they learned to read, write and spell at school, instead of learning to cook at school, and get a "spoil" when they have work to do at home. I believe our ideals of education have all been changed for the worse, and this changing was done by these "smart alecks," those having high-sounding titles to their names and holding positions paying from \$5,000 dollars upwards. I remember, of hearing at one of our Pomona Grange meetings one of these gentlemen holding up as a model for the children to follow, the president of some railroad, who was stealing fifty or a hundred thousand dollars a year salary, and then was merely a clerk for the big interests that controlled the road. The man and woman that was striving to make a living honestly, have a nice comfortable home, and were quiet, peaceful citizens, were never in a single instance held up as models, because they were not receiving big salaries, and this has been going on until we have lost the true meaning of an education. The boys and girls have been taught that they must have a government job in order to be a success. And in this way we have been lowering the ideals of our schools and increasing our taxes by having new jobs to carry out our false teaching.

Says He: I am glad you have posted yourself in my absence.

Says She: The reason that I have posted myself was from the fact that the tax collector was here also in your absence, and I seen our taxes are a great deal higher than they were formerly, and I thought it was time to inquire and find out where the trouble was, and I asked the question at Grange meeting and the Master replied that one reason for increased taxation was the tremendous lot of new jobs we were creating—that we now had a man looking after our dish water, assistant county superintendents, road superintendents and foremen, farm agents and "agents-esses," assistants and clerks, orchard inspectors, fish warden and bull frog protector, dog catchers, and a dozen other "billed" shirt fellows. And now they want to spend a lot more money on increasing our standing army and our navy. Don't you think, John, the limit has been reached, but you men seem to let matters go from bad to worse, until you are eat up with taxes by these parasites, and then you complain I cannot have a new hat or a dress, because the taxes are so high.

Says He: Well, well, the world must turn upon its axis,

And all mankind turn with it, head or tails.

And live and die, make love and Pay OUR TAXES,

And as the veering winds shift, shift our sails."

Pennsylvania Grange News

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Editor-in-Chief

JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.

Associate Editors

WM. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Pa.

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Wysox.

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, State College, Pa.

HANNAH MCK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.

Managing Editor

MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

Business Manager

ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

I want to reiterate what was said last month about the Pomona sending in their recommendations of Deputies before the State Meeting. This is very important. You of the several counties know the qualifications of your members better than anybody else and you should have the welfare of the Grange at heart sufficiently to give us this information in time to make it effective.

The harvest is at last past away and the evenings are getting longer. Don't wait until the winter is half over before thinking of the good constructive work that can be done in our State. There are some of the old Granges that need help and new ones to be organized. Now is the time to make the plans to accomplish these things. Our Granges should take up this question for discussion in the near future. "What work for the good of the Order can this Grange do in this county?" You can help the deputies to close the organization of a new Grange. You can visit an old Grange and help them to get new life and inspiration. You can encourage the co-operative feature of Grange work by getting in touch with the Keystone Exchange and find out what contracts they have that you can use. You can take up the question of Life Insurance and become definitely acquainted with the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company with which we have a contract. You can help to develop Grange News by sending in money to pay for subscriptions and especially by writing our advertisers that you have bought or are going to buy something that they are advertising and mention the fact that you saw their ad. in our paper. You can discuss Fire Insurance and insist on your members being adequately insured against fire loss. All these things and more you can do, remembering that the Grange as a whole is what the Subordinate Granges make it. Get busy, make your plans now for a great winter's work, socially, intellectually, financially and always constructively.

The National Grange has allowed the Subordinate Granges to pass amendments to their by-laws making their annual election of officers in November instead of December. There is no change in the installation; it would still come the first meeting in January. This is a good plan and should be adopted by all Subordinate Granges. It gives new officers more time to prepare for the duties of the offices to which they have been elected, where the old Master cannot go to State Grange it gives the Grange a chance to send the newly elected one as alternate, and it gives us a great deal better chance to get the Register out in good time.

Fraternally yours,

John A. McSparran

The Suffrage amendment will come before the people of this State for action at the November election this year. In deference to the action of the State Grange and for the information of the members of the Grange throughout the State, we are publishing in this issue of Grange News an argument prepared by the Press Agent of the Suffrage Headquarters in Pennsylvania. We are also publishing two letters that are representative of many that we are receiving on this question. We cannot answer all these letters and make the comment that would have to be made in each case, and so will make a general answer in the form of an editorial that we trust will be accepted by each in lieu of a personal letter.

I do not think that either of these letters grasp the full import of the question at issue or of the relation of Grange News to it. The first letter from Sister Rhone, for example, finds fault with us for accepting advertising from the Anti-Suffrage Headquarters and insists that all the officers of the State Grange should by virtue of their office become partisans on every issue that the State Grange endorses by resolution. Such a thought is foreign to our fundamental law. In the Grange we pledge each other that nothing shall be done to interfere with our "social, political, religious or civil duties" and that holds with regard to the officers of the order as well as to the membership. It is true that if an officer of any institution gets out of touch with the general

policy of the organization, he or she are morally bound to withdraw from such leadership if they cannot support that policy. But I do not suppose that there ever has been officers of our Order that have agreed to everything that the State Grange supported by resolution. And in this case especially there is no reason why everyone should not be allowed to espouse which ever side of the question they wished in view of the last action of the State Grange upon the subject. If you will refer to the journal of proceedings of last year, you will see on page 76 the action of the State Grange that was taken following the two speeches that were made upon the subject of suffrage. "Whereas, The men of Pennsylvania will vote on the equal suffrage amendment next fall, Resolved, That equal suffrage be made a question of study by the Subordinate Granges during the coming year and that the Lecturers place this question on their programs." That resolution was adopted.

However, in deference to the action of the State Grange several years ago on a resolution, during this picnic season I have not in a single instance expressed my personal views upon the subject in a speech. In regard to the acceptance of advertising would say this, that there is nothing immoral about anti-suffrage nor is there any comparison between it and liquor advertising. The fundamental law of our Order does not recognize the liquor business as a legitimate business and if a member goes into that business his name can be dropped from the roll of a Subordinate Grange without notice while our law does not mention the subject of suffrage nor has an aye or nay vote even been taken as to the position of the members in State Grange or by referendum to the Subordinates. That we took anti-suffrage advertising alone is not the fault of Grange News because the Suffragist Headquarters were appealed to but they would not give it to us. We hope to make a better showing this month in this respect.

The other letter by Brother Hubbard goes to the extreme on the other side. There are noble women who are actively supporting Suffrage. There are splendid men, such as Senator Clapp, who contend that we will have more Democracy by giving the women the ballot. There are a great many Granges that have been and are supporting it, and it does not add to the strength of any argument on either side to indulge in mud slinging. The question for the sane and sober decision of our people in November is whether or not the addition of women to the electorate will give a government that will be more responsive to the will of the people than what we have now.

It is a serious question and we ask that our people give it serious thought and study and then vote as sovereign citizenship decrees.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

A GLUT OF PRODUCE; HIGH PRICES

No more utter and humiliating failure of modern civilization is to be found than that presented by the existing conditions in the produce market. There is something glaringly wrong and shamefully inefficient in a system of distribution which prevents vast urban populations from sharing the benefits of the abundant gifts of bountiful nature. When fruits and vegetables are being sold for a song or permitted to go to waste in the fields by the farmers because of an almost unprecedentedly productive season, this cheapening of food supplies is hardly reflected at all in the retail prices, and prompts the inquiry, wherein lies the fault for so reckless and sinful a waste?

The problem is much too complicated for any offhand judgment as to the cause of conditions so anomalous, or as to the responsibility for commercial methods which rob the producer of his just reward. If the farmer is improvident and produces crops for which there is no demand, he has no right to complain; but is it right to assume that there is no demand when there are thousands of underfed, poverty-stricken people within a few hours' distance of his fields? There is a very broad margin between what a farmer might be willing to accept for his produce in a time of great plenty and the price which the housewife is compelled to pay in Philadelphia. Who gets this profit? Is it wholly out of proportion to the service rendered in bringing the products of the soil to the consumer? Are the methods of transportation organized to meet such conditions as the present, and if not, why not? Have the possibilities of trolley freight lines been fully tested, and if not, why not? Are the middlemen necessary factors in the machinery of getting food supplies from the farm to the kitchen? If not, what agencies can be created to replace them, guaranteeing just treatment both to the man who produces and he who buys?

These are all vitally important questions, suggested by conditions which reveal a shocking waste of energy and of material. If in times of exaggerated plenty the consumer receives no substantial benefit, there must be something radically wrong which it is the business of an enlightened community to correct. We must get rid of the notion that because things have always been done in a particular way that is the only way in which they can be done. When valuable food is deliberately destroyed by the carload because it "does not pay" to send it to market, it is high time civilization asked for itself some searching questions and sought to find in the answers a remedy for conditions which are in themselves sufficiently condemnatory. —From the Public Ledger.

The editorial printed above conveys the idea that the person who wrote it did not know that the greater part of the civilized world had long ago solved the problem of distribution to an extent that enables them to get the products of the farm to the markets at a price that the producer can afford to take the trouble to harvest the food products and that the consumer can afford to pay. That which is charged to the "failure of modern civilization" is found to exist in this country alone, among the first-class civilized nations of the world.

"There is something glaringly wrong and shamefully inefficient in a system of distribution which prevents vast urban populations from sharing the benefits of the abundant gifts of bountiful nature" says the editor, and we all say "amen;" but we do not share the feeling of the writer of this editorial that the problem is complicated or that the solution has to be wrought out in this country as an experiment. Experts in Legislation have codified the work of other nations, which have long ago recognized that transportation systems are supposed to render some service of convenience to the people from whom they get such valuable franchise and such splendid privileges. But so far, our representatives have refused to accept the experience of other na-

tions in connection with Parcels Post, Secondary Express, Hamper systems, and in fact, to all those developments of transportation which, by virtue of their operation, bring the producer and consumer closer together. And we cannot keep from suggesting that if the Public Ledger will examine the records, it will find that the representatives from Philadelphia, with some splendid exceptions in the State and National affairs, have been a dead hindrance in all efforts that have been made to get our transportation system up-to-date.

When it comes to foisting a bond issue upon the people, preventing the trolleys from carrying freight, making election laws so that the will of the people can be defeated, upholding laws that give open markets to spurious food products and cheap substitutes at the price of good food products, of sustaining the sale of booze that takes away the purchasing power of many of these people who are not able to pay the present prices of food products, the Philadelphia delegation can be depended upon to take an active part in favor of such proposals.

PRO AND CON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Sends in Her Protest

Editor Grange News:

The September issue of the Grange News has just been received, and I want to protest against your allowing it to be used against Woman Suffrage—a measure both the State and National Granges have endorsed. This is the first time in the history of the State Grange, that its official paper has been used to oppose a measure that the majority of its representatives, in annual session, have endorsed.

You may say that it is business. I know that it is a paid advertisement, but I ask you in all fairness, would you allow a paid advertisement to appear in the Grange News, urging men to vote against local option or the temperance cause? A few years ago would the road people have been allowed to run a paid advertisement in the Grange News urging men to vote for the Road Bonds? Is it consistent to urge men to vote for temperance Judges in one column of the paper, and in another to urge them to vote against Woman Suffrage? Does it not mean that women are opposed to saloons when the entire liquor forces of the State are arrayed against Woman Suffrage and are spending thousands of dollars to defeat the Amendment? There are many more good women in Pennsylvania than bad, and they stand for the moral side of public issues.

I do not question anyone's private opinion, but is it right or fair as officials of the State Grange to use official influence against a measure that has been endorsed by the State Grange, itself, for years?

I hope you will be fair enough to the large number of women in the Grange who believe in the real justice and equality of the sisters and brothers which the Grange has always taught by precept and example, to publish the fact in the October issue of the Grange News, that there has been a protest against the publishing of that particular advertisement in the official Grange organ.

Very sincerely,

FLORENCE RHONE.

Past Flora of the State Grange.

Woman Suffrage a Poor Panacea for our Public Ills

Ed. Grange News.

The question has been often asked, "Do our Patrons really advocate the so-called Equal Franchise, or Woman Suffrage?" After carefully considering this subject, I am led to say in

tions. But when it comes to constructive legislation, whether it be the equalization of taxation, the taking away from corporate wealth the unjust advantages that they have stolen from the body politic, or the development of public utilities so that the people shall receive some return for eminent domain, franchises and other privileges that have been granted these concerns, they are found with startling unanimity to oppose such attempts.

We would advise the Public Ledger, instead of asking questions, to print the records of their representatives for the last ten years in their paper once a week from now until a new Legislature is elected, and if they do (so that the people of Philadelphia know what has been done and who did it) I feel sure that the people of that city will not be satisfied with a delegation in either legislature or congress in which a statesman is a glaring exception.

John A. McSparran

reality No! Then, why has the State Grange gone on record as favoring this unnatural condition?

The Grange, as an organization, admits women to membership as co-workers in the cause of husbandry. The professional suffragette has boldly gone into every organization in the land that admits women to their order and by sheer nerve and pre-dominance has simply (in common parlance) pulled the suffrage propaganda over on to them.

This over-worked craze did not have its origin in the Grange; farmers' wives do not make their living at wash-tubs, nor are their husbands drunken loafers that must be voted down and out.

Woman Suffrage has been agitated for over sixty years by abnormal women, who occupied professions of men; being bold and aggressive, they have forced their way into public print and seem to be utterly void of these lovable qualities which characterize our splendid wives and mothers who belong to the grange. The leaders and heaviest contributors of Woman Suffrage are divorced wives of millionaires and over-educated spinsters who in a vindictive spirit are ambitious to combat men.

From a domestic standpoint, they have failed; now their time and energies are frantically employed in being man's sharpest competitor and bitterest rival. To compare such restless agitators to our splendid sisters, who have been so helpful to our noble Order is little less than preposterous.

How many Patrons' wives are chasing so-called "Liberty Bells" through the country, or hiking the highways to be spectacular and get newspaper notoriety? The answer is obvious. The motives that inspired our leading advocates of Woman Suffrage were not prompted by a heartfelt desire to preserve the sanctity of the home, or to elevate the marriage relation of our people, for these dominant suffrage leaders are mostly childless and came from homes they helped to wreck—they have been the storm-centers of life's matrimonial sea, and in no way have they been identified with the Patrons of Husbandry, or in any manner have they been co-workers with the Grange. Other than to work them for self-aggrandizement. In my experience with leading members of the Grange, I find them either indifferent or strongly opposed to this unnatural innovation.

According to President Wilson, Elihu Root, and other most distinguished statesmen, women have nothing to

gain by Suffrage, but much to lose. No woman ever accomplished a man's redemption by defiance, or drove him into heaven with a club, for woman's strength lies in the fullness of her womanhood and her power is always most potent when robed in gentleness and love. Great men love to tell of the splendid influence shed upon their lives by a sainted mother or a devoted, loving wife; but history does not record where a woman inspired her husband or brother by killing his vote or violently opposing his opinion.

The line of demarcation between the sexes is the very essence of life and the more marked is the sex, the greater is the difference in function. It is the sense of the eternal fitness of things that men should run the government which is their natural

right, and women should shed their unlimited influence in the domestic circle and in society where it is clothed in refinement; for no well-regulated man desires to see his mother, wife, sister or daughter dragged down to the level of corrupt politics. If Woman Suffrage is a blessing, then why are not Colorado, Wyoming, California greatly benefited, but from the best of evidence we gain, goes to prove that the exact opposite is the case. The well-ordered homes of our Patrons are not a collection of individual politicians, but a unit—a sacred precinct where father, mother and children each work in harmony for all concerned.

G. H. HUBBARD,

Lock Haven.

IMPORTANT COMMITTEE MEETING

The Executive Committee of the State Grange met in union with the Centre County Pomona Grange Committee, at Grange Park, Centre Hall, on the evening of September 15th. The object of the meeting was to consider and discuss making arrangements for the Annual State Grange Meeting to be held December 21-24 at State College.

In addition to the joint committee, the senior member of the Finance Committee, Joel A. Herr; also Carolyn Dale, Flora; and Nettie E. Ailman, secretary of the State Grange, were present at the meeting and lent a few words of greeting and suggestions.

The Executive Committee have repeated records of efficient service in making arrangements for the annual meetings, and as usual are alert to the interests of the State Grange in having selected State College as the place for the 1915 meeting.

The Pomona Grange Committee under leadership of John S. Dale, chairman, and Florence Rhone, secretary, show great enthusiasm. Remarks from Hon. Leonard Rhone, Prof. C. R. Neff and many other members of the committee show that they have adequate grasp of the work before them, and will spare no pains to make the coming meeting of the State Grange a pleasant and profitable occasion, so far as their efforts can reach. They will see that ample accommodations are provided for all delegates and visitors. Detailed account of the work of this committee will appear in the following issues of Grange News. The Committee adjourned to meet at State College, Oct. 14.

JOHN S. DALE, Chairman.

FLORENCE RHONE, Secretary.

TAKES EXCEPTIONS TO BROTHER WHITEHEAD'S REBUKE TO ROOSEVELT.

Penna Grange News:

Dear Sirs: I take exception to the article in the September News. I refer to the front page by Mortimer Whitehead. The tone of the article, while it comes from a good heart, is bad when we consider whom it refers to, namely, the first citizen of the land.

While Mr. Roosevelt handles the subject in his usual blunt way, yet there is no living person on earth who has done more for the uplift of mankind; to arouse mankind to vote and labor to come to their own; or who has aroused the general public to look into political matters for their own benefit and interest, or who has put the "man" as more important than the dollar, or who has accomplished more than Mr. Roosevelt? Such a man the Grange organ meets with a "sharp rebuke."

I believe in protection for the home and the nation. Would Bro. Whitehead allow his property to be taken, or even the sanctity of his home to be invaded and stand for settling by the slow process of diplomacy? We know that one armed ruffian could about wipe out a village before subdued if he desired, and there should be no war against him—simply wave the emblem of peace at him. We have the State Constabulary for protection for just such cases, and they are effective. We have been taught in our youth to venerate our great warriors, Washington and Lincoln. Have we all been wrong all this time, or are we going mad wrong now?

Is there to be peace without justice or honor now? How long will it last? Are we to allow a million trained soldiers to land and take from us this country of which we call Washington the "Father"? He was wrong to fight for its freedom. He should have used diplomacy and arbitration with King George. Lincoln should have left the nation go in twain. No cruel war should have been fought to maintain it. So they would teach now. Let the

South lick the North without resistance and settle later at the Hague.

Now, in spite of Washington's part in freeing this country and Lincoln's part in keeping it one and inseparable, there are those who would invite our enemies to enter our land, help themselves to the good things, so they may desire to become one of us. Is that the orders Bro. Whitehead was under when a member of the Grand Army of the Republic? Who is it that wants war, the peace shouters or the ones who demand some adequate protection in time of peace to avert war? One is surely as sincere as the other, but the peace party desires to overshadow the adequate protection party, and I would say to them as I did to the Socialists: They should all go to one country and rule according to their precepts. The Socialist answered that they could not do that, as all people on earth must accept their method of rule, or it would not work out. Now, how about the Peace advocates? Well, we all want peace with honor and justice, and it does look foolish to keep chewing about the method to get it and in the meantime allow other nations to first rob us of our honor and later on also of our country just for the sake of Peace? Well!

ANDREW S. KIRSCH,

Nicktown, Cambria Co., Penna.

A Brother Stricken

The older Grangers of the State who knew W. B. Packard of Grangeville Summit when he was Lecturer of Pennsylvania State Grange, will read with deep sorrow and sympathy that our good brother was stricken with something on the order of paralysis or apoplexy while delivering a picnic speech this summer and is now at home very sick. Brother Packard has been a talented and earnest granger for many years, and we wish for him if possible a speedy recovery.

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

AMONG THE GRANGES

Growth, Progress, Development and Social and Educational Activities of Pomona and Subordinate Granges of the State.

West Sunbury Grange, No. 1519

The West Sunbury Grange, No. 1519, of Butler County, held its second annual picnic on Sept. 9th in the grove of Dr. Hockenberry, near West Sunbury. Weather conditions were ideal and early in the morning a large number of Grangers with their families began to arrive at the grove in buggies, in automobiles and on foot—all carrying large baskets of good things. Groups of pleasant-looking people could be seen everywhere at 12 o'clock, enjoying the feast of good-

by Prof. Weaver of State College. They outlined the work of such a bureau, and what a farmer would derive from its benefit. Majority present seemed to be in harmony with the movement. A committee was appointed to look after the project. The program also consisted of topics for discussion and recitations. In all, it was well rendered and by the loud applauding, was enjoyed by all present. The committee on the Memorial resolutions of our Worthy Brother, Lucian Bird (deceased) adopted a suitable report.

Lackawanna County Pomona

On Wednesday, August 25, Patrons of Husbandry from the several Subordinate Granges of Lackawanna County, assembled with Fleetville Grange for their regular Pomona Grange meeting. Nearly all the officers were present, who performed their respective official duties with credit to themselves and the Order. During the forenoon and afternoon sessions most of the time was devoted to routine business with the exception of about one hour in the afternoon when the doors were opened to the public. At this period an address of welcome and a response were given, special vocal music was rendered by a male quartet, and a talk on Equal Suffrage by Miss Walford of England. The reports from different sections of the county indicated a prosperous condition of the Order, with prospects favorable for increased membership and interest.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Universalist church, where a good-sized audience was in attendance. The program consisted principally of vocal and instrumental music, a recitation, etc. An original poem, entitled the "Suffrage Liberty Bell," was recited by Hon. A. F. Hobbs. All told, the Pomona meeting was considered one of the best ever held in Lackawanna county.

Four Wayne County Granges Hold Picnic

Harvest, Salem, Union and Hope Granges of Wayne County held their annual picnic in beautiful Lake Henry Park, Saturday, Sept. 11th, when Mrs. Maxwell Chapman, Chairman of Lackawanna County, Woman's Suffrage, and Mrs. Pennell, Chairman of Wayne County, made addresses. A program of music and recitations was enjoyed by all. "Bill Stenke" cartoonist of the Scranton Republican was present and entertained with vocal selections during the evening meal. The evening was devoted to a social.

LONDON GRANGE

London Grange No. 1492, held a very interesting meeting on September 10; the roll call answered by quotations from old school readers. Then discussions on consolidated schools followed. This topic proved very interesting. All parents should be interested in bettering our rural schools. Our Grange had a fine display at the Mercer Fair.

Clearfield County Pomona

Clearfield County Pomona, No. 33, met in Susquehanna Grange Hall, Curwensville, August 19, with a large attendance.

Reports of Subordinate granges and the fire insurance company were encouraging. At the noon hour the sisters of Susquehanna Grange and the surrounding granges served a bountiful lot of eats, as these sisters believe that the best is none too good for the Patrons.

At the open meeting, the question of starting a Farm Information Bureau in Clearfield County was discussed by Brother Peter Gearhart and by representatives from the Business Men's Exchange of DuBois and Chamber of Commerce of Clearfield; also

"The lecturer of Brandywine Grange, No. 60, of Chester County, writes: 'All meetings of this Grange are well attended and the members are active and progressive.'"

"Ceres Night" was observed at the regular semi-monthly meeting of Marshallton Grange, Chester County, the attendance being large and a most interesting program carried out.

Eric County Pomona Grange

This Pomona, No. 4, met with Phillipsville Grange on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 14 and 15th. Twelve candidates were instructed in the mysteries of the fifth degree. The following questions brought out lively discussions:

"What does the farmer need most, more money or more knowledge?" "Is there greater opportunity for young men of agriculture, the trades or profession?"

"Should the farmer pay more attention to the principles of the men he helps to elect to the offices of county and state?"

S. S. Lehman, County Agent, told about his work and what he hoped to accomplish. Good music and recitations were given by members from the different granges.

Eric County Pomona is alive and active, having a Pomona membership of over 700. The December meeting will be held at East Springfield.

Features of Grange Picnic at Macungie

The second annual picnic held under the auspices of Macungie Grange, No. 1569, of Lehigh County, occupied two days and proved a most successful and interesting occasion.

Bro. Daniel Hopkins, in telling how the grange was first organized, said that O. H. Kelly saw the need of getting the farm interests of the north and south together and when on a trip to the south he had a man "good morning" twice and got no response. He was anxious to learn the reason and went closer to the man and asked him. The southerner told him he was a northerner and as his father had been killed in the war he took an oath that no northerner should cross his threshold. He saw a fraternity pin on the southerner showing they belonged to the same fraternity. That opened the door to Kelly to the southern home. He went home and started the grange in 1867.

E. K. Hilschman, of State College, gave a very interesting talk on the work of a county farm adviser. These men are now established in twenty-two counties of the state and the congressional appropriation for this year is exhausted, but there will be an increased appropriation next year.

In Washington county they have limestone on nearly every farm but did not use it. An adviser got them to try the grinding machines and now they use it to good advantage.

A. K. Rothenberger, the Montgomery County farm adviser, told of the many things that were being done in the way of improved agriculture in his district.

"The Woman's Place in Farm Life" was the subject of an address by Mrs. Jean K. Foulke, of West Chester, and as usual she held the undivided attention of her hearers.

P. S. Fenstermacher, manager of some large stock farms, spoke on "Farm Organization," pointing out the advantages of consolidation, urging every farmer and even business men to become members of a grange, and spoke of the necessity of a better community spirit.

L. W. Lighty, of Adams County, gave one of his profitable talks on "Improvements in Rural Life," and Hon. E. G. M. Kuhns, of East Texas, made one of his characteristic addresses in Pennsylvania German, full of humor sandwiched between a lot of solid matter which took very well.

In addition to the various addresses, athletic events and a musical program were carried out.

Send in your Grange happenings as early in the month as possible.

Tioga County Pomona Grange

Tioga County Pomona Grange, No. 30 was pleasantly entertained September 2d and 3d at Covington by the Covington Boro and North Elk Run Granges. Neither grange hall being large enough to accommodate the delegations, the I. O. O. F. hall was rented for the occasion. The weather was fine, which seemed a good omen after a season so rainy.

The guests were welcomed by E. L. McMurtry, Master of North Elk Run Grange. The response was given by A. B. Doane, one of the county deputies. "A Live Wire in the Grange," a paper by Miss Stella Williams contained many bright thoughts. The question, "After the Saloon. What?" was ably discussed by different members who gave their ideas as to what might take the place of the saloon as a social center for a certain class.

At the fifth degree session Thursday evening, a class of eighteen were initiated. Following this came the public session consisting of songs, recitations, and an illustrated lecture, "The Future Farmer" by Prof. Allen Rockwell of the Mansfield High school.

On Friday, Mrs. Weltha Frost told us "The Boy Who Can Dream" and can make his dreaming come to some practical benefit. "Co-partnership Between Man and Wife" was clearly defined by Mrs. Martha Knowlton. "What Project Has Most Interested Me During My Summer's Work" was a question which aroused considerable discussion. There were good songs and recitations in every session.

Tioga County Pomona is growing. There was a very good attendance in spite of the fact that this is a busy season, especially this year when the unusual amount of rain has delayed the farmers in their work.

One hundred and fifty-four sat down to dinner Friday.

Susquehanna Pomona holds Profitable Meeting

The September meeting of Susquehanna Pomona, No. 7, was held with Gibson Grange, No. 798 at their hall at Gettysburg, September 1st and 2d. It was a very profitable meeting, and the attendance was larger than expected as the wet season has kept so many behind with the farm work. Gibson Grange hall has a fine dining room and ample stable room for horses at the hall, so visiting delegates were well taken care of. This Pomona awards an Efficiency Banner at each meeting to the Subordinate Grange that scores the most points in all kinds of Grange work. This time was the closest contest of any ever held, and Fairdale Grange, 1157 won the coveted banner by only two points over Highland Grange, 339. The latter Grange won the banner last June.

Highland Grange had an average attendance of 88 per cent. during the last quarter. What Grange can beat it?

Susquehanna Grange, No. 74 has built and dedicated a new hall, one of the finest in the county, if not in this part of the State.

Wednesday evening was a public session and a full house listened to a good literary program, and the public presentation of the Efficiency Banner by Past Deputy, C. P. Lyman. Bro. E. L. Ainey, of Fairdale Grange, responded.

At both days of the Pomona there were interesting discussions of Grange Life Insurance, a County Farm Bureau, and a County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Plans were perfected for starting the organization of both a Farm Bureau and Fire Insurance Company for Susquehanna County.

Annual memorial services were held Wednesday afternoon for the deceased Pomona members. Bro. E. G. Lamb was the member in whose memory the service was held. The fifth degree was conferred on a class of four.

The next Pomona is the election of officers for the next two years and will be held with Harford Grange, No. 418 on December 1st and 2nd.

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company

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Patrons Should Insure With Patrons

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Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

State Lecturer's Corner

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Editor.

This is the season of County Fairs, and a few words of comparison between the way Fairs are treated in this and New York State might not be out of place.

The Pennsylvania Legislature of 1914-15, passed a bill providing that whenever there is a fair held, the County Commissioners shall pay not more than two thousand dollars to each fair, providing there are not more than two fairs in a county, and shall be reimbursed by the State. The amount to be paid to be governed by the amount of premiums advanced by the Society of Association. The bill carried an appropriation of \$200,000 to carry out the provision. The bill passed the House of Representatives, and was amended in the Senate to carry an appropriation of \$100,000. This bill reached the Governor and the appropriation was again cut in half, so there are only \$50,000 available for the next two years to carry out the provisions of the bill. This means \$25,000 per year.

The County Fair is an institution almost as old as History, and does as much toward advancing the interests of agriculture by creating good natured rivalry in raising, produce and then we will have the State Fair, in which the politicians are so much interested; but what good will that do the farming classes? None. It will only be available to a favored few and will fatten the pockets of the promoters; whereas the County Fair is the place where we renew old acquaintance and put on the holiday spirit with our neighbors.

Suffice it to say that in New York State the State pays 80 per cent. of the premiums and appropriate \$250,000 to do so. Get busy, you farmers and you urbanites, and tell that Representative how you want him to vote when the next Legislature convenes.

Grange day at the County Fairs is becoming more and more prominent each year, and that is another reason why we should see to it that they don't die.

THE GRANGE AND THE WAR

By Jasper T. Jennings.

I have just been reading Brother Whitehead's replies to Col. Roosevelt's Panama Exposition speech on war and peace, and I feel like taking him by the hand and more than thanking him for the noble sentiments he expressed. My dear brother, you are everlastingly right.

The Grange is an organization founded on the principles proclaimed by the Prince of Peace. Its declaration of purposes breathes only peace and good will to all mankind. Its mission is to educate and elevate and make the world better. His war, except in actual defense, ever made a single nation better? War is ruin. War is hell. It is the trade of barbarians and it degrades and brutalizes mankind. It is the worst enemy to civilization and human progress.

One of the fundamental principles of the Grange is to settle differences and disputes by arbitration. International disputes should be settled in the same way. Think for a moment of the present situation in Europe. The professed and leading Christian nations of that continent murdering and cutting the throats of each other! The thought is appalling. It is staggering. Sword, blood and flames. Millions of young men torn and mangled beyond human recognition. We cannot comprehend it. The recording angels must shed tears of blood as they look down upon those fields of woe and misery.

The walls of sorrow and anguish are to-day going up from hundreds of thousands of wrecked and desolate homes in every corner of those warring nations. The devil seems to urge every soul to deeper and more deadly conflict. And they profess to be Christians! O what shame and disgrace. Followers of the lowly Nazarine engaged in such unholy work as this! No, no, a thousand times no. Professed Christians of our own land to-day sending guns and munitions to those contending nations and help

them to prolong their hellish work because there is money in it. What are we coming to? When we countenance evil for earthly gain we set up the temple of babel more strongly than it was ever entrenched in the days of Moses. Are we ready for the degradation? Are we ready to blot out the principles of the crucified and risen Saviour, and have the knee to babel? Are we ready to tear out the true Christian virtues of peace and brotherly love and install in its place fiendishness and savagery? Forbid it Almighty God.

In this trying hour of our nation, when the President is beset with advocates of war and advocates of peace, it is the right and duty of the Grange to advance its declaration of principles, and work for peaceful arbitration. The work of the Hague conference should be enlarged and made more effective, so that the leading nations of the world could come to a mutual agreement to do away with expensive standing armies and fleets of dreadnaughts, and turn the millions, yen, billions, of dollars to the arts and industries of peace.

JASPER T. JENNINGS.
New Milford, Pa.

Delaware Farmers Call on State Grange to Knit Producer and Consumer More Closely.

The following was sent to Grange News with request for publication:

Aroused by the poor marketing conditions in Delaware, and particularly in Wilmington, farmers of New Castle county are bending their efforts toward an investigation which will lead to bringing the producer and consumer closer together. At Hockessin, members of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, adopted a resolution requesting the State Grange to devise some method of co-operative business that will secure to the producer greater profits for his product. Notice of the action will be carried to each subordinate grange throughout the State, requesting its ideas on the resolution and suggestions on the matter. By this method, Pomona Grange hopes to arouse interest and to gain an idea of the feeling in all parts of the State.

In discussing the question the farmers cited instances in which the growers received only a small part, in some cases one-fifth or one-fourth, of the ultimate price to the consumer. The resolution, and an amendment which was passed later, are as follows: "Whereas, there is an ever increasing difference between the price obtained by the farmer for his product and the price paid by the ultimate consumer, and

"Be it resolved, That the executive committee of the State Grange be requested to devise some method of co-operative business that will secure to the producer greater profits for his product."

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the State Grange executive committee."

The amendment adopted reads: "Be it further resolved, That the above resolution be referred to each subordinate grange in this county, with the request that it be discussed thoroughly, and that the results of such discussion be sent to the secretary of the Pomona Grange, and also any recommendations that may be made, to be presented at the December meeting of Pomona and that due publicity be given the result of such discussion by each subordinate grange."

Farms for Sale Being Listed by State Department of Agriculture

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is now preparing a bulletin giving list of farms in Pennsylvania that are for sale. Anyone having a farm for sale, who is willing to dispose of it at a reasonable price, may receive aid by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture at once for a descriptive application blank.

September 2, 1915.

To the Editor:

As a means of reducing the cost of living by increasing production, this Department is anxious to get farm lands into possession of actual farmers who will place lands now lying idle under proper cultivation, and we are now collecting, preparatory to publishing in bulletin form, a list of farms in Pennsylvania that are for sale. Many such farms are in the possession of men too old to cultivate them, while younger men, frequently of foreign nativity, are anxious to buy such farms as they feel able to pay for.

In prosecuting this work we need the co-operation of the newspapers of this state. We regard this as a matter of public interest, and will, therefore, appreciate the help it will be, if you will kindly publish the inclosed for the information of your readers.

Very truly yours,
N. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

One Grange in the State (as will be seen elsewhere in its report) showed an average attendance of 88 per cent. during the past quarter. To use the vernacular of the age, this is going some, is it not?

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Bull Calves, from officially tested dams. Write for prices, pictures and pedigrees. Walter M. Crutten, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GRASS SEED AND GERMAN MILLET—All kinds of Clover, Alfalfa, Northern Grown Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Clipper Panning Mill and Cotton Seamless Sacks. Write for prices and state kind of seed wanted. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

LARGE Poultry and Mail Order Weekly, 10 weeks 10c; ads. 1c a word. Herald, Box 640, Beaver Springs, Pa.

FOR SALE—The Grange News has just secured several hundred cook books. There are about 100 pages of splendid recipes, household hints, etc. Printed in large type and completely indexed. These books originally sold for 25c, but we are permitted to now sell them at 10c a copy while they last. Address: BOOK DEPARTMENT, Pennsylvania Grange News, Chambersburg, Pa.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM—Breeders of thoroughbred stock, Guernsey cattle, Poland China and Chester White Swine, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. C. H. DILLINE & SONS, Props., Orangeville, Pa.

GRANGE LECTURERS—These books will help you immensely. "Grange Recitations" (new edition), "Grange Plays" No. 1, 2 and 3 (new), "Entertainments," "Marches and Drills," "History of the Grange," "Patriotic Plays and Recitations." Each book 25 cents; any 5 books \$1.00. Descriptive circular on request. J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.

The Farmer's Guide Book contains the most important principles of scientific farming; also directory of reliable firms, commission men, etc., who buy and sell. Price one dollar; simple pages free. HAMMOND PRESS, Buffalo, N. Y.

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HOW TO JUDGE ENGINES. ED. H. WITTE. 2000 Oakland Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO. 800 East 8th, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The House We Live In

By Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Ceres, State Grange

ARE YOU RESTING?

Two words seem to be heard more frequently than usual the past summer, "busy", "tired."

More and more busy, hence tired; more tired than usual because more busy.

All have heard the saying "a creaking door hangs long on its hinges."

I knew a family in which there was a large number of boys and girls all strong and well, ready to take the active duties of life, on reaching manhood and womanhood, except one daughter who was always thought of as delicate, hence cared for a little more carefully than the others. Today every member of this large family have gone to their final reward except this delicate one.

Why did you ask?

Benjamin Franklin said "nine men in ten are suicides." Not that by actual deed they take their life; but as Dr. Samuel G. Dixon says because of "the indifference of the individuals to their continued personal welfare."

"Continued personal welfare."

As the duties of life came to the "hale and hearty" in this family, they took them without thought of "continued personal welfare." Without thought of "how much can I do and keep well and rested for my family's sake." But as the duties came thick and fast the one thought seemed to be "there must be no neglect, I am strong and well." So risks were taken with these bodies which are the "temples of God." "Work" was the watchword. While such words as "wise neglect" or "rest" was scarcely known in their vocabulary.

While the frail one in this family knowing her limitations, rested at any and all times; the others glad to see that this was done. Today she is rounding out a ripe old age, honored and cared for by her children.

Would it be wise to study more fully the meaning of "wise neglect" and know more fully the thing that is most restful for us?

Of course sleep is the only perfect rest. But one says "I cannot rest unless I can lie down," another exclaims, "Give me an easy chair for a little while until I rest; it is so much better than lying down at once."

A New York doctor said: "If men, and women, too, would study to take more rest, would make it a practice to take rest at certain periods during the day, and would put every thing aside in order to have that rest, we doctors would have much less to do than we have now. With everybody almost the chief thought seems to be excitement. Men have excitement in their business, and when their business is over they will seek an excitable recreation. Many women live on nothing but excitement, and after they have indulged in it freely for a certain period, regulated according to the strength of their constitutions, and according to their nervous temperament, they break down and they have to take an enforced rest. When they get in this condition it is very hard for them to recover again."

HOW HE HELPED OTHERS

Long ago there lived in Ohio a farmer who had worked hard for many years, but now he was old, bent and unable to do much more work. He had a kind heart and wanted to do something to help others; but he had little money, and he could think of nothing he could do until he noticed how many persons like good apples. So he determined to make apple trees grow. He saved the cores of all the apples he could get, and when the days were pleasant, he would go out and look for the soft, rich mold in good places to plant the seeds. With his cane he would make a hole, drop in an apple-core, press the soft earth firmly about it and leave the seeds to grow. He went through the forests, along the edges of the streams, and in the corners of fields, planting as he went.

Indians were plentiful in those days, and they often laughed at the old man, saying: "Apple-seed will be dead many, many moons before these seeds will bear fruit." But the old man heeded them not, for he was planting not for himself, but for those who would live after he had gone. He was happy in doing something to help others even though it seemed so very small a thing to do.

Years after, the rich earth, the rains and the sunshine had made the seeds sprout and grow into fine apple-trees, filling the country with the

beauty and fragrance of their blossoms and yielding luscious fruit for eating. Then the people began to talk about how wise and kind the old man was to start these trees, and they say this is one way Ohio became famous for growing fine apples.

See how the statements put out by the "special interests," to kill woman suffrage lose their force when the light of investigation is turned on. Vote for the Suffrage Amendment, November 2, and give us a true democracy.—A would-be Voter.

JURY SERVICE

Exemption from jury service is granted to so many men of certain occupations that to make this a point against giving the ballot to women seems most absurd.

"Why should we be led to assume that women will be dragged into court to jury duty at the expense of home and family, while male physicians are freed from jury duty in order to meet the demands of society for medical attendance?" If the right to vote necessarily means the performance of jury duty, why is not this named as one of the qualifications for voting in the constitution? Why do we now exempt clergymen, teachers, firemen, employees in factories and other occupations?

With the unlimited privilege of exemption as now practiced the "mountain becomes a mole hill." Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, November 2d and establish Justice!—E. P. G.

FOR THEIR NEIGHBORS

The hardest housekeeping in the world is the housekeeping that people do for their neighbors. Half the troubles we have are caused by worrying about what people think. What difference does it make what they think, anyway? No one can live his own life and two or three other people's lives besides. What's the use of setting up housekeeping on the roof or on the outside walls for the benefit of the neighbors? You would rightly be judged insane if you suggested anything of the kind, and that is practically what half the people do. They can't do this because the neighbors would talk, and they can't do that because the neighbors wonder if they could not afford to do something else. They may not say it in so many words, but they mean it, and it is simply a great big vacuum in some of our natures where normal courage ought to be. Half the sting of poverty or small means is gone when one keeps house for himself and not for his neighbors.

Address, giving number and size:

Pattern Department, PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE NEWS, Chambersburg, Pa.

over a slow fire, but a fire hot enough to keep them cooking steadily. When half done, with a spoon turn them over and continue to steam until quite done. Serve hot or cold; with cream or the delicious syrup which surrounds them.

APPLES, MEN'S STYLE

When the Y. M. C. A. and Boy Scout members are in camp for their vacations, the out-of-door-life gives them a special fondness for baked apples. But ovens, for baking, are not a usual part of the camp outfit. So this is their special substitute recipe, and the result is so delicious we may all profit. Pears done in the same way are fine and give variety.

Core (pare, too, if you prefer) as many apples as needed for your family.

Into this core-opening put one teaspoon of sugar.

A tiny, tiny bit of cinnamon (unless your family is especially fond of spice) And it is better to enjoy the natural flavor of the apple.

On top of each a very small piece of butter.

When sufficient are in the pan, fill with water until one-third up the side of the apples.

CATALOG NOTICE

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date 1915-1916 Large Fall & Winter Catalogue, containing over 400 Designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest Embroidery Designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

The teacher wrote on the blackboard, "The horse and the cow is in the lot."

"Who can correct the sentence?" she asked.

A pause, and little Pearl hesitatingly held up her hand.

"Well, Pearl," inquired the teacher, "what is wrong?"

"The lady should be mentioned first," said Pearl.

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The Use of Continuing the Education Beyond the Eighth Grade.

Prepared and Read by Mrs. Ward Keppel, of Corry Grange, No. 55.

This is a very important question, for it involves the entire problem of higher education.

It is equivalent to asking whether a knowledge of the common branches is sufficient for the needs of the present age and whether it is necessary.

For country boys and girls the township school would have this advantage that the work could be made more practical and better adapted to the special needs of the locality. But the question of cost and convenience after all, doubtless, the factors which will control in reaching a decision.

This question is so comprehensive and has so many ramifications that it is impossible to discuss it fully within the limits of this brief paper, but I believe that education is never finished, that we are really going to school as long as we live, and that while our studies are not so formal and regular as during the elementary course, they should, nevertheless, be continued so that the mind is ever growing and adding to its store of practical knowledge.

Where the Father Set a Bad Example

The following taken from a correspondent's items sent to a Philadelphia paper teaches a lesson worth knowing:

The average American boy of 12 years feels to its fullest extent the importance that is to come to him when he is a man, grown to full size, and with all the wisdom supposed to come with the passing years. When a boy is 12 years old he naturally feels bigger than he is, and many times puts on all the dignity supposed to be that of a man. Most of the youngsters get over it when they are grown, but it is nothing short of a shame to deny a 12-year-old the great pleasure he gets in pretending he is older than he really is. On a West Branch railroad train the other day a lad, fully 12 and perhaps older, was mortified in a most pitiful manner when his father made him crouch down into a seat and pretend to the conductor that he was under 12 in order that the father might avoid paying full fare for the boy. The father worked the boy through at half fare all right, but it was a mighty mortifying thing for the lad.

No doubt the father wants his son to grow up to be an honest man, but he is setting a mighty poor example. It is pretty difficult to explain, even to a 12-year-old boy, the difference between stealing from a railroad company and doing any other kind of stealing.

The Old-Fashioned Wife

A few days ago a New York court allowed a woman alimony and counsel fees pending a separation suit in which she charged her husband with

trifling of her and leaving their home because she was "old-fashioned" and out of date." In her complaint she said that she married him when he was poor, bore him eleven children, and had always done all her housework and made careful provisions for his comfort. Now, after twenty-seven years of married life, he has accumulated considerable property. He complained that she had not progressed as rapidly socially as he had, and that, therefore, he was privileged to spend much of his time among more congenial companions. This is by no means a unique situation. Nor is the Court's decision, which was vigorously opposed by the husband's counsel, unusual. But the case has attracted some attention because of its bearing on conditions which often arise in this country of rapid changes in fortune and social standing.

In this case it was shown that the woman was a model mother and housekeeper, and that her husband got his start in business largely through her frugality and willingness to do all the housework rather than to put him to additional expense. That she could not do these things and at the same time keep peace with a husband even moderately active in business affairs, which afforded him opportunity to extend his social connections, is very easily seen. But the husband declared that his future prosperity depended on her co-operation

pupils to the nearby city is one which each community will have to work out for itself.

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A GRANGE OPPORTUNITY

Written by W. V. Marshall, of Berlin, Somerset Co., and Read at the Valley Grange Picnic held at Beachdale September 4th.

THE Grange has been peculiarly free from the scandalous and disrupting influences that so frequently creep into farm labor and other organizations formed for the bettering of industrial and social conditions. It is one of the oldest of this class of orders, but has never been shaken in its character or swerved from its purpose by office seekers, financial schemers, or persons having other ambitions. Its record is a clean and honorable one of having faithfully stuck to its object, that of working for improvements in farming and farm life and of obtaining legislation that would be fair to all classes of people. The stamp of the Grange influence is more in evidence than that of any other organization in the measures for public welfare that have gone on the statute books of the various states of the Union. The farmers of the Grange are no less energetic in farming their farms than they are in fighting against laws meant to give special privilege a chance to farm the people. In view of the disturbed conditions on the other side of the Atlantic the Grange may have an opportunity for another great work.

We have a war in Europe that is threatening the life of civilization. The cause beneath this war is a cause which is at work in many more of the countries of the world, and which may produce in these other countries the same state of murder and destruction as is taking place in Europe. When that war is over, the exhausted and distressed common people will be in a state of mind to welcome a plan of regeneration and reform that will exempt them from this cause. The entire world will be interested in this plan for it has to do with a need that is world-wide. The belligerents cannot be expected to work out this problem, for their minds will be too much distracted by the animosities engendered by the terrific strife. It will fall to the people of the neutral nations to work out such a better system of governing and living and doing justice between man and man as will

eliminate danger of recourse to civilization paralyzing wars. No set of people in the entire world are better equipped by doctrinal views, experience, and honesty of purpose, for undertaking this grave task than are the master minds connected with the middle-class people of the Grange. This is saying a good deal, but is so true that it is a hint to the Grange to get busy.

The great European war is based upon one thing—Greed. How true is this let us see.

All the big producing countries of the world have surplus goods to market—excesses in grain, meats, manufactured and other articles. There is an over-abundance of these surpluses. So there is a constant rivalry between the nations to get ahead of one another in the marketing of them. Such means in the trade competition is being used as shutting one another off from sea-going routes by means of battleships and land fortifications, monopolizing markets of outside countries by annexing the countries and excluding others from trading therein, infringing on one another's preserves, and so on. This rivalry becomes so intense that every few years it culminates in a trial of strength at arms.

What has greed to do with that? Just this: There should be no surplus. It is a product of the grasping of the Special Interests and would not exist were it not for greed. Let us see how the surplus is gouge-built into form, illustrating with the American method familiar to you, then you will realize the truth of the assertion.

Every implement you have on your farm has had the price fixed on it by a trust. Almost every article of goods you buy in the stores is governed as to the price you must pay for it by a trust. That price is one that cheats you by being higher than it should be. Every laborer that works in the factory and helps to make these goods has his wages fixed by a trust, and is cheated by being paid too little.

When you are overcharged your money becomes exhausted quicker than if you got your goods at a fair

price and you therefore buy less than you really should. When the laborer is underpaid, his wages will not reach as far in the buying of goods as if he were paid a fair wage, and he buys less. A result of the depleting of the purses of the farmer and laborers is that a big portion of the things we produce for our comfort and should purchase and use remain unbought by us.

This unbought portion is the superabundance that is at the bottom of the wars. If the common people were not greedily cheated out of their dues they would buy immensely more than they do and this would prevent there being a superabundance.

The Grange principle enacted into force would be a remedy for this evil. This principle is that there should be no taking of advantage, that every human being should be rewarded according to his earnings. If this were the practice there would be such an amount of buying and consuming by the justly paid masses that there would be no surplus left over to become an incubus in commerce and a provoker of warfare.

The remedy for the poverty-making among the people and the war-breeding that prevails is not hard to find. Put the trusts out of the picture. You have struck at the very soul of the trouble.

I would abolish the trusts by means of a graduated property tax—a tax that would bear with such a weight on trust organizations as to make it less profitable to operate within a trust than out of one. Thinkers of the Grange may have other plans of meeting the evil. Nevertheless, we are putting it straight when we point to the trusts as being the real offenders.

This warfare business is very little more than a scheme of the interests to give their lives to help the interests to sell their surpluses after they have stolen them from the people. This trust may be shelled into the minds of the victims of the thievery by the time they have finished shelling one another in Europe. If so, look for things to happen.

A surprising revolution in economic ideas may be the outgrowth of the present great war. There may develop and go whirling over the entire world a live and irresistible demand for an absolute change from the greed-controlled methods of the present. Monopolies may be writhing in death throes. What will be acutely needed then for the guidance of the disturbed spirits everywhere is a well-worked-out system of government policy as a model. That is why I say that there is a hint to the Grange to get busy. For to my mind it is the best quality of all organizations for evolving a regenerated form of government and commercialism to meet the demand when the people have had burned into them a desire for a king-free, trust-free, boss-free, gouge-free, war-breeding-free new kind of rule.

The brother from Somerset has hit the nail on the head and the Grange has been and is busy working along these very lines. There is a real difficulty though which we constantly come up against. Our memberships are exercising an influence far in excess of the relative number of people in our order, but still we have not enough strength to do some things that should have been done long ago. We need more members and more Granges. And I hope that the brother from Somerset who wrote this clear cut paper will get busy and help to bring that county up into the list of strong well organized Grange counties.

Victim of an Explosion

Joseph V. Strayer, one of the organizers of Sinnamahoning Grange, No. 1536, died in August, being a victim of an explosion at the Aetna Explosives Company's works. At a meeting of the Grange held a few days later, suitable resolutions were adopted, expressing regret over the passing of Bro. Strayer.

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DOES COLLEGE COURSE PAY? President Hervis U. Rook, Eastern College, Manassas, Virginia.

The college worth while is social in motive and outlook. Taking young people at the most impressionable age of life, it cultivates their social nature, bids them make new friends, and encourages them to tie to their brothers. The result is that in our colleges of to-day a man may learn to know his brother in California, maybe the friend of a lad from Michigan. He shakes hands with the world, in short, becomes powerful and useful in proportion. A striking instance of what this may mean was recently called to the writer's attention. A lad from a southern college went west, and, after the wont of boys, managed to spend all the available cash he had. In due season he found himself stranded in Seattle without sufficient money even to telegraph his employers. But he remembered his affiliations of college days and went into the streets looking for a man who would help him. And as he went he gave the whistle of his college society, one of those mystic tokens so dear to the college boy. He had not walked three squares down the main street of western city before a window was opened in an office building, and an answer greeted his whistle. In fifteen minutes he found himself in the midst of friends who were willing to take him in on the simple credential of that college whistle. Surely in this day of unlimited social intercourse the ability to find friends anywhere is worth having!

Another of the gains which come from college life is that of knowledge. The college teaches the boy, and were it to do no more it would justify its claim. The lad is given to know, when to know is to be masier. The end of knowledge, of course, is not the mere accumulation of facts, but something deeper, broader, and nobler, something we call culture. Yet there is happiness and blessing in mere knowledge. We may dispute it, we may deny it, we may even shrug our shoulders at the suggestion, but the man who knows even why the street car moves is happier for the knowledge. The man who watches the stars in the heavens and knows their names is happier than he who looks in ignorance—happier in possession if not in use.

The reader may remember that remarkable little poem of Robert Browning, that monologue of the man who bore with his brothers the corpse of their great teacher, the man who "decided not to live, but know." There may seem something pathetic in the little chronicle of him who, "cramped and diminished," turned from the joys of youth to the deeper joys of thought. Yet did he not merit the eulogy spoken over him, and was he not happy in that he knew where others fancied or wandered?

So it is with the boy who goes from college. He may never open the dusty Alschylus from whom he learned the story of the unhappy Antigone; he may never apply the mathematics he learned; may never write as his rhetoric taught him he should. Yet he has a lasting heritage of intellectual blessing of which none can deprive him. Like the grammarian in Browning's poem, he is blessed in that he can "magnify the mind."

The worth while college always places the emphasis upon the development of Christian character as the chief aim of education. In choosing a college, three things must be sanely considered—the religious atmosphere and instruction, the intellectual advantages, and the provisions for the proper care of the body. The first is most important. There may be cases where necessity requires the parent to send to a college where the intellectual advantages meet their requirements, while the religious atmosphere is not what it should be. In such cases the Christian parent must seek to make up in instruction what the college lacks—a doubtful experiment. The age demands hands strong to work, brains clear to think, and

hearts pure for worship and love. The purpose of the college course is to fit the student better for the struggle of life; to prepare him to live the abundant life. If this purpose is subverted, the college, no matter how small, is worthy; if it fails in this, it is ill-balanced, dangerous, well-nigh useless.

AND HE FACED THE WORLD ALONE

While strolling through the Chicago Art Institute one day, I noticed a black-haired, keen-eyed boy, who was doing excellent work for his age. I stopped and spoke to him for a moment, then passed on. Several days after this I went into a downtown restaurant for lunch, and, to my vast surprise, met this same boy behind the counter. I at once spoke to him, but his only answer to my questions was, "I am too busy to talk now, sir, but I will be at the institute about five, should you want to see me."

I did want to see him, and that afternoon I met him again, and after a little persuasion, the boy told me all about himself. Born in Italy, he had been left an orphan in Chicago as a mere child, and faced the world alone. Little by little he had created an army, at an age when most other boys should be in school, he was supporting himself by working in a restaurant and attending the night school at the institute. I was struck by the resolution of the boy, and when I asked him what his purpose in life really was, and how he had raised himself from the streets, he had led me down the corridor to Leopardi's statue of the great general, Coleoni. Standing on the balcony, on a level with the old soldier's face, he said:

"My friend, look at that face. When I was a little ragamuffin selling papers and shining shoes, sleeping in alleys, I would come here and gaze at that great face for hours at a time. It expresses the loftiest courage, the noblest determination and strength; and, as I came to appreciate the wonderful character that must have been Coleoni's, I became filled with his determination, and resolved that I would become something more than a mere waif. I found that I had some talent, and, little by little, I have made my way along. Whenever I became discouraged, I would come and visit with Coleoni, and he would send me away with new strength. Look at his face— isn't it a beautiful one, a grand one?"

Some day this Italian boy will do great things. He has the right spirit, the grip that will never give up, the will to do and be something worth while in the world. The mere spirit of imitation is not a good one, but this is not his. Rather, he has the spirit of winning strength from the great men of old, of profiting by their deeds and failures, which is the greatest benefit of the study of history. And when this is combined with such iron determination as to bring a boy from the gutter up to the school of art, it is indeed a great lesson for some boys I know of, who are content to sit at home and wait for something to turn up.

*A comprehensive and valuable talk on the raising of poultry for profit, given by an expert, occupied the attention of Brandywine Grange one evening during August.

*The tenth annual picnic held under the auspices of Richland Grange, near Quakertown, Bucks County, on September 4th, was a great event. There were very fine exhibits of cooked dainties, canned goods, needle work, vegetables, fruit and a splendid exhibit of the vocational school, such as beautifully woven baskets, trays and furniture.

*Ohio now has a Grange membership of almost 60,000, divided among 600 Granges, located in every county but one in the state. That this remarkable county will be organized before the close of the year is one of the present earnest intentions.

Some Random Thoughts

Many observers, who perhaps draw conclusions that are too general from the superficial aspects of life, say that ours is a trilling time. People have gone mad over automobiles and moving pictures and clothes and dances and bridge whist and "society." Certainly there is considerable evidence in the current magazines and newspapers to support this view. Nevertheless, it is not wholly true. Probably there were never before alive at the same time in all the history of the world so many serious, purposeful, unselfish men and women. The cap and bell's may attract most attention, but the real crowns are still largely in fashion.

A fact concerning modern religious activity, which seems to have escaped general remark, is that Christians know better how to play than ever before. A visitor at one of the summer conferences of the student Young Men's Christian Association, for instance, would be surprised and delighted at the hearty, wholesome, overabundant good times which the delegates enjoy. Christian Endeavor, too, has taught young people how to play. The whole conception of recreation and its place in life is receiving new attention nowadays. Anybody who is seeking for it may find abundant evidence that there is more genuine happiness and intelligent pleasure among Christians than on the "Great White Way" of New York or any other city.

Good times cannot come out of empty lives any more than fresh water can flow from empty bottles. Pleasure is a byproduct. Sought for itself it is never found. That is why the most jaded, world-weary faces to be found anywhere are seen on the women and men who have tried to make pleasure their principal pursuit. All that ever came out of Paris cannot conceal the ennui of the person who has lived for frivolity. Only the full life overflows in joy. A noble purpose, a worthy employ and a clean heart are universal essentials of happiness.

Despite his own private opinion, the small boy could not live entirely on ice cream. We grow tired of the condiments of life, but not of the staples. The small boy eats bread three times a day, but he could not endure candy so often. Frivolity palls on the palate of the mind; whereas the simple pleasures, and the wholesome recreations which are a reaction from honest work, retain their taste and flavor. Carlyle was right when he declared that "Life cannot be sustained on a diet of broad grins." Riding on a merry-go-round may be an acceptable occasional diversion, but it would be a dreary way to spend one's life. As an object, frivolity is not worth while.

Why He Wore It

A noted Sunday school worker, living in Kansas, once was asked to talk to the children of a Sunday school on the subject of temperance. He is very earnest in the cause and wears a bit of ribbon as a badge of his principles. Rising before the school, he pointed to his ribbon and said, "Now, can any of you children give me a reason why I am not a drunkard?" There was no reply for a moment; then a childish little voice in the rear of the room piped out, "Cause this is a prohibition town."

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S BRANDS **S**

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Farm drainage needs durable tile. Our drain tile are made of best Ohio clay, thoroughly hard burned. Don't have to dig 'em up to be replaced every few years. Write for prices. Sold in carloads, lots. Also manufacturers of the famous NATCO IMPERISHABLE SILO, Natco Building Tile and Natco Sewer Pipe.
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Brother Granger, Why Experiment?

Hennesy's Bone Base Scientific Formula Fertilizers are always:

In good drilling condition.

Are always shipped in good, strong, new bags.

Are always made from the very best available plant food, compounded scientifically so that the Fertilizers will feed the crop from Seeding Time to Harvest and enrich the soil for future use.

Always give satisfaction in every way,

BECAUSE:

They are manufactured under the supervision of a man who knows how to make Fertilizer and who has a reputation for honesty and integrity.

ASK YOUR WORTHY STATE MASTER or any of the Officials of the Pennsylvania State Grange as to J. P. Hennesy's integrity and his ability to make good Fertilizers.

WE WANT GOOD HONEST MEN to place our goods before every Granger and Farmer in Pennsylvania. Write us for the General Agency for your County and if the territory is not already allotted we will be glad to have you represent us.

HENNESY'S BONE BASE SCIENTIFIC FORMULA FERTILIZER IS THE BIGGEST VALUE OFFERED TO THE FARMERS OF PENNSYLVANIA and are used by TOP NOTCH FARMERS in every section of Pennsylvania.

Don't experiment, as it is costly. Write us for prices and terms and be sure and address the

Reading Chemical Co.

25 North Fifth Street,

Reading, - - - Pa.

Why All Loyal Members of The Pennsylvania Grange Are Supporting Suffrage

At their convention in Meadville on December 8th, 1914, the members of the Pennsylvania State Grange re-affirmed their allegiance to the cause of woman suffrage and pledged their active support and influence to the women during the campaign. Their action was recorded in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the Grange recognizes woman as the equal of man, granting to her the privilege of participating in the transaction of all business matters of the Order, and placing her in its various official positions,

And, WHEREAS, she has demonstrated her ability to vote intelligently, and has performed the duties of the several official positions with credit to herself and to her sex,

And, WHEREAS, the Grange is virtually committed in favor of the cause of Woman's Suffrage, and as an organization is in position to render valuable assistance in helping to accomplish the desired results,

And, WHEREAS, during the year 1915, a great campaign for the cause of Woman's Suffrage will be waged throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whereby, if successful, one-half of our adult population which is now deprived of participating in the affairs of Government will be granted that privilege.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that we, the members of Pennsylvania State Grange in Convention assembled at Meadville, Penna., do re-affirm our allegiance to the cause of Woman's Suffrage and pledge our active support and influence during the campaign of 1915.

First—To secure the passage of the resolution by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to submit the question to the electors of the State.

Second—If passed, to secure the majority vote at the election in November next, in favor of the enfranchisement of woman.

By giving their splendid co-operation to the women during the legislative campaign this Spring, the Grangers have made good the first half of their pledge.

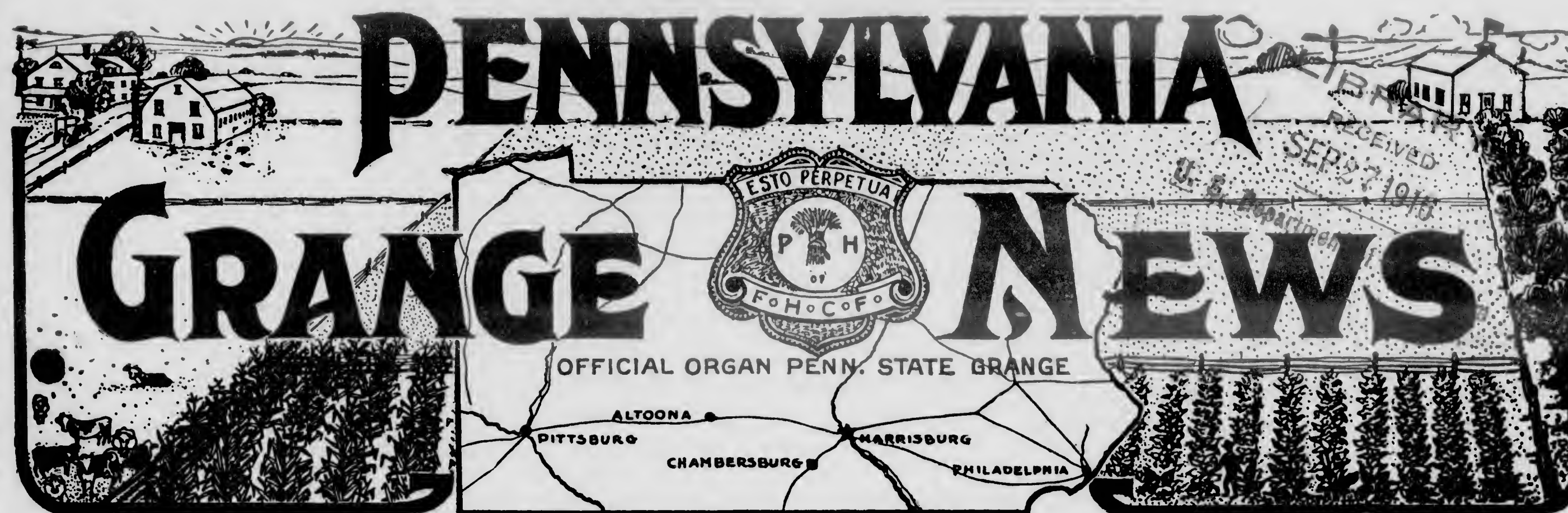
That they will complete it by helping to secure a majority vote for the amendment on Election Day goes without saying.

A Granger's word is as good as his bond.

Every loyal Granger will

VOTE YES

**On Woman Suffrage
November 2.**



VOL. XII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 1915

NO. 7

National Grange Meeting. State Grange Meeting

*The National Meets this
Month in Oakland, California;
the State in December
at State College.*

Oakland is preparing for the 1915 convention of the National Grange, this November. With one exception that of the National Educational Association, the Grange meeting will be the largest of the many to be held there this year. Oakland was chosen as the place of meeting for several reasons, principal among them being its accessibility to the big Panama-Pacific exposition, its ability as the main railroad terminal of the state to handle the heavy traffic satisfactorily, and its ample hotel accommodations. Large boats will take visitors to the exposition grounds. This four miles across the bay affords a wonderful view of sea and shore.

Committees of the various civic organizations of Oakland, and he city officials have conferred with Joseph Holmes, master of California Grange, in regard to the final arrangements for entertainment of the Grange. The convention will be held in Oakland's new \$1,000,000 municipal auditorium, said to be the most complete building of its kind in the world.

In addition to its Oakland headquarters during the convention, the National Grange will maintain a registration and headquarters room at the exposition in San Francisco. For this are being completed by a committee of the California State Grange, composed of W. V. Griffith of Geyserville, chairman; Mrs. O. E. Borrette of Napa, secretary; and Mrs. Carrie Holmes of Sacramento, treasurer.

STATE GRANGE MEETING

The Pennsylvania State Grange will meet in Annual Session at State College in December. The local Committee of Arrangements met at State College on Thursday afternoon, October 14th, to perfect arrangements.

The Worthy State Master, Bro. McSparran, and Bro. Rankin of the Executive Committee met with the local committee.

The State Grange sessions will be held in the College Auditorium and the Armory will be used as registration headquarters.

The Centre County Pomona Grange will confer the 5th degree in full form

appointed, who will organize a choir to furnish music at all the sessions. A Sub-Committee to arrange a program for the meeting and several other committees were appointed to take charge of various parts of the work of arranging for the meeting, and all were enthusiastic in their expectations of a successful meeting. The College authorities have placed all of the College buildings at the disposal of the State Grange needed for its convenience.

The Engineering building will be used for exhibition purposes, by companies desiring to exhibit machinery of interest to members of the Grange and applications for space must be made to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

A big and successful meeting is assured.

JOHN S. DALE, Chairman.
FLORENCE RHONE, Secretary.

Railroad Schedule for State Grange

The following communication received by Prof. M. S. McDowell, of State College from the Division Passenger Agent of the P. R. R. is explanatory:

Replying to your favor of Oct. 14th, in regard to the Pennsylvania State Grange meeting at State College, Dec. 20-24, 1915, and the desire of the committee that augmented train service be provided, in order to enable the delegates to get into State College on the night of Dec. 20th, we have gone into this matter carefully, and in addition to the good connections afforded by morning trains, we will meet the recommendations of the Grange committee by running a special train from Sunbury direct to Lemont and Bellefonte so as to make afternoon connections.

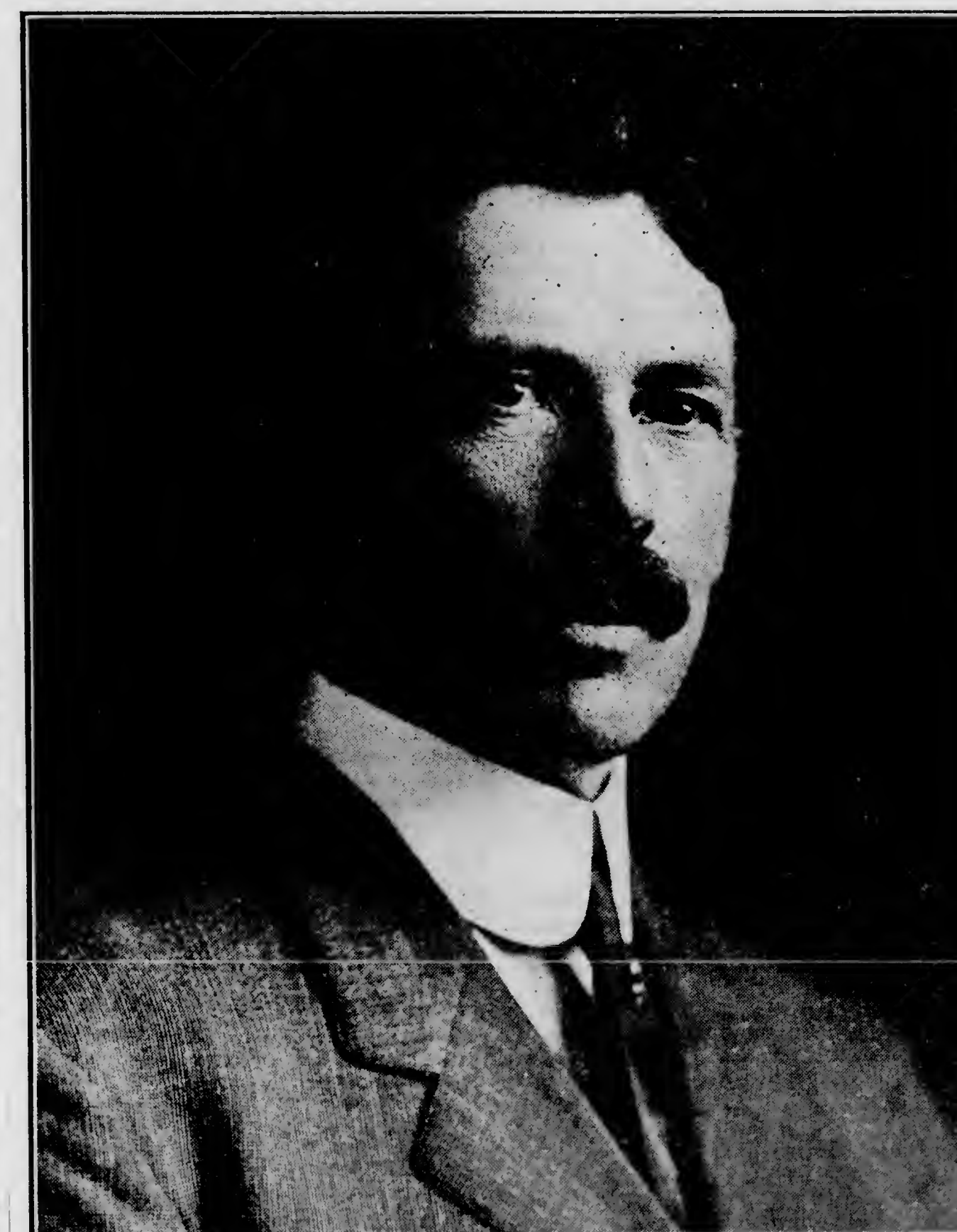
We will also run a special train from Lock Haven through to the College via Bellefonte Central, giving connections with the afternoon trains from the main line and Erie Division. These trains will be duly advertised by flyers, and you are at liberty to announce them immediately. Detail follows below:

Monday, Dec. 20, Special train:..
Lv. Sunbury 5.00 P. M.
Lv. Northumberland 5.05 P. M.
Ar. Lemont 7.10 P. M.
Ar. Bellefonte 7.30 P. M.

This will give passengers the option of going over to the College from Lemont, or if they prefer, they can continue on into Bellefonte, and leave on the other special train at 9.05 P. M., over the Bellefonte Central.

The special train from Sunbury will establish connection at that point with the 12.50 P. M. train from Carbon-
dale on the D. & H., 1.30 P. M. from Scranton; 1.55 P. M. from Pittston; 2.35 P. M. from Wilkes-Barre, making stops at stations intermediate to Sunbury; also with the 12.03 P. M. train from Pottsville; 1.35 P. M. from Shenandoah; 2.08 P. M. from Mt. Carmel, and 3.56 P. M. from Shamokin. It will also establish a connection with the D. L.

(Continued on next page)



HON. CHARLES E. PATTON

Secretary of Agriculture

Bro. Patton, who succeeds N. B. Critchfield as Secretary of Agriculture, is a member of Susquehanna Grange, No. 1145, of Curwensville, Clearfield County. He served two terms in Congress, representing Clearfield and Center Counties.

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company

IS LICENSED AND WRITING INSURANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Patrons Should Insure With Patrons

This company is owned and operated by patrons. A Policy in it is just as strong and affords just as great protection as one in any outside company. **GRANGER AGENTS WANTED.**

Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

CUT THE COUPON

Please send me figures showing cost of a policy on my life on the following plan, giving Guaranty Cash Values, Etc.

Ordinary Life 20-Year Endowment 20-Payment Life

I was born on the _____ day of _____ 18____

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____

State _____

Fill out, sign and return to Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company, Home Office, Syracuse, N. Y. Box C.

Railroad Schedule for State Grange.

(Continued from preceding page)

an additional purpose, as it will connect at Bellefonte with the 7.10 P. M. train from Tyrone. This Tyrone Division train 54 also makes connection at Tyrone with the 11.30 A. M. train from Philadelphia, covering Lancaster, Harrisburg and all principal intermediate points between Philadelphia and Tyrone. It also makes a connection with the 3.30 P. M. train from Pittsburgh, enabling passengers from the main line west of Tyrone to Pittsburgh to get into the College Monday night.

I would call attention to the fact that the rates for the Grange meeting are quoted to Williamsport, Lemont and Bellefonte. This makes it necessary for passengers going in from Bellefonte over the Bellefonte-Central to pay additional for transportation from Bellefonte to State College. I understand that the outbound movement will be on Friday morning, Dec. 24th, and it seems to me that the best plan will be for me to work up preliminary schedules leaving the College and Lemont early Friday morning, Dec. 24th. We can then have a canvass made of the attendance at the convention, and get the requirements outbound via each route, say on December 21st or 22nd, and make return arrangements accordingly.

Monday, Dec. 20th, Special Train

Lv. Lock Haven	8.05 P. M.
Ar. Bellefonte	9.00 P. M.
Lv. Bellefonte	9.05 P. M.
Ar. State College	10.00 P. M.

This special train will afford connections at Lock Haven with train 68 leaving Ridgway 2.15 P. M., stopping at intermediate points to Lock Haven; from DuBois 12.55 P. M.; Clermont 10.40 P. M. and from Johnsonburg 11.30 P. M. It will also afford connections with the 3.00 P. M. train from Elmira via Williamsport and enable passengers all along the line from Elmira to Lock Haven via Williamsport to get into the College on the train which leaves Elmira 3.50 P. M. and Williamsport 7.07 P. M., being held for those connections.

This special train would also serve

CARELESSNESS COSTS LIVES

Tragedy on Jersey Coast Cited as Strong Example

In a storm off the New Jersey Coast three men in a motorboat, thinking the water was shallow, jumped overboard to tow the boat in. The water was 40 feet deep. One of the three was drowned and two narrowly escaped death. Ordinary precaution would have saved their lives. They thought the water was shallow.

Thoughtlessness has cost many a life, lost many a fortune and brought dishonor to many a man and woman who did not deserve it.

It is the thoughtless child that disregards the parents' warning and rushes into danger to challenge fate. It is the thoughtless business man who ventures too far into the realm of speculation, and the receiver and the red flag appear.

It is the thoughtless clergyman who, stirred by an ambition to accumulate wealth and win distinction in other fields than the ministry, finds himself swept into the open sea of bankruptcy and suspicion.

It is the thoughtless workman, peaceful and contented at work, happy in his home life, setting by his savings and educating his children, who, after listening to the beguiling voice of the disturber preaching "No God and No Master," sacrifices all that his earnest toil had won.

It is the thoughtless public official who subordinates his principles to expediency and his honor to the demands of political spoilsmen and unconscionable grafters.

So the business man, banker, financier, railroad magnate, toiler in the

workshop, and in the fields, who do not stop to think, but jump into the perilous depths, believing that the water is shallow, invite the fate of the unlucky mariners off the New Jersey coast.—John A. Schleicher, in Leslie's.

PENS AND SWORDS

The marked success of President Wilson in his dealings with Germany brings out so strikingly the fundamental principle underlying all human relations that it should not be allowed to pass without being brought to the attention of the apostles of preparedness.

Our country should be armed, say the militarists, not that we should ever go to war, but that our rights may be respected without going to war. Words are idle, they contend, unless backed by physical power. Civilities, they aver, may do for small and weak countries, but if we would be respected by the strong, we must be able to brandish a mailed fist.

This philosophy has been taught so long and so persistently that many persons, otherwise of good sense, have come to believe it. It is therefore most fortunate that at the very moment when the militarists have succeeded in forcing their question into national politics they should be confronted with such a signal success in pacifism.

That our success in dealing with Germany is not due to our ability to enforce our words with men and guns is evident from the repeated declarations of the militarists that we are wholly and completely unprepared for military action. We have, they solemnly assure us, practically no army,

and only an insignificant navy; and such as we have is in the lowest stage of efficiency. Yet, notwithstanding our physical impotency, Germany, who for a year has held an armed world at bay, yielded to our demands. Why? What is there that can overcome such a stupendous physical force? What, indeed, but a moral force?

The brute yields only to physical force; but man when in his right mind, abides by moral force. When man is sufficiently angry he ceases to be a reasoning being and descends to the level of the brute. So long as he remains in that state of mind physical force is the only power that he comprehends. But, given time to recover his reason, he will again acknowledge the sway of moral force.

This country has had numerous opportunities to resort to physical force during the present war; and had there been in the White House a man like Mr. Roosevelt, such action might have been taken. An angry and quick-tempered America would have answered with a blow an angry and quick-tempered Germany. And the two countries would have expended vast treasure, and many human lives, not in behalf of a righteous cause, but merely to satisfy a momentary fit of anger. We should have had another reversion to brute passion.

Germany was angry and ready to strike; but President Wilson was patient. Without in any way waiving our rights, or compromising our principles, he appealed to Germany's better self. Had the appeal been a demand, accompanied by an ultimatum, Germany's anger would have been intensified; and she would have defied us, regardless of consequences.

Our words, however, were words of reason. They were repeated again and again, kindly and gently, but persistently, until a time came when it was worse for Germany to hold out than to yield. She has yielded, not through fear of our arms now, or of any physical injury we might work upon her in the future, but to the insisting and ever growing pleadings of her own conscience.

It is a great thing for international righteousness that our country should have attained its needs by peaceful means. It will be a still greater triumph if in addition to obtaining justice from Germany we also retain her friendship.—The Public.

Couldn't Catch Prexy

The typical college professor no doubt is, as he is credited with being, highly pedagogical. But also, to his praise be it said, nine times out of ten he has a sense of humor which makes him love a joke just as much as his unpedagogical brethren.

One such jocular pedagogue was one day asked by a student if he would like a good recipe for catching rabbits.

"Why, yes," replied the professor. "What it is"

"Well, you crouch down behind a stone wall and make a noise like a turnip."

"That may be," responded the professor, with a twinkle in his eyes, "but a better way than that would be for you to go and sit quietly in a bed of cabbage heads and look natural."

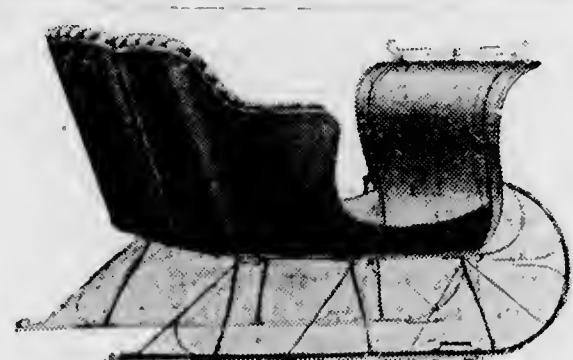
THE RESULT OF COWARDICE

The lack of law enforcement, for which many of our cities and communities are famous, is the result of cowardice, but not the physical kind. The mayors of corrupt cities and the Governors of corrupt States are afraid that if they enforce certain laws and classes of laws they will arouse the political enmity of so many people that they will lose their jobs at the next election. This political cowardice is one of the sources of strength which the liquor interests of the country have.

A good example of this cowardice and its results is to be found in almost any large city in this country. The saloons exist. With rare exceptions there are laws stating that these saloons shall remain closed from some certain hour Saturday night until another certain hour on Monday morning. In how many cities is that law enforced?

The coward never sees things straight; his appraisal of values is wrong. He thinks he will lose more followers and influence by doing right than he will by doing wrong. By driving the liquor industry out of existence we will have done two things which will go a long way toward improving our national life—we will have put out of existence the greatest known destroyer of efficiency; we will have replaced official cowardice with official courage.

Three-year-old David had been unusually unruly. He had received reprimands, threats and, finally, mild corporal punishment from his father. With wounded dignity David mounted the stairs to his mother's room. "Mother!" he said, in a voice of exasperation, "I can't stand that husband of yours much longer!"



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New 1916 Catalog now ready, showing many other good Portland, Comfort and Fore-Door Cutters.

We allow a Grange discount on all of our goods.

Kalamazoo Carriage & Harness Co.

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for land and other uses. Good farmers use lime liberally because it pays. We are the largest producers in quality and value. Write us your needs, quantity, form, and delivery, stating how you wish to apply, and we will quote you price.

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FRIEND SPRAYER

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200,000 customers testify that my designs and factories build quality into them. Built for long, hard, continuous use! **HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICES.** Above all, we guarantee satisfaction. Don't buy till you get my catalog free. Special price to Grange members. **W. W. GALLOWAY CO., INC., A. HASTINGS, ILL.**

Pennsylvania Grange News

VOL. XII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 1915

NO. 7

Report of U. S. Industrial Commission Should be Published and Circulated

It has been intimated from time to time in Grange News that the establishment of these immense amounts of money, called Foundations for the purpose of investigation was a very doubtful proposition from the standpoint of the welfare of the people. The means employed by those who have amassed the great fortunes from which these foundations have been set aside does not assure the people who are supposed to benefit by them that there is no ulterior motive in the appropriation of these immense sums for this purpose. We are printing some of the findings of a part of the commission. While it is true that the whole commission does not agree to the findings here printed, yet the assertions here made as the decisions of those whose names are appended to them is sufficient guarantee that the whole report ought to be in the hands of all who want them, and let it be studied and everybody have the privilege of judging as to what is the truth of this very important situation. If it is true that sums of money larger than that appropriated by the Federal Government are available for investigation of social and industrial conditions, it becomes a matter of vital importance who is to control that investigation and what is to be the standpoint from which the things investigated are to be looked at. We will not comment further upon the matter at this time but will no doubt give to our members valuable parts of the report at some future time.

Similarly in the American Tobacco Co., before the dissolution, 10 stockholders owned 60 per cent of the stock. Almost without exception the employees of the large corporations are unorganized, as a result of the active and aggressive "non-union" policy of the corporation managements.

Furthermore, the labor policy of the large corporations almost inevitably determines the labor policy of the entire industry.

Extent of Control

7. "A careful and conservative study shows that the corporations controlled by six financial groups and affiliated interests employ 2,651,684 wage

aspect of the industries which they control, except the finances, and are totally unconcerned with regard to the working and living conditions of the employees in those industries. Even if they were deeply concerned, the position of the employees would be merely that of the subjects of benevolent industrial despots.

10. Except, perhaps, for improvements in safety and sanitation, the labor conditions of these corporation-controlled industries are subject to grave criticism, and are a menace to the welfare of the Nation.

11. In order to prevent the organization of employees for the improvement of working conditions, elaborate systems of espionage are maintained by the large corporations which refuse to deal with labor unions, and employees suspected of union affiliation are discharged.

Opposed to Extravagant Preparedness

At a meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange at the Bolton Hotel, October 20, 1915, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The turbulent conditions in Europe has centered the attention of our people on the question of the National defenses, and

WHEREAS, We have been ably defended in the past without the extravagant tax burdens that accompany extensive naval and military equipments; we have depended upon the volunteer service of our people, and for a hundred years we have grown and prospered into a nation of industrial and commercial supremacy, and

WHEREAS, The war in Europe has demonstrated that preparedness does not prevent war, but that the excessive taxation due to preparedness has driven many good citizens to America to escape those burdens. And

WHEREAS, The Grange has stood for peace for many years and for the principle of arbitration, and

WHEREAS, We believe that many newspapers are not reflecting the sentiment of the people, but rather the self interest desire of those who wish to profit by this war propaganda.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we are opposed to an increased standing army or any material increase in the navy.

RESOLVED, That we approve of the stand the President has taken to keep out of war, and

RESOLVED, That if a larger measure of military training is necessary, we recommend an educated citizen soldiery such as so ably defended this country before the establishment of the National Guard, as a trained volunteer army has always been the surest defense of a country.

earnings and have a total capitalization of \$19,875,200,000. These six financial groups control 28 per cent of the total number of wage earners engaged in the industries covered by the report of our investigation. The Morgan-First National Bank group alone controls corporations employing 785,499 wage earners. That this control is effective is shown by the following telegram from J. P. Morgan to E. H. Gary:

Aix les Bains.
E. H. Gary, New York.
Have received your cable of yesterday. My own views are in accordance with those of the financial committee in New York. Certainly until question of wages has been settled by the coal and railroads, which still in abeyance but settlement seems imminent. Whole question wages should be settled simultaneously by all interests if possible. Going Paris Wednesday. Will see there H. C. F., P. A. B. W., and will call you result of interview. If possible and meets your approval, better wait until after interview. Perfectly delightful here. Weather superb.
J. P. M.

8. The lives of millions of wage earners are, therefore, subject to the dictation of a relatively small number of men.

9. These industrial dictators for the most part are totally ignorant of every

12. The domination by the men in whose hands the final control of a large part of American industry rests is not limited to their employees, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and "social service" of the Nation.

13. This control is being extended largely through the creation of enormous privately managed funds for indefinite purposes, hereinafter designated "foundations," by the endowment of colleges and universities, by the creation of funds for the pensioning of teachers, by contributions to private charities, as well as through controlling or influencing the public press.

14. Two groups of the "foundations," namely, the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, together have funds amounting to at least \$250,000,000, yielding an annual revenue of at least \$13,500,000, which is at least twice as great as the appropriations of the Federal Government for similar purposes, namely, education and social service.

15. The funds of these foundations are exempt from taxation, yet during

the lives of the founders are subject to their dictation for any purpose other than commercial profit. In the case of the Rockefeller group of foundations, the absolute control of the funds and of the activities of the institutions now and in perpetuity rests with Mr. Rockefeller, his son, and whomsoever they may appoint as their successors."

The Rockefeller Foundation

16. "The control of these funds has been widely published as being in the hands of eminent educators and public-spirited citizens. In the case of the Rockefeller foundations, however, not only is the control in the hands of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and two of the members of the personal staff of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who constitute the finance committee, but the majority of the trustees of the funds are salaried employees of Mr. Rockefeller or the foundations, who are subject to personal dictation and may be removed at any moment.

17. The funds of these foundations are largely invested in securities of corporations dominant in American industry, whose position has been analyzed under the early headings of this section. The policies of these foundations must inevitably be colored, if not controlled, to conform to the policies of such corporations.

18. The funds of the foundations represent largely the results either of the exploitation of American workers through the payment of low wages or of the exploitation of the American public through the exaction of high prices. The funds, therefore, by every right, belong to the American people.

19. The powers of these foundations are practically unlimited, except that they may not directly engage in business for profit. In the words of President Schurman of Cornell, himself a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation:

20. The charters of these foundations, with their almost unlimited powers, were granted under conditions of such laxity that it has been testified by an eminent legal authority who made an extensive investigation that those granted by New York State are legally defective and unconstitutional. Furthermore, evidence developed by the hearings of the Commission showed that in increasing the number of its trustees without complying with the requirements of the law governing corporations, the Rockefeller Foundation has already been guilty of a breach of the law.

21. These foundations are subject to no public control, and their powers can be curbed only by the difficult process of amending or revoking their charters. Past experience, as, for example, in the case of the insurance companies, indicates that the public can be aroused only when the abuses have become so great as to constitute a scandal.

22. The entrance of the foundations into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a special division by the Rockefeller Foundation, constitutes a menace to the national welfare to which the attention not only of Congress but of the entire country should be directed. Backed by the \$100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."



THE NATIONAL FIELD.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Editor.



I have received several very kind letters commending the article I wrote for Grange News for September in which I took Mr. Roosevelt's word—"damn the mollycoddles," as my text. I have also had sent me several papers, from both city and country and published in states bordering the Atlantic on the east and the Pacific on the west, which copied the article in full and so perhaps my words are helping a little towards the cause of universal peace, and in stemming the tide that is thirsting to make ours a great military nation with its war lords and their dwarfing, demoralizing, destructive grip and power over the people, which would eventually destroy our republic and government of the people, by the people, for the people would perish and all of liberty would be lost.

This is to-day the great impending crisis before the American people. We are at the forks in the road. Which path will we follow? That leading the old antiquated, out-of-date way towards war, with all its miseries, destruction and death; or, that leading towards modern high thought, christian ideals, progress, upbuilding and universal peace and happiness?

There cannot be the slightest doubt among those who are keeping up with the movement of events at home and abroad, those who have the true patriotism of peace and the purest love for country, home and family, those who are real followers of the "Prince of Peace," not in words only, but in deeds—that at least ninety-five out of every hundred persons in our country, away above all partisan feelings and ties, are with President Wilson in his cool, level-headed, firm stand for "Peace with honor," as against the jingoism of greedy, selfish interests, incendiary papers, and the insulting, brutal, out-of-date waving of the "big stick."

It is now over ten years ago since I had the privilege of reading before the National Grange an article I had written urging our membership to improve our "opportunity" for the good of the Order" as well as that of humanity, by entering in at the open door leading to universal peace and lend its powerful and far-reaching aid to so worthy a cause. The passing years and the present world crisis, also the great vital question now up for decision by our people, whether we shall be a great war-like nation, or a great Republic of peace and happiness, make my thoughts and words at the time I read that paper, my most earnest and heartfelt thought at this time and I repeat them here: "Let us, an unbroken band of brothers and sisters, lend our aid to this great and noble cause of peace, than which none greater can claim our labor and our prayers; let us join the ranks of those in other walks of life who are strong for this great end; let us add this one more bright jewel to the crown of our Order, and then coming generations will bless the name of the Grange, not only as giving freedom to the workers of the soil, but as being among the foremost to usher in the blessed day when peace, indeed, shall reign upon the earth."

The National Grange endorsed my Grange and peace paper and ordered it printed in the "Proceedings" and several thousand extra copies in pamphlet form for distribution. Also appointed a committee on Universal

Peace of which I had the honor of being the first chairman. It has been kept up and several States now have Universal Peace committees all helping the good cause. So in view of this action and this "position" taken, I feel it the duty of every good Patron, both officially and individually to say and do all that they possibly can to help along the good cause.

I will try to "help" by again quoting the man of the "big stick"—Mr. Roosevelt. Only a few days after he had delivered his "damn the mollycoddles" speech at the San Francisco exposition he visited the military training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., of which Gen. Leonard Wood of the United States regular army was commander and fire another of his unchristian, unAmerican and, most insulting shots at millions of his fellow-citizens. Here are his words, read them carefully, think over them, study them.

"As for the professional pacifists and politicos and college sissies, who organize peace at any price societies, and the mere money getters and mere money spenders, they should be made to understand that they have got to render whatever service the country demands. They must be made to submit to training in doing their duty. Then if, in the event of war, they prove unfit to fight, at any rate they can be made to dig trenches and kitchen sinks or do whatever else a debauch of indulgence in professional pacifism has left them fit to do. Both the professional pacifist and the professional hyphenated American need to be taught that it is not for them to decide the conditions under which they will fight. They will fight whenever the nation decides to fight, and whenever the nation deems a war a necessity."

That same day and in the presence of Mr. Roosevelt, Gen. Leonard Wood made a most bitter speech, placing the military idea away above that of the free citizen. Here is one sample of his words: "The ignorant rabble do not know what they want." That's the talk of Kings and Emperors and Czars who hold their places through the "army above the people," and the iron hand of despotism hold the real liberty-loving people down. With our free schools, our free ballot, our free speech and all the freedom our Fathers gave us, and the soldiers of the Union preserved, where is our "ignorant rabble?" President Lincoln called them "the great plain people" and said: "God must have loved the great plain people. He made so many of them."

The day after Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Plattsburg and Gen. Wood's of the same date, Secretary of War Garrison reprimanded the General and said such things should not happen again, or he would be relieved from duty. And then Mr. Roosevelt felt "took to the woods" in Canada and has not fired another shot since. Yes, he likes bloodshed, so he goes to the Canadian woods to shoot innocent deer, birds, and other animals for "sport," while our more modern, progressive and humane people, form societies, get laws against cruelty to animals and teach the children to protect the birds and not to kill them "for fun" or for "sport."

"Woe unto those who break the bonds of Brotherhood; woe unto those who lay waste the pleasant places of the earth; woe unto those who favor the powers of enmity and hate; woe

unto those who have called false things true, cruel things brave and barbarous things of good report."

Fellow Patrons, let us each and all heed the precepts of our Order, let us do what we can to rebuke the bad, and cling to that which is good. Then, in God's full time, there shall rise again in celebration the anthem sung by the heavenly choir in the hills of Galilee—Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth, Peace. Good Will Toward Men—and we shall have the consciousness, as a people, we are striving in deep sincerity to make that blessed message our rule of conduct toward all mankind.

KANSAS AND OHIO LEAD

Pennsylvania Makes the Best Showing for Years in New Granges

The following reveals the number of Granges organized and re-organized from October 1, 1914 to September 30, 1915, both inclusive:

ORGANIZED	
California	3
Colorado	30
Connecticut	2
Delaware	2
Idaho	3
Illinois	13
Indiana	11
Iowa	13
Kansas	90
Kentucky	1
Maine	5
Maryland	11
Massachusetts	8
Michigan	26
Minnesota	4
Missouri	2
Montana	7
Nebraska	39
New Hampshire	1
New York	33
North Dakota	6
Ohio	83
Oklahoma	6
Oregon	25
Pennsylvania	38
South Dakota	21
Washington	18
West Virginia	17
Wisconsin	10
Wyoming	13
Total	542

RE-ORGANIZED	
Colorado	1
Kansas	1
Michigan	3
Ohio	2
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	3
Washington	6
West Virginia	1
Total	20

Which Bank?
"The woman threw herself into the river," read the teacher. "Her husband rushed to the bank. Now, tell me why her husband rushed to the bank?"
"To get the insurance money," yelled the class.

Not Needed
The young bride had clearly formed ideas on industrial questions. "I will give you something to eat," she informed the tramp, "if you will get that ax."
"O, I shan't need that," the tramp interrupted, in a reassuring tone. "My teeth are all right."

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MY UNKNOWN WAY

Sam Walter Foss

Mayhap it stretches very far,
Mayhap it winds from star to star;
Mayhap through worlds as yet unformed

It never-ending journey runs,
Through worlds that now are whirling
In wraths

Of formless mists between the suns.
I go—beyond my widest ken
But shall not pass this way again.

So, as I go and can not stay,
And never more shall pass this way,
I hope to sow the way with deeds
Whose seed shall bloom like May-time meads.

I flood my onward path with words
That thrill the day like singing birds;
That other travelers following on
May find a gleam and not a gloom.
May find their path in pleasant way,
A trail of music and of bloom.

OUR SOCIAL NEED

Every man needs the fellowship, sympathy, and services of every other man, woman, and child in the world, if he is to realize the fullest possible inspiration and equipment for the range of life to which, in the purpose and providence of God, he is called and appointed. Men are gregarious creatures, and must live close together in order to be strong and thrifty, happy and useful. Just in proportion as we cultivate the social side of life, making it strong and pure and sweet, consecrating it completely to the welfare of others, will it prove precious and profitable. No man liveth unto himself, nor can any one do so and be happy and useful. One must lose life to gain it—live for something worthy of life and its splendid possibilities, with the heart set on things above, which nothing can corrupt or take away.—Telescope.

THE MAN IN THE BOX

The messenger was alone in the express car, and the train was making fast time about two hundred miles outside San Francisco. At the last stop the messenger had been sorry to stop the messenger rough box loaded from the truck; the experience was common enough, but it always depressed him a little.

Having set things to rights, he sat down near his little writing desk and dropped into a doze. A sudden lurch of the train roused him, and as he stretched himself awake, what was his consternation at seeing that the lid of the rough box was lifted about three inches!

Express messengers live in daily expectation of train robbers, and the thought flashed through his mind in the twinkling of an eye that one of those gentry was in the box.

As he got up from his chair, he was relieved to see the lid quietly drop into its place. However, he knew that the bandit was no doubt watching his every movement from a hole bored in the side of the box, and that what he did he must do cautiously. Moving out of the hidden man's range of vision, he got his hands on a few nails and a hammer. Then he slowly worked his way through the pile of packages, which he pretended to be rearranging, suddenly threw a heavy trunk on the lid of the rough box, jumped astride it, and nailed down the lid securely. The imprisoned robber roared and struggled, but to no avail.

The messenger rushed to the rear of his car and looked back through the coaches. He could see the man's confederates "going through" the passengers, who held their hands aloft while a member of the gang "covered" them. The express car carried a valuable shipment, and the messenger determined to save it.

Grasping the lever that operated the automatic coupler, he put every ounce of strength he possessed into one terrific jerk. The drawheads parted, and a rap almost instantly "opened" between the express car and the coaches. Running back through his car, barring the door as he went, the

messenger reached the front door, and shouted to the engineer to open his throttle. The engine and the express car leaped forward, but not a minute too soon.

The bandits, emerging from the coaches, were insane with rage when they saw themselves foiled, and poured volley after volley from their rifles into the fast-fleeing car.

From the next station, a coach and engine, with a posse armed to the teeth, went back to the relief of the stalled train, from which the bandits had long since fled. The express car and engine, under a heavy police guard, proceeded to San Francisco. The bandit was unboxed at the police station, and an ugly-looking customer he proved to be. He got a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary. The messenger was rewarded with a substantial promotion.

THE LONGEST PRICE OF WAR

By Dr. C. W. Saleeby in Youth's Companion

That war is costly as well as hideous we all know. Preparation for war is expensive enough, but war itself is ruinous. It destroys things useful to life, such as houses, bridges, and railways; it is wasting the wheat harvests of Europe as I write; and it ruins trade. For example, the immense worsted trade of Yorkshire with Germany and Austria perished in a night a few months ago, and so did the importation into England of almost priceless drugs from Germany. From such cases it has been argued that even the victor in a great war may lose more than he gains, because of the injury he does to his own commerce. If you fight and kill your best customer, you are likely to be a starving conqueror.

THINKING STRAIGHT

"The principal purpose of agricultural education," said President Henry Jackson Waters in a recent address, "is to teach people to think straight on all matters pertaining to agricultural production and rural life."

Teaching people to think straight is not, however, a problem of agricultural education alone. It is a problem of all education. The difficulties that beset us as individuals and in community and national life are for the most part due to lack of straight thinking. Inefficient production, industrial accidents, the election of unfit men to office, and hundreds of other common difficulties are due at bottom to the fact that somebody failed to think straight.

Even in the moral realm, straight thinking would straighten out many things. While it is true that people ought to do right simply because it is right, many men and women who consistently do wrong would change straight—if they thought out the logical and inevitable final consequences of their acts.

The schools should emphasize straight thinking. They should teach the pupil to be a reasoner instead of a mere computer in arithmetic, a student of causes instead of a rememberer of dates in history. They should teach him to think straight also in everyday life—in the home, on the street, as well as in the schoolroom. Straight thinking is the biggest need of the time.

He Soon Repented

Ah! The sweet summer twilight and the silence of the woodland had got to young Giles' head. Suddenly he turned to his fair companion and stammered:

"Mary, w-will ye m-marry me?"

"Yes, Giles," replied Mary, in soft confusion.

Then followed a silence deeper even than that of the woodland, and the girl got impatient.

"Why don't you say something, lad?" she asked.

"Nay, lass," replied her lover, in desponding tones. "I think there's been too much said already!"



Bell Telephone Exhibit, Panama-Pacific Exposition

A Wonder of Wonders

"It is the most beautiful and inspiring Exposition the world has ever seen."—President Hadley of Yale, in speaking of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

EVERY American should feel it a duty as well as a privilege to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition and view its never-equalled exhibits of achievements in Art, Science and Industry.

In all this assemblage of wonders, combining the highest accomplishments of creative genius and mechanical skill, there is none more wonderful than the exhibit of the Bell Telephone System.

Here, in a theatre de luxe, the welcome visitors sit at ease while the marvel of speech transmission is pictorially revealed and told in story. They

listen to talk in New York, three thousand miles away; they hear the roar of the surf on the far-off Atlantic Coast; they witness a demonstration of Transcontinental telephony which has been awarded the Grand Prize of Electrical Methods of Communication.

This Transcontinental Line has taken the thought, labor and ingenuity of some of the greatest minds in the scientific world. Yet it is but a small part of the more wonderful universal service of the Bell System, which makes possible instant communication between all the people of the country.

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DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS



JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr. AND BETSY JANE, HIS WIFE, HAVE A SQUABBLE AS TO WHO DOES THE MOST WORK ABOUT HOME



Says she: I don't think that we can write anything for the Grange News for November. You know, John, I have been awfully busy cooking for a lot of hands, drying some peaches and sweet corn and apples, and making some grape juice (you know we are all admirers of Bryan's favorite drink), so that it is almost impossible for me to get my thoughts collected in order to discuss any of the weighty questions that are now confronting the American people, and the women in particular. I thought I would write out a kind of a thesis on woman suffrage, but I guess all the sensible people will vote for it, and it is not worth while wasting time on the other kind. I know, John, you have been busy too, but not nearly so much as I have been.

Says he: Now, Betsy Jane, don't you try to make it appear that you have been doing all the work on the farm. You know I have been as busy, and I think busier than you have been. You know I am up first in the morning and build the fire and have everything in apple-pie order, so that when you strike the kitchen you are ready to proceed. While I must carry in the wood and kindling for the day, get the potatoes, and then I give my attention to the stock, feeding all those pigs, and looking after the horses, and put the cows to pasture. And you know before this is all done just as like as not the pigs have broke out of the field and then I am in for a real race. That old mammy pig is a real "sundowner" when she gets started. Sometimes before I do any of this work I start the hired men for the field.

Says she: John, I know you have a good bit to do, but you seem to be done in the evening and retire early, while I must be washing the dishes and looking after a lot of odd jobs that I could not do during the day. But if you think that your work is so much harder than mine, we will trade places and I'll show you how to run a farm. I'll have the fences fixed so that the pigs won't break out, and then I'll feed them enough so that they will be somewhat contented, instead of trying to jump over a 6-rail fence to find pasture to keep from starving. If I was running a farm I would cut out a lot of those jobs that you are doing that I think don't pay.

Says he: Well, what have I been doing that you think don't pay?

Says she: I was watching you and the hired man wasting a lot of time in that strawberry patch. Why I'll bet those strawberries will cost you a dollar a quart, and you know in the market they sell for three quarts for a quarter, and if some more of these chaps that have been hanging to the public crib for years will be replaced by Wilsonites, they will put up such a hue and cry about hard times, because they have lost their job, that strawberries may even be cheaper than the price I have mentioned. To tell the truth, John, strawberries 'aint for poor people. I don't believe that we can afford to eat any of those berries, we will have to sell them all to make up money to pay for the help that you had in keeping the patch clean, and you will get nothing for your pay, except possibly a part of a berry that the snails didn't consume entirely. Now that is what I mean when I am saying that you are doing a lot of work for nothing.

Says he: But, Betsy Jane, you know strawberries are very good and you like them and so do I.

Says she: Yes, that is all right, John, and if we were agriculturists, instead of farmers, it might be all right to raise strawberries at a dollar a quart and sell them, 3 quarts for a quarter.

Says he: 'Aint we agriculturists, Betsy? or how do you distinguish between a farmer and an agriculturist?

Says she: An agriculturist is one that has an income by selling watered stocks, or holds some office and spends his money on the farm, raises two blades of grass for which he must sell five blades to pay for the two that he grew. Now a farmer is a person that lives on the farm, gets up early in the morning, works till late at night, and if the days are not long enough, he lengthens them out with a lantern, (if the moon don't shine), refuses to buy his wife a dress, because he must have the money to pay his taxes, yanks everybody out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning, or earlier, and just keeps on working, and spends the money that he doesn't use for paying his taxes to buy more phosphate, to raise more corn, to fatten more hogs, without figuring the cost of anything.

Says he: But dressed pork is selling for 10 cents a pound.

Says she: Yes, that is correct, but it takes ten bushels of corn under the best kind of management to make a hundred pounds of pork, live weight. You could have sold your corn for 90 cents per bushel. And pork is selling, live weight, at something toward eight cents a pound, so you can easy figure out that the more phosphate you buy to raise more corn, to fatten more hogs the poorer you get. Now then, as a rule, ten bushels of corn won't make a hundred pounds of pork, live weight. I have just been giving you the best side of the figures, and if I had time to figure it out, I could prove to you that if you fed enough hogs under those conditions, you would not have enough money left to pay your taxes, and no wonder that I don't get any new dresses. Now, John, I think I have explained to you the difference between an agriculturist and a farmer. I was about to say that if I was single again, I wouldn't marry a farmer.

Says he: Well, who would you marry?

Says she: Well really, John, I haven't give this matter much attention.

Says he: "Marriage is like a beleaguered fortress; those who are without want to get in, and those within want to get out."

WHEN YOUTH DIES

Shock of the First Realization That One Is Getting Old.

The moment when one first feels acutely that he is no longer young is bound to make one pause in something akin to consternation. For vividness it is like a flash of lightning across a black sky. Life no longer is all before one; even, more dreadful thought, it may be mostly behind.

After the first keen realization there follows a bewildered state of mind due to unwillingness—yes, to an actual puzzled inability to accept the truth. With all the agony of the startled call of a child at night the heart cries out, "It cannot be; it is not so."

Youth dies hard and fights and struggles in its dying like an imprisoned bird. Others, even those near and dear, are older, are even old; we can see that. But how can the stubborn facts be true as to ourselves? Very gradually, little by little, fighting its way inch by inch, the truth prevails and gnaws at the heart—though only intermittently, of course—until time brings this emotion as it does every other one.

Atlantic Monthly.

Making It Unanimous

It was married men's night at the revival meetings. "Let all you husbands who have troubles on your minds stand up!" shouted the minister at the height of his spasm.

Instantly every man in the church arose except one.

"Ah!" exclaimed the minister, peering out at this lone individual, who occupied a chair near the door. "You are one in a million."

"It ain't that," piped back this one helplessly, as the rest of the congregation gazed suspiciously at him; "I can't get up—I'm paralyzed!"

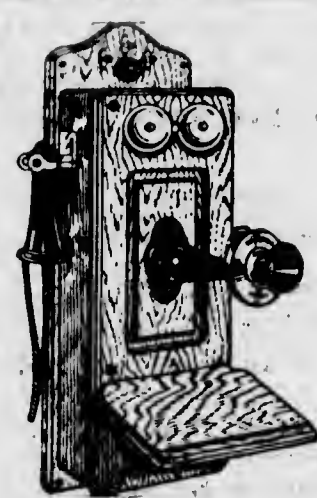
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State Grange

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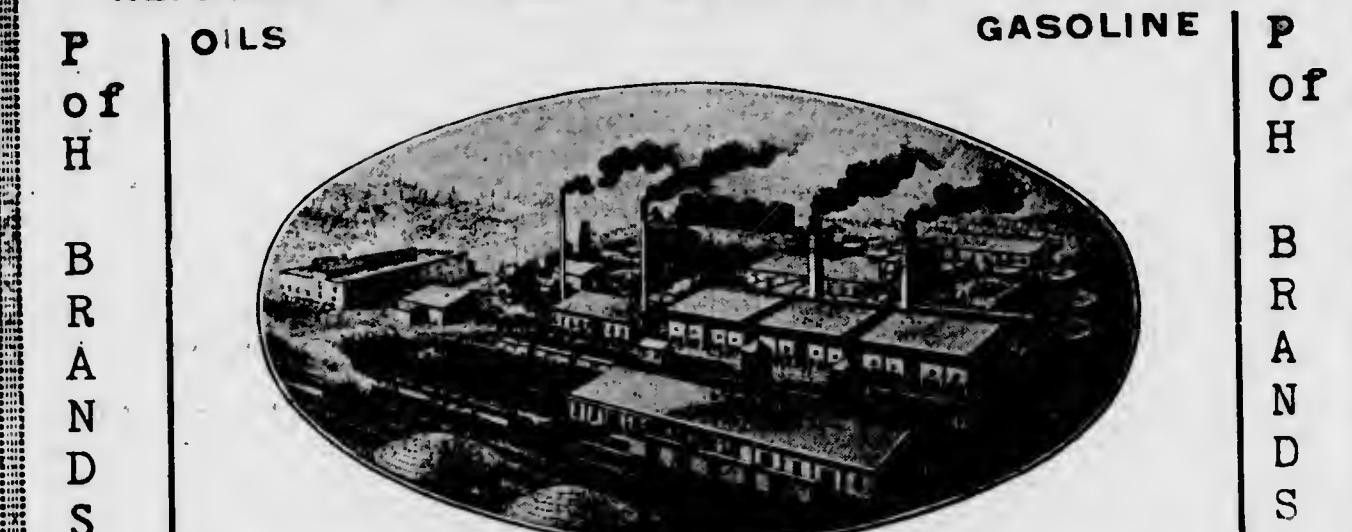
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Write for Prices

The Farming Business.

What is farming anyway? Is it a business? Or is it only an occupation, or possibly a pastime, or a struggle for existence? If you ask me I should say it is each and all of these things. It is what you make it.

Also it is my firm conviction that business farmers are increasing in numbers, and that when farming is made a business instead of one of the make-shifts mentioned, it is more nearly ideal than any other vocation in the world.

For what you please about the joys of country life—its freedom, its poetry and all the delights of nature—in the end one big fact stares us all in the face and it must be met right before the farm is a home, a sanitarium or a playground—and that is the farm must be made to pay. I am speaking about real farmers—not those who make money elsewhere and play at farming.

The money question is the first and biggest problem. On many farms it has ceased to be a burden; on others it is solved happily by industry and cheerfulness; on some it is a grim spectre stretching out bony fingers to clutch and crush those who are struggling to make ends meet.

In every case expenses must be met; crops must be safeguarded; work must be pushed and plans must be made. All the activities of field and garden, barnyard and household must be guided by a wise head and a steady hand to insure success.

Being a millionaire isn't success and being a hobo isn't the only failure, and whether a man is a poet, a magistrate or just a plain, every-day farmer, he must eternally consider the dollar—not necessarily as the end of life, but as one of the counters in the game. Money isn't the only thing in life, but it is one of the most important. It will buy nearly everything except happiness, for that is a state of mind. It will buy bodily comforts, education, leisure for self-culture, and if a person isn't altogether a walking grouch, it will come mighty near buying happiness itself.

"Poverty is no disgrace, but it's mighty unhandy," is only half true. It is a disgrace to remain poor, for poverty is a sign of incompetence, weakness, failure.

No man can make a farm pay without being a business man. Well, what is a business man? Not merely a grocer or a manufacturer; perhaps it is anyone who knows accurately what he is doing and directs his affairs by a definite plan. If it is a good plan he is a good business man.

The un-business farmer drifts with the current. He thinks with his lungs and when he fails he calls it "bad luck."

The business farmer does one thing certain—he keeps a cash book in which he gets down on the right hand page every item of money paid out, the date, article, name of person, etc., and on the left hand page he enters

all items of cash taken in. Thus he can add each column at the end of the month or the year and by subtracting one from the other, he knows what a "cash balance" stands for. He keeps a ledger in which he sets down all the essential facts appearing in his cash book and a lot more arranged under classified headings, such as "rent," "interest," "labor," "seed," "repairs," "field No. 1," "dairy," etc.

These two books are the beginning of accounting, and accounting is the foundation of business farming.

But keeping books is not all. The business farmer requires each department of his farm to show a profit or explain the reason why. If a persistent loss appears against any one branch of his enterprise out it goes. No man likes to put capital, brains and money into a venture that is a drag on the whole business. Knowing instead of guessing—that's the idea in a nutshell.

In the farming of the future salesmanship will cut a conspicuous figure. For many years past farmers have thought chiefly of production—of making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. Increased production we still need, more than ever, but the thought uppermost in the minds of many farmers is that our most urgent need is for better market methods, the elimination of useless middlemen, and prices fixed by the men who produce the goods.

To face these new problems and solve them will take brains of the first caliber. No mere grubbers in the earth can stand up against the fast changing currents of economic conditions. It will take a breed of men who will fearlessly combat the evils of exploitation—men of resource who can meet the exigency of the moment and get away with it.

It is no small thing to be a business farmer. It certainly is not a lazy man's job, for in addition to the necessary commercial grasp, he must be a scientific agriculturist who knows his soil, his seed, his machinery and his livestock.

Robbing the soil of its native store of richness is not business—it is suicide. What would be thought of a manufacturer who spent all of his income without keeping up his stock of raw materials? Or a merchant who dreamed that he could keep on writing checks forever without making a deposit in the bank? Wouldn't they both be marked for the looney house?

The business farmer knows that the soil is his stock of raw material. Nature gave him a start, but today we are up against this proposition—farming is purely a factory process. We convert the elements of plant food in the soil into finished products that bring a price. To use up the raw materials which make corn and wheat and hay without putting anything back is not only bad business—it is a crime against those who come after us. The man who says he owes nothing to posterity would think otherwise if HE had been left to till barren acres by an unthrifty ancestry.

Maintaining the soil's productive power is no child's play. It is a task for high-minded patriots, business farmers who feel the urge to leave the world better than they found it and are capable of doing it. It will never be done by the class of men who regard farming as a mere trade or a chance to make quick profits and retire, or who are ignorant of the laws of nature, or who are indifferent to their obligations to humanity, or who are helpless thru poverty.

Success on the farm will go to those who put farming on a business basis, which is only saying to manage it by a safe and sane policy of conservation—building for keeps rather than grabbing foolishly for the present.

Those who decline or fail to line up with this new spirit of business farming will gradually be forced by competition to occupy the poorest lands and to eke out a bare subsistence by hard labor and extreme self-denial. He who masters the vocation of farming is destined to be truly a man among men.—H. A. Bereman, in the Country Gentleman.

WORLD'S LARGEST ORCHARD

The largest apple orchard in the world is located six miles east of Bridgetown, Sussex county, Delaware. The Delaware Orchard Company has 96,000 apple trees that are now 4 years old; the location is perfectly level, although elevated sufficiently to afford proper drainage. The soil is sandy loam with an open red clay sub-soil. The varieties are Transparent, Early Ripe, Williams and Astrecher; for late, Stayman, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, McIntosh, Wagner and Nero.

A railroad will be built into the orchard to connect with the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, by which to transport the needed supplies into the orchard, and also haul the apples out. An ice plant, barrel factory, storage house, cannery and evaporating house and a cider mill will be built next season.

"Take Heed to Thyself"

Take heed to the influences that go out from the life. Conduct and doctrine go together. Conduct is three-fourths of a man's life, and every man is responsible for the influence of his life. Every life goes out to touch other lives, for good or evil. "Ye are the salt of the earth." Goodness, loyalty, uprightness are not private experiences. These qualities protect themselves far and wide, like the fragrance of flowers. There is an enormous power for good in every earnest life. And no man knows how far his evil may travel or what lives will come under the influence of a bad example. It is an awful thing for a man to say he is a Christian and so live that his influence breaks down some other life. But a thoroughly good man is an antiseptic in an evil world. It ought to make us all thoughtful and careful that other lives are being dragged down or lifted up through your life and mine.

Then Paul says, if careful and continuous "thou shalt save thyself and them that hear thee." We do not save ourselves by our conduct and our neighbor by our doctrine. They work together, and save both of us. Men may not listen to your words, but they cannot help being influenced by your life. Paul puts the emphasis on living as the one unanswerable argument. Be careful how you live, and what influences go out from you to touch other lives. "Take heed to thyself, and to thy teaching."—Church Advocate.

Kansas Farmers Want Dollar Wheat

At a meeting of wheat growers held at Great Bend, Kansas, to organize a union the members pledged themselves not to sell their wheat at less than \$1 a bushel. The promoters of the union, all Kansas wheat men, assert that in the last four years Kansas growers sold 231,088,694 bushels of wheat for \$117,117,754, or about 50 cents a bushel.

Little Willie's father presented him upon one occasion with a pet chameleon—one of those diplomatic little animals that change their color as the occasion may require. Willie was very much interested in his pet for several days until one evening his father noticed that he was sitting alone with a far-away look in his eyes.

"Well, Willie," said his father, "what did you do with the chameleon?"

"He is gone, father—forever."

"Gone?"

"Yes, I tried to play a new game with him."

"What kind of a game, Willie?"

"Well, I put him on a blue and he turned blue. I put him on a green and he turned green. I put him on a red and he turned red, and then—"

"What happened then, Willie?"

"I set him on a plaid and he busied himself trying to make good."

Pennsylvania Grange News

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Editor-in-Chief
JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.
Associate Editors
WM. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Pa. THOMAS W. POUQUET, Wysox
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, State College, Pa. HANNAH MCK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.
Managing Editor
MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa. Business Manager
ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser, said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

We hope that all the Granges have changed their By-laws to hold their election in November and by another year it should be made mandatory by the State Grange, as it will be a long step in the direction of greater efficiency in our work in several ways.

Pomona Officers will please not forget that we want the suggestions of names for the deputies for the coming year by State Grange meeting. Deputy Commissions run out this year on Dec. 15th and we want to have the new commissions out in time for the work of installation. As the State Grange meeting is late this year it will require quick work and the Pomonas can help greatly if they will send in their suggestions at or before the meeting at State College.

In this issue of Grange News there will be found information and instructions as to the arrangements for State Grange meeting. The local committee have the work nicely in hand and everything points to the comfortable entertainment of the State Grange.

In order to overcome the bad practice of obligating those who have not taken the fifth degree and who want to take the sixth, it has been arranged that the Centre County Pomona will give the fifth in full during the meeting of State Grange on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. We ask all who expect to attend the meeting this year who have not taken the 5th to arrange to be present at that time and take the degree in full and be ready for the 6th on Wednesday evening.

The Master's office will be closed all the month of November due to the National Grange meeting. Those who wish information should write to other officers and where decisions are wanted, such matters will have to lie over until the first of December.

Fraternally,

John A. McSparran

WHAT AMERICA NEEDS.

What America needs more than railway extension, and western irrigation, and low tariff, and a bigger wheat crop, and a merchant marine, and a new navy, is a revival of piety—the kind mother and father used to have—piety that counted it good business to stop for daily family prayer before breakfast, right in the middle of harvest; that quit field work a half hour early Thursday night, so as to get the chores done and go to prayer-meeting; that borrowed money to pay the preacher's salary, and prayed fervently in secret for the salvation of the rich man who looked with scorn on such unbusinesslike behavior.

That's what we need now to clean this country of the filth of graft, and of greed, petty and big; of worship of fine houses and big lands and high office and grand social functions.

What is this thing we are worshipping but a vain repetition of what decayed nations fell down and worshipped just before their lights went out? Read the history of Rome in decay and you will find luxury there that could lay a big dollar over our little doughnut, that looks so large to us. Great wealth never made a nation substantial nor honorable.

There is nothing on earth that looks good that is so dangerous for a man or a nation to handle as quick, easy, big money. If you do resist its deadly influence the chances are that it will get your son.—Wall Street Journal.

The above appeared in the "Wall Street Journal." We agree entirely that real religion is good wherever found, but think it rather more appropriate for a periodical like the "Journal"

to use similes and comparisons that fit in a little more closely to the life among which the paper circulates. Reference to the middle of harvest and doing the chores up in time for Thursday night prayer meeting would not call up any vivid memories in the minds of many of the Wall Streeters. There were examples of practical religion that would have been more apropos. For instance, when Christ drove animals from the temple and overthrew the tables of the money-changers, he gave to the world an example of practical religion that fits all the ages and which would be more applicable to the readers of the "Wall Street Journal" than the examples taken from life on the farm. Dealing in futures and buying and selling on margin is a hellish evil, as well as dumping a lot of bloated securities upon an unsuspecting public.

We rather suspect the desire on the part of the "Journal" of turning the attention of the farmer to personal religion rather than toward the correction of the desperate abuses that have crept into our commercial relations and which work such criminal hardships upon the great basic industry of our country.

It is hard to believe that a plea for personal piety is sincere that does not include the cleansing of the social and business life of the individual as well.

John A. McSparran

INSTRUCTIONS TO FARMERS

Since the courts have interpreted the Pennsylvania Vinegar Law, farmers may use up their surplus apples in vinegar instead of allowing them to rot on the ground, as the law sets up no standards as to solids or acidity, requiring only that older vinegar be made from apple juice and contain no added water, drugs, or acids. If made in this way, manufacturers can sell it to merchants and merchants can, in turn, sell it to the consuming public without fear of being molested. Each barrel must be labeled by stencil or card with the manufacturer's name and address.

JAMES FOUST,

Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Prevention of Hoof and Mouth Disease in Pennsylvania.

We are glad to note that our State Department is alive to the danger that arises from the shipping of live stock through the State from infected areas. A disease that is as contagious as that one should not be allowed to spread all over creation before steps are taken to stop it. The last outbreak we had was a great slur upon the inspectors of livestock at the several big yards who allowed it to get into some States before they detected it. And we feel sure that the outbreak was prolonged because of the shipping of cattle across free territory. If we farmers are to lose whole herds to check this and other diseases then certainly it is not asking of the packers too much to insist that they ship their cattle in a form that will not inoculate whole States in passage. Cattle and hogs slaughtered even though coming from infected territory are not much of a menace to the communities through which they pass and we heartily approve of stringent measures by the State authorities to prevent another such scourge as we went through last year.

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

AS HARVEY SEES IT.

Mr. Hugh Harvey, secretary of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, in making his report at the last meeting of that body painted a number of interesting pictures for the meditation of his colleagues. In his frantic appeals to the booze crowd to strengthen their organization he delivered himself of the following paragraphs which we are confident will be interesting reading for anti-liquor folks:

The time has arrived now, when, except we get together and organize stronger than we ever have been, you are simply going to be pushed aside by the strong organization opposed to you. Why are you suffering? Why are you being legislated out here and there? Why this great national movement? Organization is doing it, gentlemen; that great organization on the other side. It is the stronger organization that is going to win the fight, and you can judge for yourself from what has happened to you which is the stronger organization. When this Hobson bill was up and when this Prohibition bill for Washington was up, what occurred? All of the national officers of the Anti-Saloon League were right here, every State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League was on the ground, every District Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of every state in the Union was here, going up to the halls of Congress; going to the rooms of Congressmen; going to their homes; telling these men that "this is what we represent; these people want you to do so-and-so," and in many cases, gentlemen, alleging to represent three-fourths of the voting strength of their districts.

How could they do all these things? Because they have an organization. They do not have to wait when something like that arises to have somebody in their district organize, but they say to their representatives, "You go on to Washington and fix up this matter and stay there and we will attend to the expenses of it." They do not have to wait one moment; they do not have to be directed; they do not have to be told; but immediately set work calls them here they are on their way from every part of the country. No one directs them, but that is their business and on they come. I do not believe that the liquor people can do that. * * * You cannot get too strong to cope with this fighting organization. * * * It is a question whether you can get strong enough. That is the idea I wish to convey.

They seem to feel that they are playing a losing game.—Ed.

Hennessy's Part in the Reading Fair

The many friends of Brother J. P. Hennessy of Welcome Home Grange, Wernersville, Berks County, Pennsylvania, will be glad to learn that the Reading Fair of 1915 was a tremendous success. Brother Hennessy is President of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society who conduct the Fair, and by inaugurating the policy of a square deal to every exhibitor the Fair has obtained the confidence of exhibitors all over the State of Pennsylvania and adjoining States. Brother Hennessy has demonstrated again that the members of a Grange are men of integrity, and that they stand for everything that is progressive, educational, honest and clean.

Brother Hennessy is President of the Reading Chemical Company whose advertisement appears in this issue.

HOW PATRONS CAN HELP GRANGE NEWS.

**If Patrons would make it a rule at each meeting of their Grange to discuss Grange News and urge each other to write to advertisers for price-lists, literature and other information, it would be a big help in putting the News upon a more profitable basis.

LAND OWNERSHIP STEADILY CONCENTRATING

Taken from the American Economic League, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The New York Society To Lower Rents, with headquarters at 320 Broadway, has issued the following statement:

The total assessed value of taxable land in Greater New York is \$4,643,414,776.

Thirteen families, out of the one million, one hundred thousand families in the city, are the owners of record of land in Manhattan alone, assessed for \$205,404,875. These families are known to own much valuable land in the other boroughs of the city. Their total land holdings in Manhattan average \$15,800,000 per family. These thirteen families own nearly one-fifth of the assessed value of the land of Manhattan—\$3,184,441,505—though there are at least 560,000 families in Manhattan, forty-three thousand times thirteen.

These thirteen families are: The Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Rhinelanders, O. B. Potter Properties, J. P. Morgan, E. H. Van Ingen, Wendels, Goetts, Ehret, Gerrys, Chas. F. Hoffman, Esq., Wm. R. H. Martin, Eugene Hoffman.

Nearly one-twentieth of the city's annual budget, or \$1,000,000 is spent for the benefit of these thirteen big landed families, but they pay this year only \$3,841,071.16 taxes on their land out of their ground rent, calculating the ground rent at only 6 per cent on the assessed value.

The assessed value of the so-called "improvements" of these thirteen families in Manhattan is only \$59,212,775—a little more than one-fourth of the value of the land. The average small home owner has three times as valuable an improvement as his land, but the total assessed value of land owned by the fifty-odd thousand small home owners of the city is less than that of the Astor family in Manhattan, though their improvements are worth several times as much as those of the Astors, and the small home owners as well as all tenants of the city are taxed for the benefit of these and all other big land monopolists in the city.

The thirteen families own \$8,952,500 worth of vacant idle land in Manhattan, though there are many blocks with a density of 1,000 or more to the acre in this borough. They have many properties where the land is assessed for fifty times as much as the improvements.

But New York is not the only place where such conditions exist. In Chicago the tendency toward concentration is just as strong. One-twelfth of Chicago's real estate is owned by ten families. That is on the basis of assessed values. These ten families own real estate assessed at \$189,250,000 of a total assessed valuation of \$2,437,739,034. As a matter of fact they own an even larger share than these figures indicate. The property of these ten families is notoriously under-assessed. The property of small owners is assessed at nearly its true value. So assessment figures do not show the full extent to which concentration has gone.

THE SPRING OF POLLUTION

Alcohol pollutes whatever it touches. It enervates where it does not enslave. It destroys slowly that which it does not degrade quickly. For the individual it is a malignant disease, for the community it is a murrain, for the nation it has become a self-inflicted obstacle to all phases of progress, and it lies athwart the path of personal reformation, municipal progress, and State amelioration, obstructing all the forces of slow remedial reform, and rapid changes to industrial elevation. —Rt. Hon. John Burns, M. P., President of British Local Governing Board.

Will each Patron bring a list of 10 new subscribers for Grange News to State Grange?

Committee's Arrangements for State Grange Meeting

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE

State College, Oct. 15, 1915.

To the State Grange Delegates, and members of the Grange who expect to attend the Annual Meeting:

By order of the Executive Committee, the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange will be held at State College, December 21 to 24, inclusive.

The Centre County Pomona Grange has been empowered to make all necessary local arrangements for this meeting.

In compliance with the request of the Executive Committee, Grange Headquarters have been opened at State College with Miss Florence Rhone as secretary of the Bureau of Information, to whom correspondence in reference to boarding and lodging should be directed.

Convenient arrangements will be made for headquarters for the State Grange officers, Executive, Legislative and Finance Committees of the State Grange. Rates: two in one room, each \$2.00 per day. As there is only one hotel at State College which will accommodate but forty people at \$2.00 per day, it will be necessary for our people to lodge in private houses and College Fraternities.

Good accommodations have been secured for 2000 people with the same privileges of passing in and out as at hotels. The rate for rooms, (two occupying the same), without board, will be 50 cents each, per day; one in a room, \$1.00; single bed, 75 cents. Many of these houses will accommodate twelve to fifteen persons. At some of these houses, both lodging and boarding may be had at \$1.50 per day.

A number of Fraternity Houses will furnish lodging and boarding at \$2.00 per day. There will be ample boarding house accommodations at \$1.00 per day for board only.

In order to make it as pleasant as possible, it is desired that the delegates and visitors to the State Grange Meeting make application in advance to the Secretary of the Committee for rooms and board, and in return you will receive a card giving the location and number of the rooms to which you have been assigned, so that on your arrival at State College, you can go direct to your lodging place without delay or confusion. This is important, and the delegates and visitors will greatly aid in making their arrival in State College agreeable if they will make application for lodging in time to receive their location cards before leaving home. Automobiles and guides will be at the station to conduct people to their lodging places.

Friends and delegates from the same county who desire to lodge at the same place, should so state it in their application for rooms.

Patrons who have not engaged rooms, on arriving at State College will go to the Armory (about one square to the North of the depot) where they will register and be assigned to places by the reception committee.

Do not think that because you will be assigned to rooms in private houses that it will not be agreeable. This is a college town, accustomed to entertaining large conventions in this way and you will be granted the same liberties you would enjoy at hotels.

The sessions of the State Grange will be held in the large College Auditorium, which is easily accessible from all parts of the town.

A public reception will be given to the State Grange in the Auditorium on Tuesday evening, the day of opening.

The date of Farmers' Week has been changed slightly, and will this year begin on Monday, December 27, 1915 and close Saturday, January 1, 1916. If you expect to attend Farmers' Week, kindly note the fact in your reply to this letter. Programs of Farmers' Week will be sent to all who request it.

It is important that you should advise the secretary of the local committee without delay as to your coming. Address your reply to Miss Florence S. Rhone, State Grange Bureau of Information, State College, Penna.

Yours Fraternally,

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Secretary's Corner

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, Editor

Looking Toward the Annual Meeting

The Pennsylvania State Grange will meet in its forty-third Annual Session in the Auditorium on College Campus, State College, Pa., December 21-23.

Who Are Members

Each year the State Secretary receives many inquiries to this effect: "If my wife or husband, as the case may be, cannot attend, can I bring with me some other Fourth Degree member as a Delegate?"

Anticipating such inquiries again, I take space here to reply: "No; a Grange may have two Delegates only in case that they are man and wife." It has been the custom of the State

Grange to pay the car fare of its Delegates, so let all Delegates look forward to giving their whole time and attention from the sound of the Master's gavel in opening on Tuesday morning until the close on Thursday night to the business of this meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to further the efficiency of the Grange and increase its power, for good to the agricultural class; and to do this, it must have the co-operative interest of the Delegates of each Subordinate Grange in the State throughout the entire meeting.

Transportation

The Trunk Line Association have authorized a two-cent per mile fare

in each direction, with minimum of \$1.00 for round trip from points in Pennsylvania going and returning via same route only; tickets to be sold to Lamont, Bellefonte, or Williamsport, Pa., and good going December 18 to 20, and returning to reach original starting point not later than January 3. The return limit is extended to January 3 in order to enable persons to also attend Farmers' Week, State College, December 27 and January 1. Detailed railroad arrangements will be found in other columns of this paper by Prof. M. S. McDowell, Department of Agricultural Extension, who has charge of arrangements to get the people here without delays, through securing special trains to be run, etc.

Delegate Badges

Each Delegate should be provided with a Representative Badge. If your Grange does not have them, you can get them by sending \$1.00 (for two) to C. J. Bainbridge, Syracuse, N. Y. Give the name and number of your Grange and name of the county. The Master of each Subordinate Grange will receive a Statement of the Standing of his Subordinate Grange, also a number of other circulars and blanks in a very few days. These will all come under one cover and are all of importance. Please give first attention to the statement of financial standing, and if in arrears, see that Reports and remittances are made promptly. It is important that I have my books fully posted by the first of December. The blanks to be returned are of equal importance, and should be sent in as designated as early as possible.

I am able to assure Patrons all over the State that already active preparations are being made for the event of the State Grange Meeting. Good Committees are already at work, and no pains will be spared to make the meeting pleasant and profitable. Not only will official delegates be expected and provided for, but many other Patrons will be expected, as visitors, to disseminate as well as greater enthusiasm and zeal in Grange work. And no doubt many will elect to remain in order to take in Farmers' Week following.

A great work and far-reaching into the future are the influences set in motion and how much many the Grange do to keep the Agricultural Colleges working toward the real objects for which they were established—that practical agriculture and all the arts which adorn the home shall be taught in their courses of study. Patrons should never let it be forgotten that our Order has done great work for the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and is ready and willing to work side by side with them in truest co-operation for better agriculture and brighter rural home life.

Fraternally,
NETTIE E. AILMAN.

REPAID THE CARE BESTOWED UPON IT

Taken from the weekly letter of Department of Agriculture of U. S.:

A southern sow had eight pigs and could only nourish seven of them at a time. Rather than let the odd pig starve, it was given to a little girl, who raised it by hand. She joined the Decatur County Pig Club as a ham and bacon member, and kept close record of the feed given and weight of her pig, which was not a pure bred.

When the pig was 10 months old, it was killed according to the instructions sent her. It weighed 225 pounds net when dressed as meat and yielded also a 50-pound can of lard. The pig cost less than 5 bushels of corn to produce, as it was raised on kitchen waste in addition to the corn.

The other seven pigs raised by the mother and left to rustle with her were killed at the same time and averaged only 87 pounds net when dressed as meat.

The instance shows how liberally the pig will repay proper care and feed by gaining rapidly in weight.



POMONA GRANGE AT KANE

The McKean County Pomona Grange met in Kane, October 6, and two very interesting sessions were held, both being well attended.

The afternoon program opened with a song by the members, following this, the Master of Mountain Grange, gave the address of welcome; the County lecturer (Anna McCarey) gave the response. We were then addressed by Henry N. Reist, the county agent of Warren County, in which he made clear the work of a farm bureau. The Assistant Steward then gave a humorous reading, followed by a duet. Next came an interesting talk by Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke on "Farm Children and their Relations with the Rural Schools." The session closed with the question box, which brought out many interesting facts concerning various phases of farm work.

The evening program was in charge of Miss Viola Johnson, lecturer of Mountain Grange and was well prepared and enjoyed by the large crowd present. A fifth degree session was then called, and four candidates were initiated.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at this Pomona meeting, went home feeling that it was a success both socially and intellectually.

BRANDYWINE GRANGE

HEARS OF CATTLE

In Brandywine Grange, on Saturday evening, October 16, cattle were discussed from horn to hoof, and people who did not know much about cows had a chance to learn all the fine points in the selection of dairy animals. Dr. Charles C. Rankin, Worthy Master, presided and other officers were at their accustomed stations. Mrs. Sara W. Darlington, the Lecturer, had arranged for a unique discussion in which the following took part:

Albert Hoopes, Highland Farm, "Tuberculin Tests and Merits of the Jersey Cow"; John W. Dulles, Dwight Farm, "Merits of the Holstein Cow"; Carl Green Huey, Hillside Farm, "Merits of the Guernsey Cow."

Mrs. J. Clemson Sharpless gave a talk and demonstration on bread mixing.

Five candidates were elected to membership.

Armstrong Pomona

Armstrong County Pomona Grange met with Mt. Joy Grange on September 1st. The meeting was well attended and the program ably discussed. The topics were: "Do the schools of today prepare the pupils for life as well as those of forty years ago?" "The value of a water system and electric lights on the farm." "Should the farmer adjoining the road be compelled to keep the roadside clean of rubbish or should the road officers do this?" Woman Suffrage also came in for more or less discussion.

Dinner and supper were served, and all returned home feeling that they had been benefited by the meeting.

Warren County Grange

Warren County Pomona, No. 10, met with Sugar Grove Grange the 26th and 27th of August. All the sessions were well attended considering the busy season and the unfavorable weather conditions.

At the fifth degree meeting Thursday evening a class of five young people took the fifth degree. A part of Friday morning was held as an open meeting that the County Agent might

be present and have a chance to get acquainted with more of the grangers of the County.

A well-arranged program was given in the afternoon, and all returned to their homes, feeling the time had been well spent in the interest of the Grange.

Dawson Grange

The Dawson Grange, No. 419, is no back number. Even though some of the members have a good distance to travel in order to attend, all the regular semi-monthly meetings are well attended. But why not? Beside the Grange business, discussing subjects of interest and profit to the farmers and farmer's wife, we always have a very interesting and instructive literary program. Not only the farmers



Armstrong County Pomona

and farmers' wives, but also the farmers' sons and daughters are very active in the Grange work, which shows that our section of the county will not go begging for farmers and farmers' wives.

Through the months of August and September (usually the busiest months of the year for the farmer) the Dawson Grange gave an evening for County Lecturer Daugherty to give a talk on wheat culture. On September 4th, they held their annual picnic, having very interesting and instructive talks by Messrs. Daugherty, Campbell and Tenger from State College. During the Fayette County Fair, held at the Dawson driving park, the Dawson Grange had a very attractive exhibit from farm and farm houses, besides which the members of Grange took a very active part in individual exhibits.

Wayne County News

Pomona No. 41 met with Cherry Ridge, No. 1071 on Thursday, September 23. There was a large attendance, and a very profitable meeting was held. Deputies F. S. Keene and W. H. Bullock were recommended for next year, were authorized to divide the territory and work together for arousing interest among the weak Granges. Four candidates were received in the fifth degree. Orchard Inspector Bullock read a paper on "What is most beneficial to the farmer." A committee was appointed for the corn and apple show to be held in December.

Resolutions from Harvest Grange, condemning the game laws in regard to the trapping and sale of rabbits,

were approved and ordered to be sent to State Grange. Cherry Ridge was awarded banner for new members. The evening session was taken up with a good program. Prof. Champion, of the Honesdale High school, talked on the needs of a Farm Bureau. The meals were furnished by the ladies of Cherry Ridge Grange and were bountiful.

Union Grange of Ariel held a fair and festival on October 1, after which their display went to the County Fair. Salem Grange held an open meeting October 15, when a program of speaking and musical merit was given. This Grange has started a community work and are interesting the people for miles in the good work.

Charles Keller, of Hickory, No. 1483, was selected by Pomona No. 41 to allot space at the Fair Grounds to

GRANGE BRIEFLETS

**The Secretary of Eldred Grange writes the "News" that they had a Grange rally and a chicken dinner at their last meeting, adding that Mr. Reist, of the Warren County Farm Bureau, gave them an interesting talk. This Grange also sent \$5 as a contribution to the publication fund of Grange News.

**Concord Grange, Delaware County, is looking forward to the day when it will boast of meeting in a new hall building. This is the Grange of which Worthy State Treasurer Willis is a member.

**At a meeting of Lyndell Grange, Chester County, in the early part of October, the entire time was given over to the equal suffrage question. Miss Keel, an attaché of the Glen Mills Reform School, being the speaker of the evening.

**The leading Grange county in Ohio has a membership of 2,888.

The October Number Worth a Year's Subscription

Grange News: Enclosed find check for two dollars, which amount kindly credit my subscription account. The October number just received is well worth a year's subscription. While I am a member of the same grange as our Worthy State Master, I have not been able to attend the meetings. My wife and I depend in a great measure on the "News" for matter pertaining to the Order.

A. H. STUBBS, Peach Bottom, Pa.

THE TOO-EASY PATH

If you were asked today to name the things in your life for which you are most thankful, health, home friends, education and the free land or your birth would doubtless be among them. And then, if you are the ordinary boy or girl, your enumeration might end with a little sigh of regret at thought of some acquaintance whose calls for gratitude seem to you far greater than your own—someone with opportunities for travel and enjoyment which you do not possess, with money to buy many treasures for which you long. Yet it is quite probable that one of your greatest blessings is that you have not the too easy path.

There are certain tropical islands where the natives scarcely know the need of labor for a subsistence. The climate is so mild and salubrious that little is required in the way of shelter or clothing, and the soil is so productive that it does not demand cultivation to produce food. The land is a natural paradise, but the inhabitants do not belong to the high type of humanity. Heroes, the great inventors, the wise men who make the world better and more worth while for living in it, never come from such countries. "Lying in the shade and eating the ripe fruits that drop into the mouth" does not make characters of any force or value.

"I envy you your chance," said a young graduate to his classmate, a few months since. "We both are going into the same profession, but you will have to fight your way and win your place, while my father's money will be back of me all the time. Oh, yes, I can say I can fend for myself, but all the same it will be only a sort of sham battle. I have not your incentive."

He was old enough to feel that his father's wealth, always ready to supply every need, was a handicap to his best effort, and he was not yet wise enough to realize the possibility of so using it as to make a grand success. The too-easy path is not a desirable path; it is not the path that tends to develop power or build up a strong character. If your pleasures do not lie ready-made to your hand, if successes are for your winning instead of dropping at your feet, if you are to learn the value of time and money by earnest earning, thank God for it.—The Comrade.

This Grange Interrogated

At a meeting of Lawsville Grange, No. 1455, of Susquehanna County, the Lecturer gave out eight questions to be voted on by ballot. The questions with result of voting are as follows:

I.—Do you believe in woman suffrage? Yes, 30; No, 6.

II.—Do you believe woman's voting will be beneficial? Yes, 29; No, 6.

III.—Do you believe in county local option? Yes, 29; No, 5.

IV.—Do you believe in township local option? Yes, 23; No, 7.

V.—Do you believe Ferguson is the man for District Attorney? Yes, 27; No, 7.

VI.—Do you believe women ought to hold office? Yes, 25; No, 10.

VII.—Do you believe the majority of women want to vote? Yes, 23; No, 13.

VIII.—Do you believe the men will give women the ballot on Nov. 2nd? Yes, 19; No, 17.

The voting was enjoyed by all and the announcement of result was received with applause.

SOLVING THE POTASH PROBLEM

Several new methods of increasing the supply of American potash have recently been brought to the attention of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. One of the most promising of these efforts is to find a substitute for German fertilizers is a patent taken out a few weeks ago by a Canadian for a method of using the potash in ordinary feldspar.

The process is a simple one, consisting of heating the feldspar with limestone and iron oxide at a temperature of about 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit, which produces a partly fused mass that is easily decomposed by a weak acid. From this product the potash salts can readily be extracted for further purification. The inventor has been in consultation with Dr. Norton, the expert who has been looking after the potash and dyes' affairs for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and it seems very possible that a greatly simplified method of transforming feldspar into fertilizer will soon be available.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN

She is little and old and worn; her form is stooped and bent. She wears a plain black dress gathered at the waist, and a white square across her shoulders, pinned in front with a large, old-fashioned brooch. Her voice is low and sweet and her smile a benediction. Sometimes she folds her hands on her lap and has a far-away look in her eyes; she is thinking of her loved ones in heaven. She has stalwart sons and comely daughters, whom she insists on calling her "little ones," and for whom daily and earnestly prays that they may be kept from the world's evil. Little children run to her to be petted and comforted, clasp her knees and look into her face to share her smile. She is one of God's saints on earth. "Of whom the world is not worthy." Do you recognize the picture? She is the most beautiful woman. She is mother.—Exchange.

Safety First

"What are your views on this question?"

"I haven't any," replied Senator Sorghum. "I can't find time to go into its abstruse economic aspects. I'm too busy making up my mind which way it will be healthy for me to vote."—Washington Star.

"That new steamer they're building is a whopper."

"Yes, but my uncle is going to build one so long that when a passenger gets seasick in one end of it he can go to the other and be clear away from the storm."

New Secretary of Agriculture

Hon. Charles E. Patton of Curwensville, Clearfield County, whose portrait appears on the first page of "Grange News," has been appointed Secretary of Agriculture by Governor Brumbaugh. The new secretary will take up the work as outlined by the late act of assembly reorganizing the department.

Mr. Patton has always been more or less active engaged in practical agriculture, owning and operating two farms in his native county. While general farming in the most approved methods is followed, dairying is the specialty and Mr. Patton takes special pride in breeding and raising purebred Guernsey cattle.

The new Secretary has served two terms in Congress, representing the district composed of Clearfield, Centre, Cameron and McKean counties. As a young man he engaged in the mercantile business, and also dealt in coal and lumber. He comes of a family which has always been interested and active in affairs of state and nation. His father was at one time a member of Congress. His brother Alexander E. Patton, served the state as State Senator, and was widely known in the business and political world. Another brother, John Patton, was United States Senator from Michigan.

Mr. Patton's sympathies are with the farmers, and his genial disposition and democratic manners bespeak an administration whose activities will be intended to foster and develop all lines of agriculture and every interest of agricultural people.

A VETERAN RETIRES

The following tribute to Bro. Critchfield appeared in the "Stockman," of Pittsburgh:

With the appointment of Hon. Charles E. Patton of Clearfield County to the office of Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania the veteran Norman B. Critchfield retires to private life after having served the public in various ways for many years. He is in the State capital as chairman of the committee on agriculture for three sessions. Here he promoted the acts creating a dairy and food commission, the State Live-stock Sanitary Board and the Department of Agriculture. Stockmen of the state owe to him the law legalizing the debarring of cattle, which he saved after the sentimentalists had persuaded the Governor to veto it. He also worked hard for better road legislation, especially for the act which provided that road taxes should be paid in cash instead of being "worked out." He believes yet that his law was the best and would have given us better roads had it been allowed to remain on the statutes. In 1903 Governor Pennypacker appointed him Secretary of Agriculture and Governor Stuart and Tener reappointed him to the same position. His term expired last February but he has remained on duty at the request of Governor Brumbaugh, who has been engaged on the somewhat difficult task of selecting a successor.

Secretary Critchfield retires voluntarily, at the age of seventy-seven, with the good will of his associates and the public. It would be false to assert that his work had met no criticism, for every man who holds such a position is subject to that; but such criticism as has come has resulted largely from his moderation and never from unfaithfulness. In dealing with violators of the law he has tried to educate and reform rather than to penalize or persecute. In

dealing with his subordinates he has been tolerant almost to a fault. The public has found him a helpful servant and those who have tried to develop the state's agriculture have always been able to count on his cooperation. If he has made mistakes now is the time to forget them, and to wish for his remaining years a full measure of the good will which he has always tried to preserve in his relations to his associates and the people.

TWO AT A TIME

When a lady patient living far from town had to telephone for her physician she apologized for asking him to come such a distance.

"Don't speak of it," said the doctor

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cheerfully; "I happen to have another patient in that vicinity and so can kill two birds with one stone."



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A CREED

There is a destiny that makes us brothers.
None goes his way alone.
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own.
I care not what his temple or his
creeds.
One thing holds firm and fast,
That into his faithful heap of days
and deeds
The soul of a man is cast.
—Edward Markham.

NOT ALARMED AT DEFICIT

Town of 576 Population Sells 700
Season Tickets for Chautauqua

Picture Rocks, Pa., is not going to permit a little thing like a \$350 deficit to deprive it of its annual week of summer entertainment and education. Uncle Sam, in his 1910 census counted 576 souls in the town. To take a Chautauqua there and to make expenses requires a sale of 700 season tickets, more than one for each man, woman and child in the borough.

At one of the closing sessions of the 1915 Chautauqua, when those who had guaranteed to meet the expenses were told that there was a deficit of something like \$350, the guarantors actually applauded. Immediately afterward they carried with a shout of approval a resolution to try it again next year. At that same meeting more than 70 guarantors pledged themselves to stand by next year's effort. Since then the number of guarantors has reached 130.

All the factories of the town closed for the afternoon during Chautauqua week, and one firm gave its employees half pay on condition that they attend the session. Special permission was obtained from the assistant postmaster general to close the postoffice during the afternoon.

Undoubtedly one contributing factor to the willingness of the men and women of the town to pay out this money year after year is the fact that Picture Rocks has not had a saloon in its history. For years it enjoyed the distinction of being one of the few dry boroughs in the State. The money which wage-earners of other towns spend for drink goes into homes and Chautauquas and schools—and Picture Rocks says it pays.—From the Lyceum News.

Wasn't Looking for Trouble

An official of the Indian bureau at Washington says that the reservation Indians have not always obeyed the laws against polygamy. On one of his inspection tours this agent was told by Quannah Parker, Chief of the Comanches, that many of his tribe had more than one wife. The agent told the chief that he must advise the offenders that this condition of affairs must cease; that the extra wives must be handed over to their parents.

Later the agent asked Parker if this direction had been followed.

"Did you tell your bucks that they must have but one wife?" he asked incidentally.

"Yes, me tell 'um," said the chief. "Did they get rid of the extra wives?"

"Yes, all gone," answered Parker. "But," urged the agent, who had himself gathered some data in the matter "I am told that you yourself have six wives."

"Yes, me got six."

"That won't do, Parker. Send them to their parents. Tell them to go."

"You tell 'um!" responded Parker.

MIDNIGHT OIL

Our barnyards have not yet had electric lights installed so the domestic animals still go to bed at dark.

In these days when every village boasts its electric light plant and the streets of even our smaller municipalities are ablaze with light, night is for all practical purposes as light as day and the primitive instinct to seek shelter and repose with the falling darkness has been lost to civilized mankind.

The modern tendency seems to be to shorten the hours of work and extend the hours of play into that in the cosmic scheme of things were intended by Nature for rest. While there is little truth in the old saying that "an hour's rest before midnight is worth two thereafter," the danger is that extending pleasure and entertainment to late hours of the night breeds an irregularity of habit which is not conducive to good health. Late frolics after a day's work are apt to lead to unusual exhaustion for which the ordinary allotment of sleep will not compensate.

Fortunately the majority of us in this world have a considerable amount of work to do each day. If we keep late hours at night the tendency is to expand our energy on pleasure instead of the real business of life. Daylight is the best time for physical work or brain work. The early morning hours beat the midnight oil game for the student and scholar. The great majority of authors do their work in the morning.

Poor Richard says that "he who riseth late must trot all day." The midnight hours no matter how brilliantly illuminated are a poor exchange for those of the early morning.

—Samuel G. Dixon.

BACK AFTER FATHER!

In the memory of many a young man one terrible scene lives—the picture of a day when his own father opened the door and told him to go out into the world. It may be the son was wild and wayward. His life may have been so trying that the father was at his wit's end to know what to do with the boy; and, patience gone, pride and self-will strong, he spoke the word that sent the young man out to wander an outcast up and down the world. It is a fearful thing to do, fearful for father, fearful for son. How can either of them ever forget that moment? Must it not be that all life after that for them is dark and cold and dreary?

Such a thing as this came to a young man one day. He had done no wrong—it was the father who had the fault on his side this time. His boy had turned his back on sin and set out to become a whole-hearted Christian, and for this the old man could not stand. So he pushed his son away from the home threshold and told him not to come back.

"I will go, as you say, father," the young man with a clear conscience responded; but to himself he added, with a greater love, the love of Christ in his heart, "I'll come back some day, God helping me, to get you and mother!"—Advocate.

A Hymn That Has Won Thousands

Only those who have been intimately associated with the late Dwight L. Moody know to what extent he depended upon music for the success of his work in the saving of souls. To him music was an inspiration, and he was at his best when he had the best music.

One of Mr. Moody's favorite hymns

was, "O word of words the sweetest," with the refrain, "Come, oh come to me," the bass and tenor repeating the words "Come, come, come."

One evening when the invitation to come forward was given, a middle-aged laboring man, in his working-clothes, was among the number that responded. At the close of the service he said to Mr. Moody, "The other night on my way home from work I stopped at the church-door and heard the choir singing 'Come, oh, come to me.' I went home, and all night long I could hear nothing but 'Come, come, come.' Last night I stopped again and heard that same hymn, and all through the night those words kept

ringing in my ears. To-night I stopped once more, and the first words I heard were 'Come, come, come,' and there I am; I could not stand it any longer."

Mr. Moody turned to me and said, "That hymn has brought thousands to Christ. In Glasgow alone I believe it was the means of converting more than five hundred people." Then turning to the man and saying something I did not hear, he shook his hand and sent him away converted and happy.—George Whelpton.

ELEANOR G. HIRST,

Dramatic Reader
Teacher at George School, Pa.

From OAK BLUFFS, MASS.
"Recently I had the pleasure of hearing Miss Eleanor Hirst read a cutting from 'The Music Master.' She has unusual gifts not the least of which is the power to move the heart. Her reading is delightful. I do not wonder at her success."—ELIZABETH POOLER RICE, Faculty, Leland Powers School, Boston, Mass.

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HOW CHILDREN GET WARPED

When children habitually assume a bent, stooping position it does little good to keep urging them to "throw their shoulders back" and to "stand up straight." Such a position is usually the sign of muscular weakness, and regular courses of exercise are what is needed to remedy the trouble and prevent the child's body becoming permanently warped out of shape.

According to Dr. Mathilda K. Walling, there are two classes of bad posture, the congenital, which it takes years of careful study to overcome, and the acquired, which is not so difficult to remedy.

Correct posture is that in which, standing or sitting, correct muscular balance is maintained. Unless you stand and sit in this way, proper heart and lung action cannot be assured and all one's vital organs are seriously hampered. Every boy and girl should be taught how to stand and sit as soon as they are old enough to learn anything.

Schools are often to blame for bad posture in children. In many of them the seats and desks are ill-fitting. Forcing a child to remain for hours at a desk which is too high or too low, with no opportunity for exercise or change of position, can hardly fail to have a bad physical effect.

Clothing is also a frequent cause of poor standing or sitting positions. Often they place too much weight on the child's shoulders and dig him down. Poorly fitting shoes are another cause of incorrect posture.—Detroit News.

THE BIG SCHOOL ROOM

Ever stop to think how true it is that we are only grown-up children?

Remember how it used to be in school? There were always two general kinds of boys. When one made a mistake and was called down by the teacher, he swung around in his seat and sulked.

Then there was the other chap who did just the opposite. When he made a mistake, although he felt just as bad about it as the other fellow, he acted differently. He registered that error in his mind, and you never caught him in it again.

Success is profiting by experience. And the kind of the greatest value is the kind that hurts most while you're getting it.

You can take it either way, just as it used to be in school.

Either you can sulk and say you've had "hard luck" and that the world owes you a living—or you can grin and say "I'll never make that mistake again."

Thank your stars for misfortune, failures, and every hard knock life hands you—if you're the kind of chap who knows the value of the greatest teacher of them all.

As one great writer puts it, "Failure is simply an episode of success."—Efficiency.

DOWN WITH LEMON PIE!

CRIES WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

William Allen White, who stirred Kansas to the grass roots by denouncing fruit salad, now demands that lemon pie be eliminated. He says:

"Lemon pie is one form of food which has no justification. It does not cheer nor inebriate; it furnishes neither nutriment nor digestive assistance. It has not enough acid to produce a well-defined tummy ache nor starch enough to produce indigestion. The person who discovered lemon pie turned into a culinary blind alley from which there is no escape. The miserable pie casts a blight upon cookery, puts a blot on the escutcheon of pie industry, and because it is introduced into bills of fare of misguided households it descends from sire to son, and from mother to daughter, shedding its baneful influence upon generation after generation. The same goes for lemon cream pie, lemon meringue, lemon cocoanut pie and lemon custard pie. They are all no good is our verdict."

IN BEHALF OF THE CHILD

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania was held in Room 219, Witherspoon Building, on Monday, September 27, at 4 o'clock, the President, Mr. Brewer, in the chair.

The following were present: Mrs. Blankenburg, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Brinton, Mr. Canby, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Falconer, Mr. Fels, Mr. Gideon, Mr. Easton, Mr. Henderson, Miss Keen and Dr. Barnard. Regrets were received from Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Grice, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Mumford, Mrs. Winsor, Mrs. Voorhees, Miss Platt, Miss Sanille, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Creagay and Mr. McSparran.

The minutes of the combined meeting of the Board of Directors of the Child Labor Association with a committee of the Public Education Association of the merger of the two Associations, held on July 2, were read and adopted.

For the committee on the combination of the two Associations, Mr. Brinton reported that the legal steps were being taken to effect a complete union, under the name of "The Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania." He spoke of the importance of interesting the western branch of the Child Labor Association and securing their cooperation in carrying on a state-wide work.

Mr. Brinton also stated that the joint committee had secured the services of Mr. George L. Sprague to do special work for the combined Association during the month of August, and introduced Mr. Sprague to the members of the Board. Mr. Sprague made a brief report of the work done during the past month, and stated that in his opinion the efforts of the Association during the coming year should be largely directed toward cooperating with the authorities and educating the public in the working out of the new child labor law, particularly with reference to its educational features.

The question of the program for the coming year was discussed at greater length, and it was generally agreed that the Association concentrate its efforts largely upon the new child labor law. It was suggested that the Association endeavor to take care of the cases of hardship caused by children being thrown out of employment on account of this law through establishing scholarships for such cases. The attitude of the Association toward the parental school problem was discussed, and on motion, a committee, consisting of Mr. Sprague, Chairman, Mr. Gideon, Miss Keen, and Mrs. Mumford, was appointed to consider the matter and report to the Board.

After further discussion of the various fields of work before the Association in the immediate future, the meeting adjourned.

JANE R. HARPER,
Secretary Pro-tem.

When Dad Is All Right

He may wear a greasy hat and the seat of his pants may be shiny, but if a man's children have their noses flattened against the window pane a half hour before he is due home to supper, you can trust him with anything you have. He is all right.

Study the Bible

The Bible should not only be read, but studied also. To merely read it is to skim the surface of its vast and deep waters; but to study it is to dive into its still and mysterious depths and bring up the pearl of great price.—Edwards.

What Rats Cost

Health officers say that every rat costs the hotel or restaurant where it boards and lodges \$5 a year. The cost of plain home living for a rat in this country is \$1.82 a year. Abroad it is considerably cheaper. England can keep a rat for \$1.80 a year, Denmark for \$1.20, and France for the modest sum of \$1.

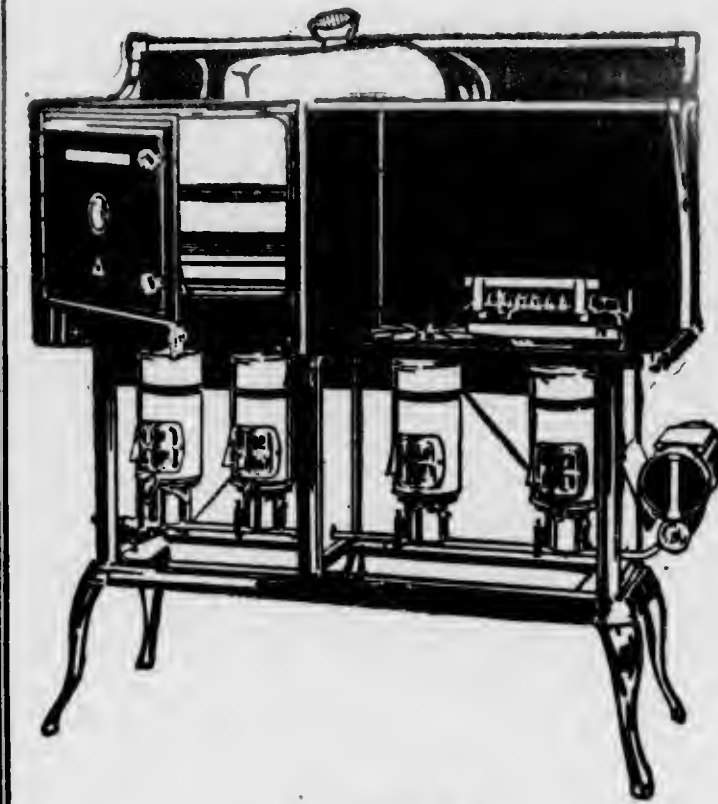
100 FREE PRIZES

for You Women Who Tell

Us the Most

Uses for

KEROSENE



1st Prize

New Perfection Fireless Cooking Oil Stove
No. 7
will be awarded the writer of that letter listing the largest number and the most practical uses for kerosene, other than lighting and heating.

THE VALUE OF THIS STOVE IS

\$33.00

It has every feature that will in the slightest contribute to better cooking with lessened effort. It combines a four-burner stove, fireless cooker, oven cabinet and warming shelf in one compact, yet roomy, cooking device.

What Do YOU
Do With Kerosene?

What are your pet methods for making kerosene work for you? You are probably acquainted with many helpful, practical uses, if you'll only just take a little time and dig them up, out of the store of your household experience.

Write down all you can think of. Send your list to the CONTEST DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, and you're just as likely as not to be one of the fortunate winners of any one of the 100 valuable prizes pictured in this advertisement.

It's ordinary common sense and not fancy composition that'll win these useful, handsome awards. All we want you to do is just tell us in your own way how you have found kerosene useful around the house. The letter that lists the greatest number and the most practical uses for kerosene will win the first prize—a \$33 NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE—a prize well worth getting, for it surely does lighten the drudgery of cooking.

The next best five letters will be judged on the same basis, and for the writers of these there are five NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES (each valued at \$10.75) to make work easier in the homes of five enterprising housewives.

In the same way the remainder of the 100 desirable prizes will be awarded.

Was there ever a chance to get so much for so little effort—no work, only a little thinking necessary—just write what your housework has taught you, but please use only one side of the paper and be certain your letter reaches us before December 1st, 1915, for on that date this contest positively closes.

Besides the illustrated prize, and the one described there are ten third and an equal number of sixth, seventh and eighth prizes, all splendid, serviceable Perfection Oil Heaters which your dealer sells for \$4.85, \$4.80, \$3.80, \$3.70, \$3.60 and \$3.30, respectively. Besides these there are 34 ninth prizes. These are handsome Rayo Light Lamps—lamps that cost \$1.50 each.

Remember, the greater the number of uses you submit and the more practical each is, the more certain is the chance of your securing any one of these hundred splendid prizes.

Don't wait till the last day, but begin making up a list immediately—the longer the list the better your chance.

The Atlantic Refining Company
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF RURAL CREDIT

The following synopsis of an address delivered by David Lublin, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, will prove of interest to Grange News readers.

He said in part: "Some two years ago when the American Commission was at Newied, a town several hours from Coblenz on the Rhein, there was a celebration commemorating the life of one of the founders of Rural Credit in Germany, Father Keffeisen, and the Committee of Arrangements asked me to speak in the name of the American Commission. I did so by stating that in my opinion there was one Nation among the Great Powers that possessed greater resisting force; that would when put to the test transcend the strength and endurance of all the other powers; that might be brought to bear against it—that this power was Germany. A close study will show that the real strength of the German Nation came as a result of her Landwirtschaftrat, System of Scientific Distribution of her agricultural products, and her efficient and effective systems of Rural Credit. Especially so her Landwirtschaftrat System of Rural Credit. It was these two systems that enabled the farmers of Germany to see, hear and walk within the field of commercial experience as radically and normally as those engaged in financial and commercial projects in the cities. This is the cause that made Germany strong.

In recent times a change has come about in agricultural conditions. The end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century brought forth some new conditions. The rapid carriage and rapid communication and modern means have wonderfully sharpened the wit of the urban to an extent that he has substantially taken possession of the domain of distribution of the products of the farmer, and to an extent which has left the farmer lame, deaf, dumb and blind, so far as commercial instinct and commercial knowledge is concerned. Something will have to be done to restore commercial knowledge to the farmer. This was done by Germany through her Landwirtschaftrat. We must adapt and adopt a system which shall give the rural farmers the necessary commercial knowledge, and this can be done by the adoption and adoption of the German Landwirtschaftrat. There should be a semi-official organization under charters from the United States Government for the forming of a township organization in each township in every county in the United States and for the election by the township organizations of a State organization, and for the election by the State organizations of their National organization. These organizations should have two-fold function: There should be the legislative function by the unpaid representatives and the working functions by the paid employees. This semi-official organization when completed would embrace four, five or six million units. The working portion of this organization would consist of a Secretary with a staff of typewriters, messengers and correspondents. In substance: What the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Clearing Houses, Stock Exchanges, Bursars, Pits and Mercantile Agencies are to Commerce and Finance.

In place of the farmer, as today, seeing things commercial through his two eyes, he would, under the system here outlined, see through many millions of eyes. His commercial power would be vastly augmented and with one bound the commercial pygmy that was will rise up the commercial giant that he will be.

As our lands were practically given away free, and as the life of our Nation is but a century and a quarter old, we should by this time not have had more than a trace of renters. We

should be a country of free hold owners of farming land, where the renting system should, in substance, be unknown. But what does the census tell us? The United States census of 1910 shows that 37 per cent. of all the agricultural land in the United States is now in the hands of renters and that 16 per cent. of these renters were made during the past ten years. This was in 1910. It is now 1915, very near 1916, and at the same rate of increase we may now have 50 per cent. of renters; and shall the 50 per cent. increase to 60 per cent. and then to 70 per cent. and then on to 80 per cent. and 90 per cent? Shall we follow in the foot-steps of old Rome that perished, and perished miserably as she deserved to perish, as all Nations deserve to perish who think less of their birthright. This is not merely a local question as to time and place, it is a broad economic question that is even a broader question than is a great political question. It is a question of the life of this Nation.

The Landwirtschaftrat System of Rural Credits in substance is a merger of land, of number of land owners. These land owners obtain a charter from the central government. The Landwirtschaftrat is formed and they elect a Board of Directors and these directors are sworn in as government officials and are ready to proceed to business. One of the members presents himself to the Board of Directors for a mortgage for \$10,000 on property worth say \$20,000. The mortgage is made out and is exchanged by the Board of Directors for a bond. The bond is sold in the open market and the farmer puts the money in his pocket, and that ends the transaction so far as borrowing is concerned. He pays his interest to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors pay it out to the bond-holders. An additional one-half per cent. is paid for on account of amortization, which pays off the debt. The loan is made for from 50 to 75 years, at the end of which time the interest and principal is paid through the amortization. The rate of interest is 3, 3 1/2 and 4 per cent. This system has been in operation in Germany for 151 years and there has never been a single failure.

The bond is eagerly bought up by that vast number of people who demand first of all unquestioned security. The Landwirtschaftrat bonds of Germany have been rendered so safe that the law directs that the widows and orphans trust funds shall be invested in these bonds.

There is no necessity for the United States in enacting the necessary laws to coerce any state. It would simply provide a charter containing certain stipulations. These charters would freely be given to any state where the stipulations could be and would be complied with, and he held from those where it could not.

This Rural Credit system together with the Scientific Distributive system would give this Nation that strength, that soundness to the core which would enable it to carry out its mission. Its mission is not merely to support in comfort the store-man, the mechanic, the professional man or the farmer, but its mission is to be a servant to the Nation.

Truth About Diseases

Dr. Weir Mitchell, one of the most eminent physicians in the world, once said: "What we call diseases are only symptoms of conditions. Allow the man's vitality to be reduced to a certain point and he is ripe for any of those weaknesses which we call disease."

"Did you know that automobiles were known and used during the Trojan war?"

"What nonsense!"

"Well, here it says in the Iliad: 'Now comes Achilles raging from the ford.'"

PUT THE VERY BEST SEED WE CAN INTO THE SOIL

This is the world's planting time. No planting, no harvest. But as sure as there is a planting, there will be a harvest. Drop this dry kernel of corn into the earth and a few weeks from now my laddies will be pulling off the big ears and selling them to the people down town, supplying their needs and gladdening his heart as he sees his day-dream coming true.

Plant a thistle seed and you get a thistle back again.

Plant a selfish, unkind, wicked thought and you reap a war that makes the whole world sad.

Plant a kindly deed, a word that makes some heart happy, and you have helped a little bit to make the world better.

How it is we may not always see. How is it that by and by I shall see worked out into the life of my laddie the heartaches, the hopes, the tears over his pillow when he is fast asleep, a manhood that will make for good and truth and real progress? Just now as we sit here on the wall and think about it I do not understand how it will all be. I know is that I do want my boy to get the right start in life—the right view in his thinking of good and pure things, the right outlook into the future and what it may have in store for us if we only take it.

So on up through the field we tramp, may laddie and I, leaving God to do His sowing, in earth, in heart, in human lives everywhere. We won't care if we do not always see the plan and understand just why it is all so. The only thing for us to do is to put the very best seed we can into the soil, fit that soil the best we can, keep the cultivator going and wait for the harvest that is sure to come.

We scatter the choicest wheat we have a right to look for fine grain at threshing time. Shrunken kernels will never bring plump wheat in the bin. Keep our hearts shut up tight in our own bosoms, and every living thing we touch feels the withering influence. For it is smiles and kind words and loving administration that always brings back grain after its kind!—E. L. Vincent in Farm Life.

SPEND MUCH FOR CANDY

Americans Pay Half Billion Yearly for Sweet Tooth

Five hundred million dollars is spent every year in the United States for candy. This startling figure is given out by the Pan-American coincident with the assertion of the Navy League that exactly the same sum is needed to give this country a navy which would place us in second place among the sea powers. In other words, if we stopped eating candy for one year and donated the savings thus accumulated to the national treasury, congress would not have to make any further appropriation for a naval increase.

While the figures are not at hand, one may be justified in speculating upon the size of the army that might be developed if the nation's chewing gum money were diverted from its present channels. No doubt we could become the military masters of all we survey—but think of the degeneracy which the jaw muscles of the nation might suffer in consequence.

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ROBERT LLOYD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this seventh day of October, 1915.

LILLIAN M. WOLFE, Notary Public.

My commission expires February 21, 1919.

Hafer, Auctioneer.

Gelwick, Clerk

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ALFALFA VS. POTATOES

The editor of the Rural New York speaks as follows: A large farmer in Monmouth, Co., N. J., says he has decided to put his farm into corn and alfalfa. In former years he has grown famous crops of potatoes, but prices have ruled low for several seasons.

Another farmer, on Long Island, also plans slowly to abandon potato growing and put his farm in alfalfa. No doubt there are many others who have such a change in mind. Some of them feel that we are at the beginning of a great change in potato growing, during which production will be shifted away from many sections which have long been famous for this crop. We do not believe this theory is well founded.

The present trouble with potato prices is temporary. It will be adjusted in time, and old-time conditions will return. There are certain sections, like Northern New Jersey, Long Island, Maine and parts of New York and Connecticut, where the soil and conditions are thoroughly suited to potato growing. The crop will always be well grown in these sections, and it will be a mistake to abandon it even with a period of low prices. The plan of working more and more into alfalfa and clover is a good one. These crops will widen out the business of farming by bringing in more live stock or the sale of hay, and alfalfa improves the soil and leaves it in better shape for any crop which may follow it. With these new alfalfa varieties the crop will spread into many new sections, and improve the soil—thus improving all lines of farm.

The Personal Equation and Miracles

There are two kinds of people who object to miracles and who try to convince themselves that the miracles of the Bible are not true. They first object to miracles because they object to God himself. Anything that reminds them of God, of His presence, His power, His interference in the affairs of men, annoys them. Incidentally, and as there has been frequent occasions to state, religious teachers and workers need to keep this fact in mind, that naturally people do not like God. This is the essence of the doctrine of sin; and in this fact is seen man's chiefest need for salvation.

But another class of people find the narrative of miracles distasteful. They love God, but they like things to be regular. Any irregularities, any exceptions, offend and distress them. They like to see rules work; they like universality; it upsets them to have strange, uncanny things happening. Further, to their minds, miracles seem unfair. Some specially favored person is getting helped, and others who need help just as much are being missed. They want to see everybody have an equal chance with the laws of nature, and resent the thought that the laws are suspended for some and operative for the rest.

Now the first class of people will not enjoy this study of Elijah and the Syrian band at all. It is full of the thought of God, and will make them uncomfortable. But the second class will enjoy it. They will forget the discomfort of reading about magical doings in the delight of realizing and contemplating the great act that God is on hand to give His limitless help to those who will open their lives.—The Christian Herald.

THE SHEEP OUTLOOK

The sheep industry of this country has experienced great changes during the past decade. In 1912 and 1913, there was considerable agitation concerning the future of the sheep business; an unrest, to a great extent, caused by the changes which occurred in the tariff policy of the Government with reference to wool. The farmers and sheepmen recalled the days of free trade, when wool sold for a few cents a pound. The result was that which might be expected. Many sheepmen went out of business. Rangeland men had usually held back a portion of their ewe lambs did not do so, and on September 18, 1913, one

consignment of over 10,000 range lambs was sold to one house in Chicago, and it was said to be the largest consignment ever going to one house. Good prices for lambs stimulated the getting-out process.

With the dawn of 1914 Schedule K went into effect, but at the same time influence of a world-wide scarcity of meat and wool went into effect, with the result that wool sold for a higher price than under a protective tariff—lambs also brought a remunerative price. Then, consistent with the practice of getting in on the high spot and getting out on the low spot, began the getting-back-into-the-business process which is always more difficult than the getting out.

This year the prices for lambs have never been paralleled and wool has brought war-time prices. Reviewing the prices received for sheep products this year we note that the Shropshire Breeders' Association of Osego County, New York, sold its wool for 36 cents per pound; the Walnut Hall Stock Farm, of Kentucky, sold \$4,000 pounds of Hampshire wool at 35 1/2 cents; John D. Waite, Montana, sold 150,000 pounds at 29 cents. All of this has encouraged men to get back into the sheep business, and there are those who believe that the long the supply volume will be greatly increased. Others who have watched the West gradually getting out of the sheep business for the past few years believe that sheep and sheep products will be high for years to come, as the "dry-landers" have infringed upon a large extent upon the old-time sheep range.

The mid-South and the East will be looked to as a supply factor of considerable importance, but it will take some little time to increase their sheep stock to any appreciable extent.—Mark J. Smith.

Germany Fights Glass Throwing

The acknowledged scarcity of rubber and rubber products in Germany at the present time has resulted in a new order of the German government, issued through the medium of its school teachers. Every teacher has been instructed to tell his pupils to look carefully over the roadways which they have to pass, and to pick up every bit of broken glass, or sharp pieces of metal, which might be injurious to automobiles. The importance of the automobile in the war operations has been put before the school children in so graphic a manner that they are enthusiastic over the prospect of being able to help its efficiency. Grown-ups who are seen to drop glass or bottles upon the highways, are subjected to severe reprimand on the first occasion and to a fine on the second. Motorists who in former years have been suffering from the broken glass and sharp tacks on roads and streets, declare that the order has cleaned the roads as if by magic, and that punctures or blow-outs are a rare occasion at present.

His Very Last

Miss Wheat, the new teacher, was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked:

"James, what was Washington's Farewell Address?"

The new boy arose with a promptitude that promised well for his answer.

"Heaven, ma'am," he said.

Pocket Speller and Definer

of the English language, containing over 25,000 words. This work gives the correct orthography and definition of all the words in common use. The book is especially made to fit the pocket and is bound in a style which makes it durable and elegant. Containing 320 pages, double column, it weighs 2 1/2 ounces, size 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Flexible cloth, indexed, 25 cents. With copy of our Illustrated Weekly. Address THE PUBLIC, 410 W. 17th Ave., Houston, Texas.

BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING FUR BEARERS

A. B. Shubert, Inc. Chicago, the largest House in the World, dealing exclusively in American raw furs, in a letter to Grange News says in part as follows:

Does the average farmer stop to consider the thousands and even millions of dollars that are paid out every year by the large fur houses for the skins of the "farm-yard pests?" The mink, a menace to the chicken coop, the skunk, muskrat, weasel and other fur-bearing animals, classed as "varmints" and considered a nuisance to the crops, all have their intrinsic value and it would be well for many to forget the nuisance end of the story and look at the profit side.

The money picked up by the wise farmer boy during the fur season, to say nothing of the professional trapper, is something that would make a great many people sit up and take notice. When the European war commenced raw fur went on the downward turn and it was just one year ago that it was hardly worth while to skin these small fur-bearers and ship their fur, but since the surplus carried over from the raw fur season of 1913-14 has been consumed and the supply and collection of 1914-15 has also been consumed, the supply at the present time equals the demand and consequently with the possible exception of mink, the prices are going upward and trapping today is a mighty profitable occupation. One year ago 75 cents to \$1.00 was good value for a skunk, \$1.00 to \$1.25 was considered a high quotation for raccoon and muskrats sold on the average from 8 cents to 10 cents, and strange to say, these figures were all that any fur shipper expected. Compare these prices with present day values. Is it any wonder that the farmer boy finds it profitable to get out and trap these so-called "varmints?"

However, many a dollar is lost to the man who does not exercise good judgment and common sense in gathering his collection of raw furs. How many thousands and thousands of muskrats, skunk, raccoon, and other fur-bearers are taken off of the animals most any old way and no care given whatever to the skinning and stretching. A man will be well paid for the time spent in putting his raw furs in the best condition possible. You cannot make your fur look too good. As most everyone knows, the time to trap is when the fur is prime. Nevertheless, many a thoughtless trapper seeks to kill the fur-bearers all Summer. This practice should be stopped, as he might as well wait until the fur is prime as to kill the animals in the Summer when their fur is almost worthless. One peculiarity about the American raw fur collection during the season of 1913-14, is the fact that over three million muskrats as well as thousands of raccoon, skunk and other fur-bearing animals were taken from the Central States, namely Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. This will dispel all thought from the minds of those who imagine there are no fur-bearers left in thickly populated states and it is also a fact that the furs collected from these states are bringing high prices, particularly at the present time when we have such an excellent demand.

The golden opportunity of the farmer boy to pick up a neat pile of money in his spare time this Winter should not be overlooked and the exercising of a little common horse sense will go a long way towards determining the amount of his earnings.

AGENTS To sell Oils, Belting, Hose, Paint, Varnish, to factories, mills, auto owners, stores, threshers, outside large cities. Excellent proposition. Paid weekly. O. L. DOTY, General Manager, Cleveland, Ohio.

MOLASSES Richest Feed. Lowest Cost. Philadelphia, Pa. Dept., GN, 1055 Beach St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLIONS OF TREES AND PLANTS. Wholesale Prices. Direct from grower. Guaranteed quality. Apple and peach trees, Asparagus, gooseberry, berry plants, privet hedging. New catalog ready. THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Box 250, Westminster, Md.

WANTED—Reliable men in every town in the state. I will pay from 5 to 20 dollars per day. Experience unnecessary. Enclose stamp for particulars. Address C. H. Lewis, 713 St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minnesota. 11x

MULES FOR SALE—I always have from 200 to 400 mules on hand, consisting of 6 months old mule colts, yearling mules, two year old mules, and broken mules of all sizes and ages. Come to see my stock and be convinced that I have what I say. They are for sale at my stables in York, Pa. 10-61x

JOE KENDIG.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

Keep on hand German Distemper Remedy at all times for distemper, coughs, colds, epizootic, and all glandular troubles in horses and stock.

Price fifty cents and one dollar per bottle at all druggists, or direct prepaid.

GERMAN DISTEMPER REMEDY CO. Jackson, Michigan

Carload Shipments wanted of Apples, Potatoes, Peaches, etc. Small commission, no expenses, prompt returns at market prices. Also small lots of produce and poultry. Get our market prices before leaving. Gibbs & Bro., 321 323 N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Est'd 1814

gencies, interference with the drinking habits of the public would be beyond its powers, but is it entrusted with the task of educating the people concerning menaces to their welfare.

Publicity regarding the dangers that lurk in adulterated and contaminated milk has prevented much sickness and saved many lives. Preaching the gospel of fresh air and cleanliness has exerted a like salutary effect. The crusade against drug using has greatly benefitted the community.

These are all recognized as proper subjects for the department's campaign of education. The evils resulting from alcoholic indulgence are equally conceded, and why, therefore, asks Dr. Goldwater, is it not the duty of the officials to lay these facts also before the people? A diminution in the consumption of alcohol, he says, would mean less tuberculosis, less poverty, less dependency, less pressure on hospitals, asylums and jails. Drinking mothers lose twice as many babies as do those who are sober. More alcoholism is found in the parents of feeble-minded children than in the parents of the normal. Alcohol "impairs memory, multiplies industrial accidents, causes chronic disease of the heart, liver, stomach and kidneys, increases the death rate from pneumonia and lessens natural immunity to infectious diseases."

This indictment is founded on scientific fact. There are those who believe the day will come when health officials generally will combat the drink evil as vigorously as they are now attacking tuberculosis and other scourges of the human race.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Miscellaneous Adlets.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Capable farmer to handle direct an independent line of Silos, Silage Machinery, Farm Implements and Specialties. Silo & Implement Factory, Inc., Lackawanna, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Bull Calves, from officially tested dams. Write for prices, pictures and pedigrees. Walter M. Crutenden, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GRASS SEED AND GERMAN MILLET—All kinds of Clover, Alfalfa, Kentucky Blue Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, and Orchard Grass, Clipper Panning Mill and Cotton Seamless Socks. Write for prices and state kind of seed wanted.

U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM—Breeders of thoroughbred stock. Guernsey cattle, Poland China and Chester White Swine, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. DILDINE & SONS, Props., Orangeville, Pa.

AGENTS To sell Oils, Belting, Hose, Paint, Varnish, to factories, mills, auto owners, stores, threshers, outside large cities. Excellent proposition. Paid weekly. O. L. DOTY, General Manager, Cleveland, Ohio.

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EVERYTHING UP-TO-DATE

I remember, I remember,
The place where I was born.
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.
You'd hardly know the old place now.
For Dad is up-to-date.
And the farm is scientific
From the back lot to the gate.

The house and barn are lighted
With bright acetylene,
The engine in the laundry
Is run by gasoline.
We have autos, we have silos,
We have dynamos and things,
Telephone for gossip
And a graphophone that sings.

The hired man has left us,
We miss his homely face.
A lot of college graduates
Are working in his place.
There's an engineer and fireman.
A chauffeur and a vet,
Electrician and mechanic,
Oh, The farm's run right, you bet!

The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn,
Now brightens up a bathroom
That cost a lot of corn.
The milk maid is pneumatic
And she's sanitary, too,
But Dad gets fifteen cents a quart
For milk that once brought two—
Exchange.

\$4,750,000 TO BE SPENT THIS YEAR IN FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK

The Smith-Lever agricultural extension act of May 8, 1914, provides for a permanent national system of agricultural extension work to be carried on with Federal and State funds through the State agricultural colleges in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, by means of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending the colleges.

The Smith-Lever Act appropriates money as follows:

(1) \$10,000 of Federal funds annually to each of the 48 states.
(2) In addition to the \$480,000, the act appropriates for 1915-16 \$600,000 of Federal Smith-Lever funds. This sum will be increased annually by \$500,000 of Federal Smith-Lever funds until 1923, when the annual Government appropriation shall be set at \$4,580,000. The additional appropriation is divided among the States in the proportion that the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of the States. Any State, however, to share in his extra Federal Smith-Lever fund must appropriate and spend in extension work at least an equal amount of money from sources within the State. The money from the States will bring the joint demonstration fund to \$11,680,000 in 1915-16.

In addition to the Smith-Lever funds, however, the Department of Agriculture during 1916 will expend from its own appropriations for farmers' co-operative demonstration work and for other direct field instruction in special subjects over \$1,025,000. As the accompanying table (p. 8) shows, however, the States will raise from sources within the State and spend for demonstration work a total of \$4,750,000 to be spent in the fiscal year 1915-16 in bringing practical and helpful instruction to the farmer and his family in their own communities. Weekly News Letter Dept. Agr., U. S., September 22, 1915.

Legal Amenities

A youthful attorney, the greater part of whose time was spent in an endeavor to appear busy and prosperous, went out for a while, leaving on his door a neat placard:

"Will be back in an hour."
Upon his return he found that a lawyer across the hall had inscribed underneath:

"What for?"

NARROW ESCAPES

Some of the most interesting pictures of the realities of war are contained in letters sent home by soldiers at the front. The following extract from such a letter, which was published in the London Times, gives a vivid glimpse of the life on the firing line:

"The only thing that affects our troops is the shrapnel; half of our casualties are caused by that. You ought to see our fellows dodging the 'coal boxes.' They give you about six seconds' warning, and when we hear them coming you should see the heads go down and the men dive into ditches or any other hole they can find. I saw a thing done by a 'coal box' that you will hardly believe, but it is true. One of them burst on the side of a road just as a fellow was passing by on horseback, and a piece of the shell took three parts of the saddle away without touching either horse or rider; the fellow was so excited that he had to tell everyone about the miracle.

"Another fellow I saw had his jacket ripped in six places by bullets from a Maxim, and he was not even scratched; he had three across the chest, one in each sleeve, and one across the back.

"I have the bottom of a shell that nearly blew me to atoms, and I mean to keep it. Why I was not hurt by it I do not know. I had just been drinking from my water bottle, and was standing on top of my trench putting it in the case, when this shell swept along the whole line of the trenches, struck the ground about three feet left front of me, and burst. The only thing I remember was being knocked head over heels back into the trench—much to the amusement of the other fellows. I had another exciting time a few days ago. Word came in that a fellow was lying on the firing line wounded, and three men besides myself were sent to fetch him in. There was an artillery duel at the time. We had not gone far when some snipers saw us and started to give us a warm time, so we had to keep to the edge of a wood, walking with our noses nearly on the ground. . . . At last we got to the trench, and no sooner were we there than three or four shells passed over the trench. The fellow was hit in the back, just missing his spine, so we had to get him back somehow. I do not know whether we could be seen plainly or not, but on our way back with a stretcher not a thing came near us.

"We get plenty of everything. The only things I would like are two handkerchiefs a week, a packet of cough lozengers, three pairs of very thick woolen stockings, and a pair of thick woolen gloves covered with leather to keep them dry."

"MADE IN U. S. A."

An American and a Scotsman were walking in the highlands and the Scot produced a famous echo. When the echo returned clearly after nearly four minutes, the proud native, turning to the Yankee, exclaimed: "There, mon, ye canna show anything like that in your country."

"O, I don't know," said the American. "I guess we can better that. Why, in my camp in the Rockies, when I go to bed, I just lean out of my window and call out, 'Time to get up! Wake up!' and eight hours afterward the echo comes back and wakes me."—Bristol Times.

The Exact Spot

Lawyer—So you went out and waited for some time on the pavement. Now, did you strike the witness in the interim?

Defendant—No, I didn't. I pasted him in the jaw.

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ENRICH THE SOIL, INCREASE THE
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The prizes will be awarded as follows:

\$25.00 for the Best Twelve Ears of Corn
15.00 for the Second Best
10.00 for the Third Best
\$25.00 for the Best Bushel of Potatoes
15.00 for the Second Best
10.00 for the Third Best
\$10.00 for the Largest Pumpkin
\$90.00 in Special Prizes for the Best Wheat, Oats, Truck, Etc.

The Judges will be Experts on the different products and will be secured from the Department of Agriculture and from State College, so that the prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of the various products.

Write us for full information regarding the Prizes or consult our nearest agent.

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Reading, Pa.



VOL. XII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., DECEMBER, 1915

NO. 8

EDITOR BURKETT answers this in the American Agriculturist as follows:

"Publish to Patrons and Farmers the way men in the Legislatures and Congresses vote on measures of vital interest to farmers. Let the Grange Legislature Committees advise Patrons how public men vote on legislative measures. Rural voters do not know their friends and foes. Both the National and the State Grange should study the records and then state the facts—not in a partisan way, but in accordance with votes and acts. In this way, the power of the Grange, locally and nationally, would be felt."

Brother Kegley, Master of the Washington State Grange, answers as follows:

"The Washington State Grange, through its association with the Joint Legislative Committee, has for the past ten years been doing just what Editor Burkett of the American Agriculturist advises should be done in both State and National Grange. And for giving the facts we have incurred the everlasting illwill of spoilsmen and political grabbers. The Grange should study the records and then state the facts."

Brother George P. Hampton, Editor Farmers' Open Forum, at Washington, D. C., and Secretary of the Rural Credit League of America, and the National Marketing Committee says:

"We have a great admiration for what the Washington State Grange has been doing for generalship of C. B. Kegley, but neither Editor Burkett nor Brother Kegley goes to the heart of the matter in the above answers. It is well to publish the records of public men but it is vitally more important that those whose public records show them to be 'championing for the (the farmers) a square deal' shall feel that the very fact of their doing this is a guarantee that the organized farmers will make every effort to retain them in office."

"From Maine to Washington State we had Grange slogans to the effect that those members of Congress who ring true shall be given a loyal support entirely independent of partisan consideration, but from Maine to Washington State we have seen, again and again, men who have 'made good' from the farmer's standpoint go down in defeat. This is tantamount to giving notice to members of Congress that who fight on the side of the farmer against special interests will be left in the lurch to fight these interests when they come up for reelection. The 'special interests' make no such fatal mistake. They remember their friends at election time. It makes no difference to them what party a candidate belongs to, if he has 'made good' from their standpoint he is given all the support possible to insure his re-election."

The Pennsylvania State Grange has followed the same proceedings as the Washington State Grange in publishing records of their members of the legislature, and through the Grange News has kept the patrons and farmers informed of what was going on which has worked out pretty well as far as the state is concerned. The more thoroughly the work is done the better are the re-

A Question—And Our Answer

??? Question ???

"What Can the Grange Do for the Farmer that it is Not Now Doing?"

sults. But after all, this work reminds me, somewhat, of locking the stable after the horse is stolen, and Brother Hampton has shown the surest way of preventing the horse from being stolen.

For many years I advocated, in public and private, that the farmers of this great nation should have headquarters at Washington, properly manned and equipped to look after the farmers' interests at all times, for the fact of the matter is farmers are interested directly or indirectly in nearly all legislation. Other State Masters, notably Brother Kegley, had equally strong conviction on the need of a National farmers headquarters. Investigations showed that, speak-

an Act was passed by Congress, the farmer leaves matters to drift and pays little attention to what is being done, until again roused up. In the meantime, many things slip through Congress, and our Legislatures as well, that increase the farmers' taxes, or are detrimental in some other way. Then we as farmers kick. And we have been kicking and protesting for years until we are put down as a bunch of kickers. And primarily, the fault of the most of these troubles lies at our own doors. I have an instance in mind where a law was passed some years ago in which the farmers took great interest, but as soon as it was passed, left it in the hands of other people, and

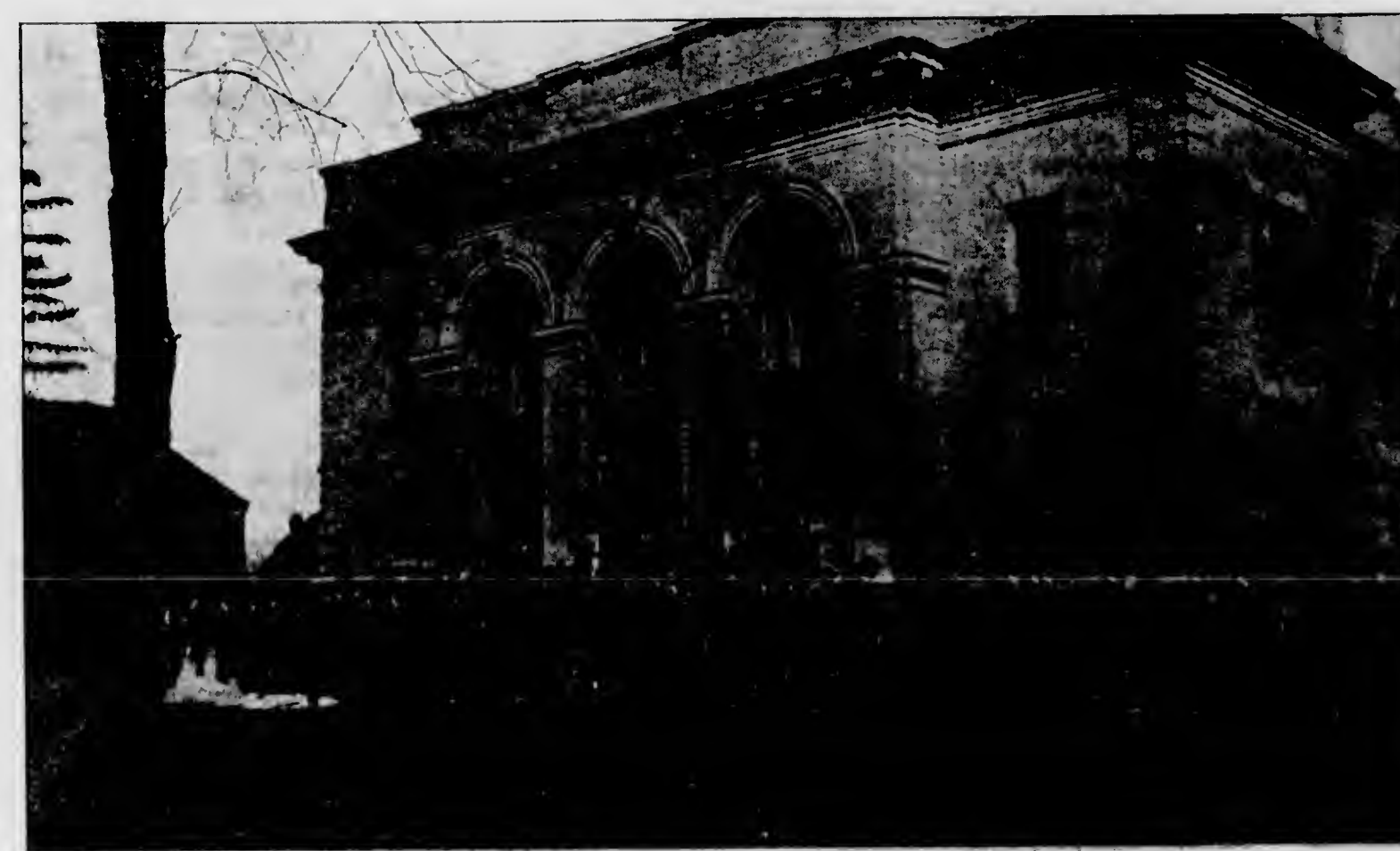
which the different sections could get together and discuss the real merits of the case.

The remedy plainly is a permanent headquarters at the National Capital. In the fall of 1910 the Pennsylvania State Grange in co-operation with the Washington, and other State Granges, organized a national farmers' headquarters at Washington, for the purpose of making a determined effort for the passage of a parcel post, a change in the denatured alcohol law, and several other important matters of legislation. The work of the headquarters was eminently successful. It is but fair to state that we had in charge of this work an able and well-informed man in the person of Brother George P. Hampton, of New York. And had it received the financial support that is required to carry on such an operation, we would now have at Washington a headquarters equal to those of the National Federation of Labor. In a limited way the work has been kept up, and for the little money expended we have secured good results, but because of the lack of financial support, only a few of the things needing urgent attention could be attended to.

Why not then strengthen the nucleus of a headquarters we now have in Washington until we have it properly manned and equipped.

This would cost some money, but it would be money well spent. You may ask, how can such an organization be perpetuated when we already have a number of farm organizations in this country? In my judgment, each of the national farm organizations should have representation on the governing board of a headquarters. In this way a unity of action could be secured, and a proper understanding of the subject arrived at. Some of the great questions are perhaps more of a sectional nature, but taxation, bonded indebtedness, transportation, education, distribution of farm products, standardization of prices and the maintenance of a proper equilibrium in farm production are questions that affect every farm community. While the National Department of Agriculture is working on some of these subjects, I believe the work could be greatly advanced by a properly manned national farmers' headquarters, backed up by the various farm organizations of this country. Such a headquarters would be of great assistance to members of Congress and the various departments that are working along lines of agricultural betterment.

At any rate, let us stop our little jealousies and look after agricultural interests in a business way, and we will get results. These slipshod,



AUDITORIUM AT STATE COLLEGE, WHERE STATE GRANGE MEETINGS WILL BE HELD

ing nationally, while there had been some very effective work for special purposes like that for oleomargarine legislation, denatured alcohol, parcel post, etc., these efforts were too disconnected to form a good foundation for permanent work. Generally after

by not keeping on the job and seeing that the law was properly interpreted and enforced, the farmers of the nation have lost millions of dollars. In many instances, farmers did not get what they wanted because there was no unity of purpose, and no way by

of Congress and the various departments that are working along lines of agricultural betterment.

haphazard, go-as-you-please methods of the past have never accomplished anything. Since the National government is spending millions on agriculture to increase production, it should be our business to look after the stateremanship of the future so that when we succeed in growing two blades of grass where one grew before, we will at least have a small share of the extra blade.

Many movements are on foot to better agricultural conditions, no doubt all have the best of intentions, but you cannot play Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

"No statesman ever will find it worth his pains
To tax our labors and excise our brains."

William J. Greasy

Past Master, State Grange.

WAR'S EVIL RIVAL

In the scale of human evils the next thing to war is preparation for war. The worst of war is not the killing of men, nor the wounding and maiming, nor yet the destruction of property; it is the turning of men's thoughts from constructive to destructive work. In all the European countries now at war, great ideas were struggling to expression. Progressive statesmen were outlining policies of far-reaching consequences to mankind, some of which were almost upon the point of adoption. All this was laid aside at the sound of the first shot, and there is no knowing how long it will be before the public mind again arrives at the point where it was at the breaking out of the war.

But if actual hostilities distract men's minds from constructive work, so does the preparation for war. The campaign that is now under way in this country to give our national policy a military cast, under the euphonic name of "preparedness," will take popular attention from things of far greater vital importance. Many questions are pressing for solution. Some have arrived almost at the point of action. But the Congressmen at Washington who would have considered questions looking to the betterment of social conditions will, instead, waste their time in determining whether we shall have a large or a small army and navy.

This means a loss to the people in any event. If the Militarists win their point, the country will embark upon a system of military aggrandizement that will be an enormous burden to the country and a great handicap to its moral development. Should the Militarists succeed in defeating this program, the country still will have lost the constructive effort spent in preventing the building of dreadnaughts that otherwise would have gone to the conservation of humanity. When men begin to see red, they lose their sense of proportion, and bring great hardships upon themselves while trying to escape imaginary evils.

THE DOOR OF THE OPEN HEART

In one of the counties of Virginia there is an old and very beautiful little country church. For generations the people round about have listened to sermons preached from the wine-glass pulpit; have been married, and have been buried there. Ivy planted long ago has thrown a shimmering curtain of leaves over the whole church from ground to gable. At one place, where there was a broken windowpane, it has crept into a disused loft above the chancel, and there spread over the floor in a wave of exquisite green. Perhaps it has come in from the sunshine and bird chatter outdoors to lie a little while in the twilight and peace, and to listen for that verse in the chant that sings: "O all ye Green Things upon the earth, bless ye the Lord, praise him, and magnify Him forever."

Be that as it may, can we not at least see in the ivy feeling its way all over the church, finding at last that one open pane and creeping through to fill the loft with its green effulgence, a symbol of God's

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Consider this carefully and send the Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Company, Syracuse, N. Y., your address and they will show you how easy it is to bring happiness and contentment to yourself and those most dear to you.

DO IT NOW. It costs nothing to get their advice and it may mean much to those you have to leave behind.

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love, which is always surrounding the hearts of men; always seeking an opening, and always ready, when that opening is found, to pour itself through the heart in a living miracle? There is always this great inexhaustible store of love pressing on all hearts; always waiting, always ready to enter and give itself for the refreshment of the world. But it must first find the gateway of the open heart. Just as the ivy could not get into the church, although it felt over every inch of the outside wall, until it came upon that one open pane, so this great reservoir of healing love many never pour itself into the world save through those hearts that have opened themselves to it. Just as music must have an instrument of some kind to give it voice, so God's love must have a human heart through which to bring salvation to the world. The saints and saviors of mankind have been those who, surrendering themselves, have opened their hearts wide to this great rushing love. The world can never have too much of it. Love, and more love—that has been its need down through all the ages, and will be its need forever. But as the need is inexhaustible, so is the supply; all that is required to bring the two together is the medium of the open heart: a gift that the least and most ignorant of us can offer for the salvation of the world.

Toiling On

We are evermore forgetting that our stay on earth is brief, and we waste the time in fretting, hunting for all kinds of "relief, making moan about the weather, magnifying every ill, as we toil together to the boneyard on the hill. All our little griefs and worries will forsake us in a day; every day affliction hurries, anxious to be on its way, but we lassie it and tether every trouble we can nail, as we toil along together to the boneyard in the vale. Life should be a cheerful ramble, but we make it one of woes, and we howl about the bramble till we overlook the rose. We ignore the scented heather, looking for the thistle clump, as we toil along together to the boneyard by the dump. There's so much to make us joyous, there's so much that's good and bright! There's so little to annoy us, if our hearts were only right! Why hawl forth, from lungs of leather, protests fierce, when all is well, as we toil along together to the boneyard in the dell?—WALT MASON.

A Motorcar To Every 100 Persons

More than 1,000,000 motorcars are at present in operation in the United States. The population of the United States, speaking in round numbers, is 100,000,000. That is to say, there is one car for every 100 persons.—World's Work.

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PENNSYLVANIA State Grange

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Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9.....	1.50
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Grange Seals.....	2.00
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Constitution and By-Laws.....	.07
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Song Books, "Grange Melodies," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen.....	.40
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In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
MRS. NETTIE E. ALLMAN.

Pennsylvania Grange News

VOL. XII

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., DECEMBER, 1915

NO. 8

Worthy State Master's Address Delivered at National Grange

Worthy Master; and Members of the National State Grange

SIXTY-FIVE thousand members from the Keystone State, 53 Pomona and 835 subordinate compose the organizations that speak to you through this report. It is not possible in this paper to catalogue the activities of this live and progressive army of Pennsylvania farmers, but rather to enumerate some results of their work and outline some of their ideals.

They have recognized the social side of Grange work in the hundreds of picnics, suppers, socials and entertainments that have been held during the year. They have demonstrated co-operation by having 45,000,000 dollars worth of Grange Fire Insurance; by the Life Insurance contract concluded with the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, New York; by the continued development of the Keystone Exchange and the many business arrangements of the pomona and subordinate granges.

They have recognized the value of agricultural education by almost swamping our Pennsylvania State College with upwards of 1110 agricultural students.

They have exhibited sovereign citizenship by the fights they have waged for Local Option, business roams without bonds, practical schools and a just distribution of the burdens of taxation.

They have strengthened our organization by 43 new and reorganized granges and in addition many old ones have taken a new lease of life and have added large classes to their membership, one Grange having reported 152 accessions and one new list having the splendid total of 165 charter members.

The policy for years in our state has been to make the Grange a necessity to the communities by making it a vital force in the accomplishment of those things which are helpful and needful to the people of the country. We have felt that if the Grange really fought the battles of the farmers, the farmers would appreciate that effort by giving it their support. That confidence has not been misplaced. Our growth is healthy and an earnest confidence in our order pervades the activities of so many of our Granges and makes the work of supervision much more inspiring.

Having our own paper is a great help in making the Grange a substantial factor especially with regard to questions of general welfare. Some papers are subsidized by their advertising, but the Grange News, while forming one of the best possible venues of publicity, in that it goes into every Grange home in the state and they are as a rule the best farm homes, yet it is not run for profit and is, therefore, free to give to our members the information that might otherwise be suppressed.

No doubt, all times are important in the development of a people's welfare, but it does seem as though in this generation had centered the solution of so many problems world wide in scope and which have been incubating for centuries. This generation is looking upon the last struggle of the demon rum. Devastating the world for 6000 years, it now in the light of the twentieth century civilization, is being bound about with the cords of science, pinioned by industrial efficiency and gagged into speechless stupidity by the cumulative argument of its own ruinous history. Ours is the great responsibility to see that this struggle has but one

termination, namely that potable alcohol shall lose its legal standing wherever Old Glory waves, and that denatured alcohol becomes the actual hand-maid of country people. Our monetary system will require the utmost care in this generation. Speculation seems to be able to get credit while real estate that furnishes the very best collateral is unrecognized in our national system of banking. Our settled policy has been that the Government should have no monopoly of the carrying of the mail, but we have carelessly allowed the control of the measure of values to pass into the hands of those whose sole motive in the control is again, not equity. I believe that the greatest monetary crime of history was to allow the banks to issue money. Surely, if there is one thing above all others that should always be kept in the central of the people themselves, it is the control of the measure of value. In this connection, in the discussion of the subject of rural credits, we must bear in mind that if we endorse any system that carries any direct government aid, we are putting ourselves in the special privilege class and will thereby destroy our

ability to consistently fight special privilege in other forms. The country people are the leaven of good government and especially so where the intelligence is as high as it is here. We need a better system of farm credits, but we had better seek it by amending our banking laws so that real estate can legally become the basis of bank loans and limit the legal rate of interest to an equitable rate, than to do anything that would in any way put us in a place where, because of the subsidization of our interests, we would cease to be the source of the strength of our democratic form of government.

Another world-wide question pressing for solution is that of war and preparedness. If ever the Devil smiles, he is surely gaining now over the fiendish, barbarous, senseless exhibition now going on in Europe. Human beings trying to pit their lives against dynamite, nitro-glycerine, machine guns and lyddite shells, and so-called civilized nations attempting to settle a dispute, thereby Fifty years ago, there were very few men who, if made angry, would not either fight a fist fight or a duel. Today, there are thousands who never think of putting a personal dispute before such a tribunal. They are not cowards, neither does the bully molest or abuse them. Surely, the time has come when some nation will have the moral courage to take the same stand as to the settlement of international disputes. We deplore the fact that our nation seems to be caught by the circling currents of this awful maelstrom of blood and murder. We had hoped that our government would be content with the same kind of defence that has always stood the test in the past, viz: a contented home-owning citizenship. We cannot enter into a discussion of the question in this report, but we do hope that this National Grange will thoroughly discuss this question and will not only stand by our declaration in favor of peace, but that steps will be taken to fight the scheme in Congress that proposes to tax our people for a lot of useless junk in the form of battle ships and forts filled with an enlarged standing army and navy, the maintenance of which is a great burden upon the producers which are, after all, the ones who save a nation in time of stress and develop it in time of peace.

The presence of these and other world thoughts in the consideration of this generation, makes the position of our order a critical one, inasmuch as our influence, as our organization, will depend upon the aggressive broad-mindedness with which these problems are handled. If our resolutions, backed by our activities, compel rather than entreat the attention and respect of those outside the order, we shall be rewarded by seeing our deliverances adopted by the highest councils of the nation and hundreds of thousands of the best farmers will storm the gates for admission to our order.

Respectfully submitted,

John A. McSparran

LONG ON INFORMATION

"Going far?" asked the talkative one.

"To Chicago," roared the traveler. "I'm in the dry goods line. Thirty-six. Married. Name, Horatio Brown. Son nineteen years old. In the Civil Service. He gets thirty a week. Father died last July. Mother still living. One of my nieces has red hair. Our cook left, but we got a new one. Anything else?"

The talkative man thought for a moment. "What oil do you use on your tongue?" he inquired slowly.

Meeting of the State Grange

State College, December 21 to 24

Every local arrangement has been completed for the meeting of the State Grange, so far as is possible at this time.

The Woman's Building and College Dormitory, will be used for headquarters for the officers and committees of the State Grange. Only a limited number of rooms are available in the Woman's Building, and it has been arranged to use a college dormitory, which is nearby for rooming purposes, with boarding in the Woman's Building, which has a large dining room and will amply accommodate the Officers and Committees.

Delegates and members who expect to attend the State Grange should make application to the local committee immediately for rooms and board, so that they may receive location cards before they leave home, which will enable them to go direct to their rooms from the stations.

Guides and automobiles will be at the stations to assist everybody to find their rooms.

Committee of Arrangements,
JOHN DALE, Chairman,
FLORENCE IRHON, Secretary.

Program

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

10:00 A. M.—Assembling of the State Grange in the new auditorium.
11:00 A. M.—Annual address of Worthy Master John A. McSparran with open doors.

2:00 P. M.—Business Session, appointing of committees and receiving reports of State Officers.

EVENING SESSION

7:30—Public Meeting.

MUSIC
Address of welcome in behalf of the College.....Dr. E. E. Sparks
Response.....John A. McSparran, Master of State Grange

MUSIC
Address of welcome in behalf of the School of Agriculture,
Dean R. L. Watts

Response.....Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons
Address of welcome in behalf of the town by Burgess.....R. L. Holmes
Response.....Rev. H. G. Teagarden, Chaplain

MUSIC
Address of welcome in behalf of Center County Pomona Grange
C. R. Neff

Response.....E. B. Dorsett

MUSIC
10:00 P. M., to 12:00M.—Reception in Armory.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

Morning—Business Session.
Afternoon—Conferring of fifth degree by Center County Pomona Grange

Viewing College buildings, and Experimental Farm.

Evening—8:00 P. M. Conferring of sixth degree, exemplifying first, second, third, fourth and fifth degrees.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24.

Morning—Business session. Receiving reports of committees.

Afternoon—Business session. Address by visiting patrons.

Evening—Closing session of the State Grange.

All sessions will be held in the new auditorium.

JOHN S. DALE,

Chairman of Committee.

Secretary's Corner

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, Editor.

In pursuance of looking forward to the Annual Meeting to be held at State College, December 21-23, I can report that the various Local Committees have the preparations so well under way that your State Secretary needs only to add that delegates will find any further advice that they may need to insure comforts during the time of this meeting in other columns of this paper. An efficient Reception Committee will be in readiness to help you to your lodging places. The Credentials Committee will be found in the Auditorium at 8:30 Tuesday morning, and all should present credentials as soon as convenient after their arrival. Come with Resolutions ready, having them in duplicate already—one copy for the Secretary's desk and the other for use of the Committee to which they may be referred.

As before announced, all railroads belonging to the Trunk Line Association will sell excursion tickets to all applying without card orders. The time is extended to accommodate all who may wish to remain over for Farmers week at the College. The General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad assures us that all their agents will be instructed to sell reduced fare tickets to Lemont, Bellefonte, or to Williamsport and return, and that they will take precaution that all persons asking for tickets to any of above points or to State College on December 18, 19 and 20, be given the benefit of the reduced fare arrangement. Some of the other lines may not have agents at every point, but only at all main points, so instructed. So if your most convenient station is one of minor importance, see the agent several days ahead and if he cannot sell you tickets, he can advise the nearest point from which such tickets may be obtained.

State Lecturer's Corner

THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Editor.

The month of December brings with it an enormous amount of work for the Subordinate Granges in our State, getting ready for the meeting of State Grange at State College, December 21-24.

It should be the duty of each and every Subordinate Grange to instruct their delegates in part. Of course, it would not be possible to instruct the delegates as to how to vote on different questions which may come before the State Grange, because no one knows definitely what will be brought up; but if there is anything of special interest to a Subordinate Grange, surely it is worthy of consideration by that representative body—the State Grange—and each Grange should put their resolutions in a compact form for submission to the State body.

Some of the things which should be kept in mind from now on are: The peace policy outlined by our Legislative committee. Are we in favor of peace without adequate armament to protect our interests in case a foreign power should decide to invade this country, or are we in favor of an army and navy which will command respect? This country has never since the Revolutionary War deliberately picked a quarrel with any nation, and a strong army and navy would not tend to make us more quarrelsome.

Are we in favor of smaller salaries for rural mail carriers and more and shorter routes, or are we in favor of larger salaries for the carriers and fewer and longer routes? The maximum salary, when the rural free delivery system was first inaugurated, was \$900, and a standard route was 25 miles; now the maximum salary is \$1200 and standard route 34 miles. Which do we want?

How about Woman's Suffrage?

Through these columns, I take the precaution to answer letters of inquiry that are coming in, or rather, to forestall the need of the correspondents as regards our fare and delegates. It has been the custom of the State Grange for years to pay the carfare of delegates. It will, no doubt, be done at State College again this year. There is no law of the Order providing for this, but it is done by resolution passed at the meeting and the payment made at the closing session. This fare is calculated by the shortest route. If members wish to go out of the direct line to see sights or visit friends, they are privileged to do so, but must not present the extra fare required to the Credentials Committee. Mark on your Credentials the fare both ways by the shortest route. Then you may select whatever additional trip you may desire.

The blanks for quarterly reports for quarter ending December 31 will soon be mailed to the Secretaries, and along with the blanks you will find the blank for reporting name and address of officers for 1916. We hope that the Granges have amended their By-Laws so that election may be in November, and that these lists may come in earlier than formerly, as it will make it possible to get the Register out in better time and help toward efficiency in our work in many other ways as well.

The blanks for September quarterly reports have come in nobly; but there are still a number not in. Some fine classes of initiates have been reported. No. 1574 Mercer County, leading with the handsome number of 96. What a mighty factor would the Grange soon become if all Granges could and would do likewise.

Now let us all think seriously about this subject, and if there is a resolution offered, let us make that resolution the true expression of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

State College is hard to get to, but one is fully repaid for his or her trouble. There are many things to see, not only in the town itself, but also in the surrounding country. Penn's Cave (only 14 miles away) is one of the most wonderful of Pennsylvania's natural sceneries. The new Penitentiary (5 miles away), Boalsburg, etc.—all will help to pass away, any idle moments we may have. Lets come prepared to make this a banner meeting.

THOS. W. PIOLLET, Lecturer.

Economy

"I'll give you something to eat if you'll chop wood for it." "Yes, lady, only it will be cheaper to feed me in advance. Chopping wood gives me a terrible appetite,"—Boston Record.

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One-half the price you pay the retailer represents the factory cost of the paint. The other half is required to middlemen's profits and expenses. Our paint is shipped fresh from the factory to you. You pay simply the factory price. You pay no salesmen; no hotel bills; and no middlemen of any kind. The dealer or supply house may offer you a paint at our price; but they cannot give you our quality at our price. They must add the cost of their expensive method of selling and middlemen's profits to the factory cost of the paint. If they give you our grade of paint the cost will be double our price.

Don't Use Cheap Paint

offered by dealers and supply houses. They may save you a little on first cost, but no more labor is required to paint your buildings with INGERSOLL PAINT than with inferior store paint. Poor paint always makes a building look shabby in six months or a year, and is sure to make you regret the little saving on the first cost of the material. INGERSOLL PAINTS will give you long service and look well all the time.

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We can refer you to pleased customers in your own neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let me send you my FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE. IF YOU WANT PAINT WRITE TO ME. DO IT NOW. I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
The Editor of this paper recommends Ingersoll's Paints.

SELF POSSESSION

Here's to the man who holds his peace
When provocation's strong,
Who shuts his mouth and keeps it shut

When a word would set him wrong,
Who grips his temper firm and fast,
Nor loses self-control
Though he's tempted sore to vent his wrath
And silence sears his soul!

Here's to the man who holds his tongue
When you'd like to make him swear,
Who listens to all your stinging words
With a cool provoking air;

Who keeps his grip on his rising wrath
When his temper's really bad,
Who self-restraint you can't disturb!
And doesn't he make you mad?

THE VEIL OF PREPARATION

Some veil has always been ready when deeply interested "leaders" have wanted to have a public policy put into effect. "Preparation" furnishes the veil at this time. Let us hope that the real thinkers and the quiet voters of the country will not be deceived and will be able to see through the veil.

The proposition is to spend millions and then surely billions in "Preparation." If we begin the policy, who can say where it will stop? Have the people no better use for their money? And where is the danger?

Will anyone tell us what foe is likely to threaten this country with war? The Japanese terror has been paraded. Is there any more likelihood of an attack from that source than there was two years ago? The Japanese have shown within these two years various indications of a desire for continued friendship. Has the awful war in Europe indicated in the slightest degree any likelihood of an attack upon us? On the contrary, is it not evident that none of the nations of Europe will be in condition to invade America after the exhaustion of the present conflict? And why, why, should any European nation want to attack America?

The fact is that there never has been a time when there was less need of "Preparation" than now. The country is simply being rushed by a clique of men into an excitement for militarism veiled under the pretense of "Preparation," and the politicians are afraid to oppose the apparent trend. The outlook is the most alarming for the future of civilization in America that has appeared within a generation. If this country is to be turned from its policy of expecting peace into a policy of expecting war, it will be the greatest blow to the development of democracy that could possibly be conceived. If there ever was a time when this republican democratic Nation could serve the world by example, now is the time. Shall we keep our heads, or shall we rush into the policy of European folly? That is the supreme decision.

The militarists and their followers, the preparationists bid us look at the poor Belgians and see what happened to them. Can any one show a single point of resemblance between Belgium and this country that would in the least degree bear upon this question? The real question, as I said, is, who would want to attack us? And the important matter at this moment is to get the American people to think soberly, and see if they can find a sober answer to this question.

Many have been drawn into the ranks of the preparationists who would not be there if they had taken time to think. Instead of thinking independently they are following the trend of an organized force which is endeavoring to change the whole policy of our government as founded and upheld by the men who had true ideals for the future. The great founders meant that this country should indeed be different from other countries, and they deeply believed that our example would be the sign of a better way for all nations. We have come, by reactionary and interested designs, by a false view of patriot-

ism, and by the insane influence of a wild spirit now abroad, to a parting of the ways. The choice will be tremendous in its consequences.—J. H. Dillard.

CITY AND COUNTRY

Harlow S. Mills

The rapid growth of our cities and towns during the last quarter of a century has brought us face to face with a serious problem. The religious and social conditions that have arisen give occasion for grave apprehensions, and have been subjects of careful thought. The city problem has been widely discussed. Much thought and effort have been expended in its solution, and, while progress has been made and the outlook is hopeful, the end is not yet. Within recent years another problem has arisen which is scarcely less serious than that which the city presents, and that is the country problem. There are two reasons why this has not attracted special attention until quite lately. First, the city problem has been so serious and so acute that it has occupied the mind to the exclusion of conditions in the country. And, in the second place, those conditions have increased in seriousness so rapidly in recent years and their demand for attention and careful consideration has become so acute that it has been disregarded. No thoughtful person can now blind the fact that there is a country problem, that it is equal in seriousness to the city problem, and that the two are so intimately related that neither of them can be solved by itself alone. They stand or fall together.

Sowing and Reaping

As Mr. Wellerby was taking his little son Ferdinand to Sunday school he endeavored to improve the time by teaching him the special text for the day, the words of which were "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Ferdie repeated it obediently after his father several times and seemed to have mastered the correct wording.

During the Sunday school exercises the teacher turned to Ferdie and said: "Now let me hear if you can say the golden text."

Ferdie hesitated a moment, and then answered: "Whatsoever a man sews always rips!"

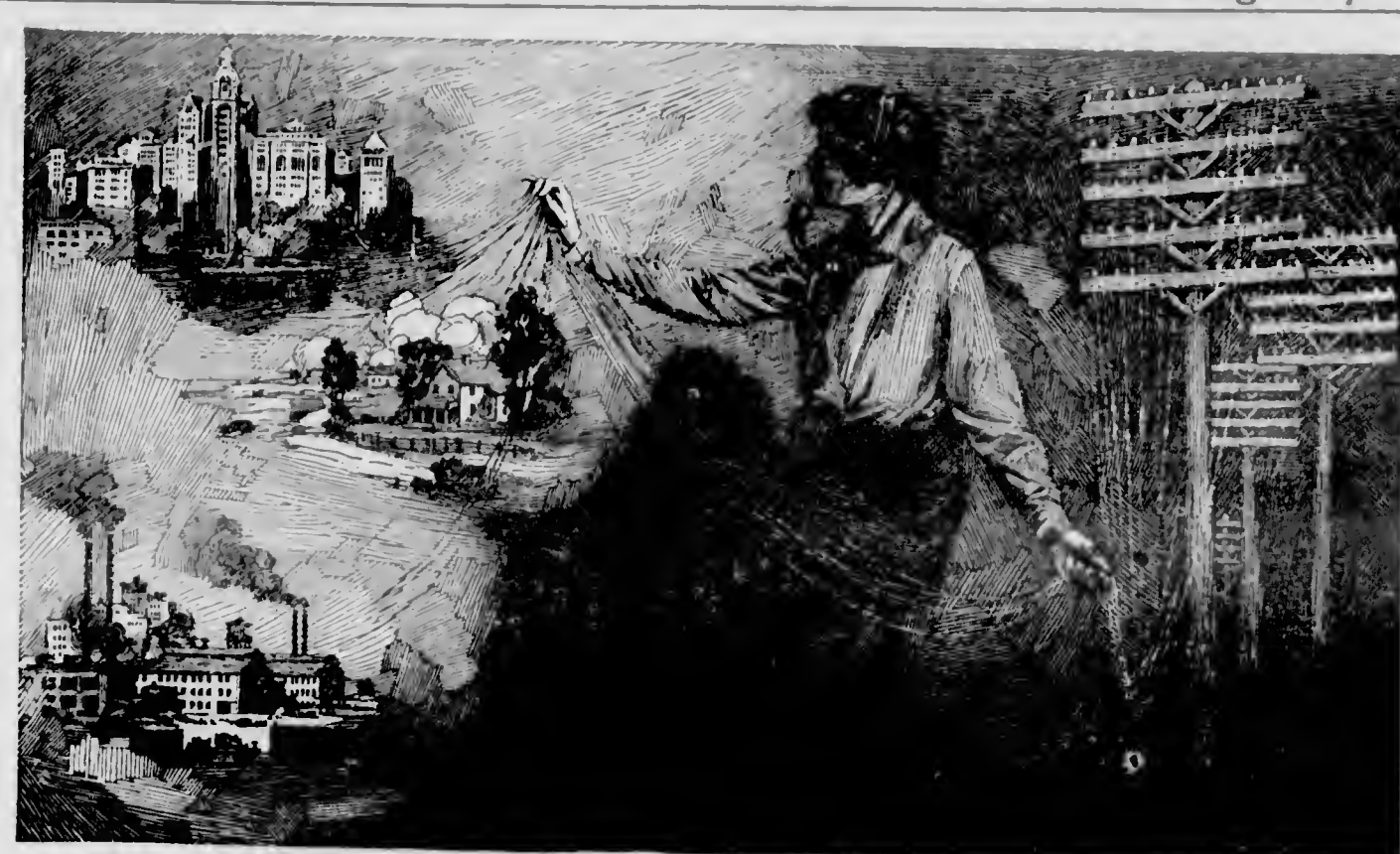
An Exaggerated Danger

In the transmission of tuberculosis from cattle to man, the danger has been so exaggerated as to lead one to believe that no one could escape the disease.

Milk for the cities is being pasteurized, and the butter sold in our large cities is made from pasteurized cream, so that if the danger would be as great as has been exaggerated, there would be no danger of transmitting the disease. An eminent bacteriologist writes that: "So far as I am aware, there is no case on record where it has been conclusively proved that butter infected with tubercle bacilli has been the means of producing the disease in the human." Another eminent bacteriologist says: "That while it is possible for pathogenic bacteria to maintain their viability in butter for a considerable period of time, so far as I know, no case of the transmission of disease of any kind through butter has been reported. My personal opinion is that the danger from butter is very slight on account of the very small number of pathogenic bacteria which would be likely to occur in butter even if made from unpasteurized cream and the comparatively small amount of butter which is consumed."

In fact, never in the history of the country has there been such good butter, milk, cream and cheese sold as there is today, and no products are as healthful, nutritious and cheap as are those from the dairy cow.

If you have a photograph of your new hall, please bring it with you when you come to State Grange.



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Upon the magic looms of the Bell System, tens of millions of telephone messages are daily woven into a marvelous fabric, representing the countless activities of a busy people.

Day and night, invisible hands shift the shuttles to and fro, weaving the thoughts of men and women into a pattern which, if it could be seen as a tapestry, would tell a dramatic story of our business and social life.

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No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

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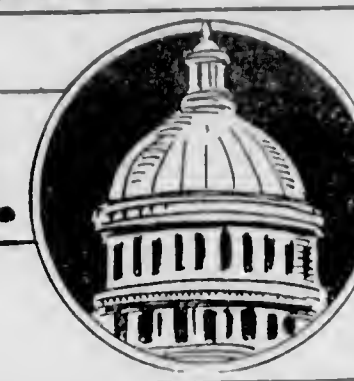
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THE NATIONAL FIELD.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Editor



This is the month of State Grange meetings. A majority of these annual gatherings of the organized farmers are held this month, a few others follow in January. As far as possible, all who can should attend these meetings as delegates or as visitors. They are full of inspiration to all and eye-openers to many as to extent of the Order and its far-reaching influences, not alone to its own membership but to all the world besides. The renewed interest and inspiration coming from these State Grange meetings goes with those who attend back to their own homes, Granges and communities.

The discussions, reports and resolutions of these State Grange meetings reach also the halls of State legislatures and of our National Congress, and, as so often and so successfully in the past, secure for the farmer a square deal, and "an equal chance in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The State Grange is full of education, and education is the chief corner stone of our organization. "Strength United is Stronger." The new era in which we are living, the higher civilization, the new patriotism which we are learning—all teach us that we can serve our country better, alive and active, in the well organized ranks of organizations founded upon the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, than we can by bleeding and dying upon the battle fields which ancient barbarism has handed down to us and which has been continued all too long. This is the kind of "drill," this is the kind of "training" all citizens of a true republic should have.

The great educational work of the Grange contains no higher object than "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood," and its true ideals will lead to life upon a higher plane away above the savage and brute force and war and bloodshed. We have lately had placed before us a real object lesson full of encouragement and example, when after events, which met in a different spirit would have led us into fearful war: were calmly, and yet with honor and dignity, raised above the brute and savage to the higher level of humanity and the "brotherhood of man," when President Wilson and the Kaiser settled it that no more peaceful passenger ships should be destroyed by the Emperor's torpedo boats and mines. When the "warlord" and the President met on a peace platform rather than upon one of war, the Kaiser agreed to withdraw that branch of destructive work. It was a great victory with no surrender of honor on either side.

This month also sees the Assembly of Congress and if the Grange is true to its great educational uplift work, as in the past the "representatives" of the people will give ear and heed. The Grange is not the only pebble on the beach, but it has had and will again have great influence for good. "A little heaven leaves the whole lump." As I have before stated the "present crisis," the greatest issue now before us as a people and as a Republic, is, shall we continue to grow as a nation of peace, or shall we imitate Europe with vast standing armies and navies and all that they have led to in these fearful days? Shall our schools become training camps for war, and even our Christian pupils recruiting stations for the ranks of death? Shall we educate and train for peace or for war? That great German writer, Goethe, said: "When a nation's children begin to play soldier look out for war."

It was many years ago, while I was on one of my trips as Lecturer of the National Grange I met Miss Willard, then at the head of the great temperance movement in our country, and I told her that I considered her great work in having the effects of alcohol upon the body and its destruction of life, placed on charts and figures upon the walls of the school houses, and these lessons impressed upon their young minds, as I had noted them in many country schools in Kansas and other States,—was one of the most practical and far-reaching steps that had ever been taken in that direction and subsequent events proved it. The rising generation were started right and since then, as voters, have driven the saloon out of their States. Just so must schools, and our Granges help in educating for peace instead of war, and the brotherhood of man and the "federation of the world" will become great realities.

Living up to this vision, the parents, the teachers, the Granges will teach the coming man to be pure in heart, high in motive, positive in beliefs and courageous enough to stand by them without wincing at worldly attack. With such characteristics the men of to-morrow will not lack courage to defend their country against any enemy, moral or physical, but they will be a new race of men, glorying in peace rather than war.

Others are trying to stem the tide now rising and being promoted by some business interests, jingo papers, etc., and I will place here a few items I have noted lately. Read them, think about them, then talk about them, and help educate. It is true Grange work.

"How should peace-loving people feel about the announcement that the schoolboys of America are to be given military training—are to have guns put into their hands and to be trained in handling and firing them? Fine, mainly training for the boys, many will say; they will learn precision, submission, agility; they will grow strong and efficient and courageous. But what will be happening to the souls and hearts of these boys while their muscles and nerves are learning to be accurate and their minds being trained to the machinery of murder?"

These are serious days for America. We have succeeded in keeping out of the war. We have not succeeded in keeping our factories and towns and offices from the taint of blood-stained gold. Are we to succeed in stemming the militaristic fever that is sweeping the world and to keep ourselves a nation that thinks in terms of peace, that believes in peace, that trusts to the power of peaceful means in its dealings with other nations? Never have our armies and navies been found insufficient when the stress of war has actually overtaken us. Is it necessary now to instill thoughts of war into our schoolboys, to organize them into military camps, to train them in our state armories, to drill them in our fortifications? Is it wise to familiarize them with the trade of bloodshed? Will it make us a better, cleaner, happier, more useful nation a hundred years from now? We believe not."

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"One of the most sinister elements in the plan of this new movement, called by the way, the National School Camp Association, is the proposed enrollment of business men and manufacturers, who will agree to give the preference in their establishments to boys who have graduated from this four-year course of military training. This suggests again the ugly alliance of war and business."

The civilization of the future will have most in store for the nation that has trained its young men not to fight, but to help; not to kill, but to befriend. Some months ago the school authorities of New York City quashed the suggestion to give the pupils military training. It is to be hoped that this new organization, planned on a wider scale and backed by men some of whose names have stood prominently for sanity and kindness in public affairs, will meet with protests so loud and emphatic that it will have to be abandoned."

"Training schoolboys to shoot at a target on the school premises under the instruction of military men; training schoolboys to use army rifles; training them to wear cadet uniforms and to look upon themselves as possible recruits for the army; these are parts of the plan which is called military drill in the public schools. It is intended to include all boys from 12 years old upward. It is promoted by those who are connected with the army and by those who sell rifles and ammunition. Such drills, present wrong ideals."

The National Educational Association of teachers, at its last session passed strong resolutions in opposition to military training at schools in favor of education for peace. Other items point in the same direction. Here is one from Ohio:

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 31.—Yesterday members of the Northwestern Ohio Teachers' Association, at their closing session, resolved to teach their pupils to love peace and hate war.

Just one more quotation, in better words than mine.
"Europe is entering a solemn warning to America. The old world is speaking to the new. Ancient monarchies are offering counsel to our young republic."

For a generation we have been aping Europe. The ideal of Washington and the other founders of our nation has been fading from many eyes. To not a few Europe has become a model. We have adopted many of the old world customs.

We have a Navy League, and we launch our dreadnaughts with the playing of bands, and the hurrahs of high State officials. We have our annual war-scares and our annual naval reviews—all just like Europe.

We have our swelling naval budgets, and our miserably appropriations for the causes of social betterment, after the European fashion.

We have our interminable chatter

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about hypothetical attacks and conjectural perils, and the incessant speech-making and magazine-writing and book-making of colonels and commodores, admirals and generals, active and retired, just as it is all done in Europe.

We have squandered millions of dollars on fortifications in the Philippines and other millions in Hawaii, and we are about to squander other millions in Panama.

We have spent in a few years over two billion dollars on our navy, and this is but a trifle compared with what we are going to spend, if the naval oligarchy entrenched in Washington City has its way.

We have learned to talk glibly about naval tonnage, and naval prestige, and to admire fourteen-inch guns, and to publish pictures of battleships even in religious papers. They do it that way in Europe.

We have even begun to send our boys to summer military camps, and are considering the advisability of introducing military instruction into our colleges and making target practice a part of the high school curriculum. We have caught the fever. We are in the race.

And now Europe, being in torment, call to us: "O Republic of the West, do not follow my example! There are ways which seem right to a nation, but they lead down at last to the chambers of death. Do not believe the creed which we have long accepted. Armaments are not guarantees of peace. They are not insurance. They are not instruments of reason or righteousness. They create first suspicion, then hatred, and at last lead young men by the million to the fields of blood. Do not choose the path which we have followed. Work out your destiny along a different line. Make the new world different from the old."

Beware of guns. Banish the implements of hate from before your eyes. Take your mind off the machinery of slaughter. Cease to delight in the engines of destruction. Trust in reason. Have faith in brotherhood. Believe in love. Build your civilization on the principle of good will. Find all the nations of the Western Hemisphere into a federation which, by its fidelity to the law of kindness and its devotion to the Prince of Peace, shall become at once the inspiration and hope of the world!"

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JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr. Goes on a Vacation, and his Wife, Betsy Jane, Takes to Writing.



John has gone on a vacation and this gives me an opportunity to write my own thoughts without being disturbed or contradicted. I don't think he should have gone, because there are too many jobs on the farm un-done, and winter is coming, and it won't help him to digest his Christmas dinner by taking a vacation at such a busy time. He said I should be at home and boss the job while he was gone away. He thinks I am fond of bossing the job on the farm. I guess he believes this from the general habit that men have of wanting to boss things in the house. Well, I told him I'd try the job, providing he had them "tarnel" pigs penned up so that I didn't need to race after them. I told him about several other matters that were out of trim that he would have to be fixed before he left, and from the way he flew around for a day or two before he started. I guess he put everything in trim—from his point of view. He said that I could get somebody to help me do the housework, but gracious alive it would take me five times longer to find somebody that would want to do housework on the farm than it does to do the work. I think he knew this, or he would not have made such a liberal offer; but at any rate, I am running the house, and bossing the hired men and the boys. The fact of the matter is, they know how to do the work, and don't need my instructions. I have been wondering that if this scarcity of farm help for the house keeps up, what will become of those who are starting in to farm and are not used to the hardships that we are.

Take this matter of cooking, for instance, when everything canned ready to eat is used. John has always been very much opposed to that kind of living, and, of course, so we are living the old-fashioned way. We often have mush and milk for supper. It might be a little better if it had some French name, but that is the old name that we are used to. I remember when sidemeat was called "fitch," and nobody seemed to want it, but since they call it breakfast bacon, or Beech-Nut bacon, it has become a very stylish dish, and, in fact, none but the rich can afford to eat it. This, I think, has come about just in changing its name. When we were married, John said I don't care about any "fitch," but you talk to him now about breakfast bacon with nice streaks of lean through it and I think he would eat about a pound of it. The men folks often make fun of the women about following the styles, but I think they haven't got much to say.

But I must say that John has not been changing his styles much ever since I knew him, outside of having his laundered shirt buttoned down front, in place of on the back, as was the style in the State Grange.

the style: he has changed his styles very seldom. In fact, he boasts that he wears the same kind of a necktie, and the same cut of a collar that he did when he was a boy. He doesn't spend much for hats, either. I remember some years ago he ran for Overseer of the Poor, and was defeated. Some friend of his sent him a new hat, and he is still wearing it. He never told me whether his friend sent him the hat because he was glad he was defeated, or because he thought he had spent so much money to get the job that the price of a hat would come in play.

In speaking about this farming business, I do hope they will get up some kind of a fashion by which our city and village cousins will come out and have as a recreation for themselves a potato-picking day, an apple-picking and corn-husking day, and a number of similar days. They would then be really doing some good. I think it would beat the Ivy Club and the Wednesday Club all to pieces.

I received a very nice letter from Sister Broomall in which she thanked me for my work in favor of woman suffrage, and that John had also done good work in its favor. Well, I might tell the Sisters how I got John for woman suffrage; it may be of some use another time. He was not strongly impressed with it. We argued about it quite a while, and we had it up for discussion in our Grange. I think the members of Clover Sod Grange were all for it, except one member, and he said that he lived along the mountain where it had many rattle snakes, and he had a number of dogs to keep the wild animals from destroying his chickens, and he thought it necessary to have on hand some "mountain dew," which he says is good for both snake and mad dog bites. He thinks that if the women have their right to vote they will destroy this kind of medicine. I told John that there were not many snakes around our farm, and that I'd take care of the dogs, and the medicine argument would not go. And after I seen that ordinary persuasion wouldn't work, I told him that if he wouldn't get in line he could do the cooking and I'd take a rest, and I made him believe that I meant business, and I had no further trouble with him.

I am going to take my vacation going to the State Grange meeting, and let John stay at home and keep house. There is no doubt that we will have a big State Grange meeting. I see in the Grange News that they are going to hold the sessions at State College. This is the place where they learn the boys how to farm, and educate the county "agentesses." John is such a great advocate of these county "agentesses" that I know he would like to go along to the State Grange

meeting, expecting to meet some of them. I have been told that this is the most beautiful place in the State, and that the place furnishes splendid accommodations. The Master of our Grange and his wife are going, and I will likely go with them. There will be a number of others that will attend the meeting, in order to get a look at our agricultural college. The college is growing very rapidly, and the more popular farming becomes, the larger will be the school.

The State Grange ought to offer a prize to the college that will invent some way of having the girls work on the farm, in place of working in the factories. I have my doubts whether any college would get the prize, because the tendency is away from the farm—too much work, too much drudgery, and not much recreation. So I presume that if we expect more farm help, we will have to make it fashionable to farm. I am thinking that somebody will invent a new name for farming. It may be possible that if every farmer would engage an orchestra, and have a moving picture show, it would drive away a good bit of the drudgery and lonesomeness of farm life, and have the girls on the farm, in place of in the factories.

I think the orchestra and the man that runs the moving picture show would be amply repaid in seeing things grow.

"Blessed be agriculture! if one does not have too much of it."

BETSY JANE PLOWSHARE.

Gathered at Random.

The farmers are getting very tired of being talked to, and scolded by anybody and everybody, regarding their methods or lack of them; in fact, the farmers are being talked to death, and the cause of better agriculture, excellent as it is, is being talked to death too. Twenty-five per cent of the farmers can not be reached. Twenty-five per cent more have now been reached. The other 50 per cent want to be shown. This 50 per cent take the attitude that the railways, bankers and manufacturing interests could stand some measure of reform in their own business. This being the case, they want proof that all their free advice and theories are correct. They want less talk and more proof. They want facts.—C. W. Hirth.

From many years of observation I am well satisfied that the pure-bred live stock industry is the rich man's game. I have known so many young men—and some not so young—to embark in it, and I never yet knew one who, in the end, and lower off financially than he would have been had he stuck to good grade live stock. I have even known some who were financially ruined by dabbling in stock with long pedigrees that commanded correspondingly long prices. Generally, my acquaintances who have become interested in buying, selling and breeding pure-bred live stock have been men of moderate means. After sinking a few hundred dollars they have quit.—E. D. Snyder.

I used to know a man who was always complaining about not being able to get employment. I noticed that as he walked about the street he held a pipe in his mouth with both hands, and I thought perhaps people wondered how he could work with his hands so employed. Recently I passed the bulletins of a great ball game before one of the city newspaper buildings and I studied the faces. I said to a passer that seemed in a hurry: "Look into all those faces. They belong to men, mostly unemployed, but do you see a single man there that you would walk up to and ask to do a job for you? And he said, "Not one," and passed on; and I thought one phase of the out-of-work problem is solved. If some men want work, they set up very poor advertisements. Of course there are others out hustling and they get somewhere.—John Fisher.

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Pennsylvania Grange News

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Managing Editor

Business Manager

MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

The National Grange Meeting at Oakland, California, came to a close on Friday, November 19, 1915. It was an interesting session from several standpoints.

In the first place, there was a larger measure of harmony in the meetings than has been the case for many years. Questions of wide difference of opinion were taken up and discussed in some cases with great earnestness, and yet as the votes were taken it was not a line-up with certain members voting one way and another coterie voting another way, but indicated that the questions were looked into more nearly on their merits.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Master, Oliver Wilson; Overseer, W. H. Vary; Lecturer, E. E. Chapman; Steward, F. C. Bancroft; Assistant Steward, Jno. Morris; Chaplain, A. P. Reardon; Treasurer, Mrs. Eva S. McDowell; Secretary, C. M. Freeman; Gatekeeper, C. L. Rice; Ceres, Mrs. Eva Sherwood; Pomona, Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham; Flora, Mrs. Ella Peckham; L. A. S., Mrs. Mabel H. Harland; Executive Committee, C. S. Stetson; Legislative Committee, Oliver Wilson, John A. McSparran, B. John Black.

Bro. Charles M. Gardner was re-elected High Priest of Demeter, and I am glad to announce that we have made arrangements with Bro. Gardner to come to our State Grange meeting at State College and bring with him the Sacred record of the unwritten work. As so many of our masters are working on the code, we feel sure that they will be glad to see the unwritten work exemplified by the highest authority in our order.

In this connection, let me remind all Masters to bring their codes to the State meeting so we will have a study of it together.

As is usual, a great variety of subjects were taken up by the National Grange, and in some cases discussed ad infinitum.

Among the decisions reached were:

Approving conservation of Natural Resources, asking for the completion of the Denatured Alcohol Legislation to make the present law operative.

Opposition to lengthening Rural Routes beyond the limit of horse drawn service.

Opposing the proposed Preparedness propaganda as well as military training of children in schools, and favoring an international Police Force.

Favoring Business Roads without Bonds.

Favoring the Revised Haugen Bill on Margarine.

Opposing Booze in State and Nation.

Favoring Woman Suffrage.

Asking that the machinery of education now focused upon increased production be turned toward the greater problem of efficient distribution.

A very pleasant and profitable session was held on the subject of Home Economics and nearly all of the ladies in National Grange took part in the discussion.

The past year was a very good one from the standpoint of organization, 562 Granges were added to the order and a note of encouragement ran through most all of the reports.

Altogether, the meeting was a splendid one. Several who have been in close touch with the National Grange for twenty years say that in that time we have never had such a meeting. I cannot close this brief story of the meeting without expressing to the patrons of Pennsylvania the gratitude we both feel to you that you have given us the opportunity to be a part of this fraternal gathering and to drink in as we came and as we return the magnificence of this beautiful country we call ours and for the welfare of which this great order is waging a consistent struggle.

Fraternally,

John A. McSparran

PENSIONS.

One of the subjects that needs administrative consideration to an extent that it has not received for many years is this question of Federal Pensions. In the last Congress, the Senate passed an appropriation of \$164,000,000 in the short space of four minutes. No one would pretend to claim that any consideration of this important subject could be given it in that time. Of course, the committee having the bill in charge may have, and no doubt, did give the measure some study, but the fact remains that neither committee nor Senate had an opportunity to get at the facts.

The list of pensioners should be published in official form and all receipts and expenditures accounted for by that department from time to time. If these reports were in the hands of the public, the abuses therein would soon be pointed out.

The Pension roll should be a roll of honor. That is not so now evidenced by the fact that so long after the war which gave the pensioners, we are paying the large sum of \$164,000,000. Many are said to be receiving pensions who were on a junket to some of the Southern camps in the Spanish American war, and who really never saw service. We ought to know about these things, and we cannot know unless these matters are reported to the public, as are the affairs of the departments of govern-

ments. When Congress convenes again let us hope that some member will have the courage and statesmanship to take hold of this question and establish a proper principle on the whole subject of pensions. The whole idea of pensions is repulsive to our idea of government. We have developed the idea of insurance and it is a good one where a portion of the wages of a great number of individuals is pooled together and the interest therein is used to make compensations for injury, annuities for old age, retirement funds, and the like.

That is the only just principle. Pensions for Government employees, teachers, workmen, and all such operators, and the list of actual pensioners (those who receive an annuity from government funds raised by taxation) should be limited strictly to those who in the hour of necessity gave up normal occupation, and for the benefit of the whole country risked life and limb in its service. We gladly agree to the use of Federal revenue for this latter class, but object to its use to all others, including those who try to make it appear that the work they are engaged in is a benefit to the whole people. Everybody's life ought to be that; if not, it is a failure.

Fraternally,

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

THE CORN

Behold, we see thy legions claim the earth,
O thou triumphant overlord of gold!
We see thee spring in splendor from the mold—
Humble and lowly art thou in thy birth,
Yet dost thou grow to high and sovereign worth
Till empires vast are thine to have and hold,
And wealth is thine and treasure-trove untold,
And issues fair of light and joy and mirth.
More real thy power than that of boastful kings!
Thy thousand-throated music thrills and thrills
When in the breeze thy rustling banners sway;
Hail, Osmud of the clod, thy coming brings
A glow that in its hurdle of the hills
Circles the planet like the smile of day!

—Edward Wilbur Mason.

OHIO'S BACKWARD STEP

We are sorry to note that the dry forces of Ohio have lost out in their fight for Prohibition. Hundreds of thousands more of drunkards will be the price of that defeat, because had Ohio won out at this time, it would have crystallized the struggle over the whole country and have brought the dawn of that new day when we shall have a dry nation several years closer. Of course, it will not stop the fight or lessen the ardor of those who are giving of their money or their energy to rid the country of this debasing and debauching influence.

The sad part of it is that the legitimate product of the still is blasting human lives, and that output will be continued longer than it would had Ohio gone dry.

Senator Sheppard in a letter some time ago to the Philadelphia Ledger gives a pretty summing up of the reasons why this country will eventually rid itself of this infernal traffic.—Ed.

To the Editor of the Public Ledger: Sir—The prohibition sentiment now sweeping the world rests on a permanent foundation of both moral principle and economic necessity. Nations and individuals are recognizing that the traffic in a drug which lowers human efficiency is a menace to vitality and progress and presents both the nation and the individual from taking their proper places and realizing their highest possibilities in the intense economic struggle of the present. The world is also realizing the fundamental truth that what is morally right is also economically good.

The liquor traffic is doomed just as slavery was doomed and because, like slavery, it not only affronts the moral

sense, but retards the material development of the nation.

Everything Will Be in Readiness

State College, Pa., Nov. 18, 1915 To Grange News:

I am pleased to say that everything so far as the college arrangements are concerned, is progressing finely with reference to the meeting of the State Grange. As previously announced, the Women's Building will be used for headquarters. This building is commodious and comfortable and will make very satisfactory headquarters. Meals will also be served in the Women's Building to the full capacity of the tables, which is 128. The School of Agriculture will have many things of interest to the delegates and it is hoped that there will be opportunity for all of them to inspect the work of the State College of Agriculture.

A large number of students will remain at the college for the Grange meeting.

We are anticipating a most pleasant and profitable occasion in every respect.

Yours very truly,

R. L. WATTS.

"What?" exclaimed the motorist who had run over a farmer's toe. "You want five hundred dollars for a fractured foot? Nonsense! I'm no millionaire." "Perhaps not," cried the suffering farmer; "and I'm no centipede either."

Patrons, please don't forget to write to our advertisers, and tell them you saw their announcement in Grange News.

ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

By virtue of the honor conferred upon us by the State Grange of Pennsylvania, we have come all the way across the continent to attend the meeting of the National Grange. As I write, we are passing along the Coast of the Pacific, whose breakers oftentimes roll up almost to the edge of the railroad over which we travel. Across its placid waters the sinking sun blazes a path of golden glory, and upon the other side of the train we are flanked by the splendid wheat fields of California now brown in the preparation for the golden harvest of the coming year.

Our eyes have feasted upon wonderful things. We have seen the tobacco fields of Virginia, where the crop that is to supply European kingdoms when the war is over is being bought and stored.

We have seen the cotton in many forms and stages—from the short upland crop to the tall varieties of the rich bottoms—the gin mills and the baled cotton, the seed and the meal we dairymen depend upon for protein during the coming year.

We have seen the rice fields of Louisiana and bear the marks of the Louisiana mosquitoes. We have traversed the cane brakes, where thousands of acres of sugar cane are falling beneath the onslaught of the cutters' blade.

We have gone over the almost interminable stretches of mighty Texas, which like most of the States through which we have passed are but in the infancy of their productive capacity. How anyone can go over the ground that we have covered and think for a moment that this country is close to its limit of production passes belief. It is barely possible that in the

next fifty years we will draw upon our capacities to an extent that we will have made a beginning at farming.

We have stood upon the brink of the most wonderful fissure in the country—the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona. As we gazed upon it, shrouded in mist, suddenly the peaks began to show through and just as if some unseen hand had drawn away the misty curtain, the gorgeous multi-colored rocks shone out under the dazzling splendor of the morning sun; but why try to describe it? Even the photographic lens cannot convey a true picture of that beautiful wonder of the world.

We have seen on the one hand the lofty peaks of the Sierra Nevada blending into the ethereal blue, and on the other the glistening greens of the palms and the orchards of citrus trees daintily trimmed by the touch of gold in the ripening fruit that nestled in the dense foliage. We almost wished someone would hand us a lemon.

We have seen the windmills, pumping the life-giving water into the irrigation ditches that make the desert blossom, standing side by side with the oil derricks that pumped the light-giving oil to feed the engines that move the products of these garden fields to distant markets.

These are a few of the many impressions that have made the long road seem short, and that have relieved the monotony of sitting for so long and constantly in a train.

Fraternally yours,

John A. McSparran

STATE COLLEGE AND WHAT IT IS DOING

Inasmuch as State Grange is held at State College this month, the following little tribute, written by a member of the Philadelphia Ledger's staff seems appropriate:

Were the man in the moon to jump down upon the exact centre of Pennsylvania he would just about hit the home of President Sparks, of the Pennsylvania State College.

"Penn State" has done a lot of bigger things than to send out for years past a creaking football team. Good as those teams have been they were only a trifling by-product—mere rakings of the stubble field after the harvest, compared with the college's real work.

The Pennsylvania State College—and you will be written down as an ignoramus if you omit that initial "the"—began the year before Lincoln was elected President. At first it was called the "Farmers' High School." That was too limited, and the year of Fredericksburg it was re-named "the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania."

It was not until 1874 that our greatest exponent of scientific farming assumed its present title. When you stop to think that everybody lives upon a farm or off a farm it seems curious that it required a special act of Congress to arouse Pennsylvania into desire to yoke knowledge with the ox, and so make plowing more profitable. But it did, and the sequel of it is one of the three best agricultural schools of the world.

"We start slow, but we stop hard," said the Pennsylvania Dutchman. So it happened that when once Pennsylvania accepted a national law to go ahead with its seat of agricultural learning at State College it has kept going ever since at an increased speed.

Uncle Sam gives the college \$25,000 a year, and the State grants a considerable income from public lands.

The growth of the college has been extraordinary. After 55 years it can show a greater enrollment of students than Yale and Harvard combined could muster after 150 years of existence.

You understand, I take it, that the alert and business-like president, Edwin Erie Sparks, and his big faculty of LL.D.'s Ph.D's, M.E.'s, B.A.'s, and B.S.'s do not spend all their

time teaching the boys at State how to handle a plow and a potato digger. Not quite.

Here is a youth reading the "Iliad," and, beside him, one learning how to resurrect a 50-year old apple tree; there one deep in calculus, and here another learning how to make a hen lay larger eggs by proper feeding; there one at work on German philosophy, and here a coming knight of the soil, proving that an acre of land can easily produce five times as much as his grandfather ever extracted from it.

Don't forget that the man who is now learning how really to farm is the fellow who is going to cheapen the cost of our dinner table a decade hence?

HOW'S THIS FOR

A SQUARE DEAL?

There are guarantees and guarantees, until the public has become more or less skeptical of all such assertions. However, there is no going back of a guarantee when there is something substantial to warrant its reliability. The Manufacturers' Outlet Company, a firm of which Grange News readers has considerable knowledge, has taken a bold step, throws down a challenge which cannot be ignored, and comes out above board with an honest, indisputable declaration. By consulting the firm's announcements in coming issues, Grange News readers will observe that a \$10.00 guarantee is posted that each and every customer is saved money by purchasing goods from this firm; or, to quote them: "better good-at-least-prices-or money back."

How's this for a Square Deal?

"What's the child's name?" asked the priest of the grandfather at the christening. "I dunno," the grandfather replied. And he turned to the father and whispered hoarsely:

"What's the name?"

"Hazel," replied the father.

"What," asked the grandfather.

"Hazel," repeated the father.

The grandfather threw up his hands in disgust.

"What d'ye think av that?" he asked the priest. "Fith the calendar av the saints full av gur-rl names—an' him namin' his after a nut!"

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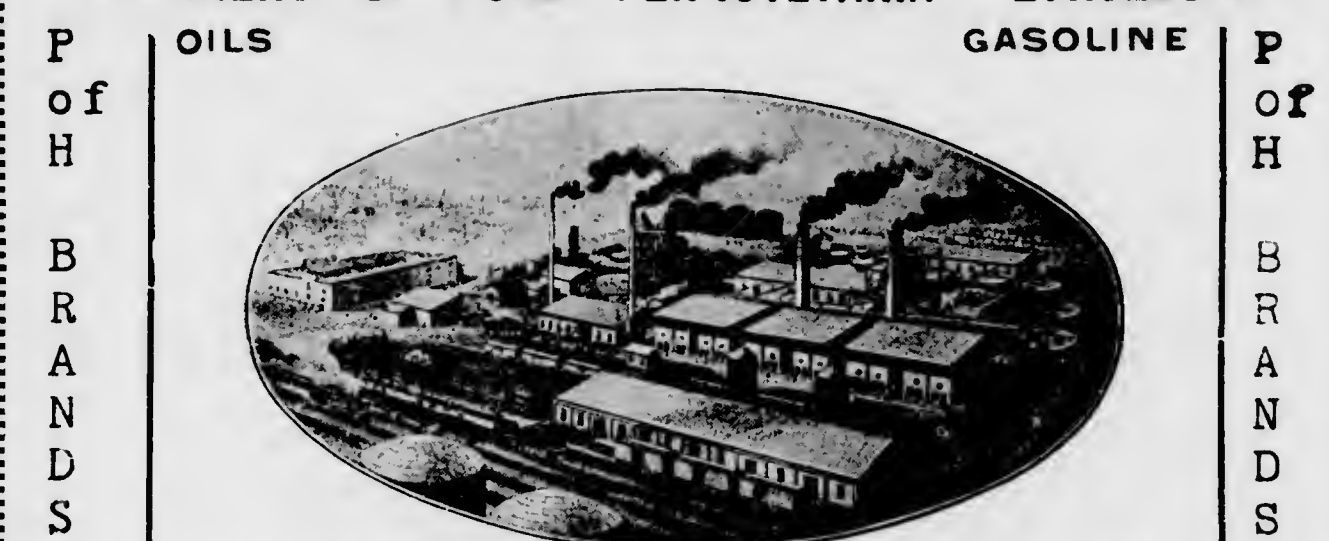
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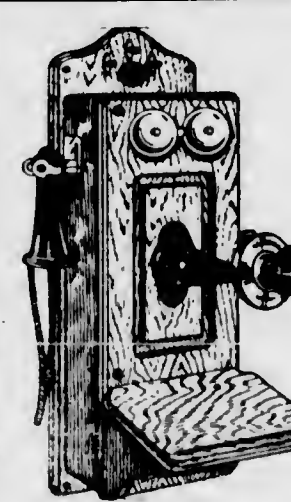
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Pomona No. 3.

Pomona, No. 3, of Chester and Delaware Counties held its November meeting at Media as the guest of Brookhaven Grange. The attendance was large and the meeting of unusual interest. The "Employers' Liability Act," received a share of interest, and opinions as to its effect on the farmer were different but all agreed that it was a subject on which the farmer should "sit up and take notice." And subordinate granges were urged to study the subject in their meetings.

The report of the Grange Fire Insurance Company, showed the business in a flourishing condition and that co-operation on the part of Granges is all that is needed to keep it in a flourishing condition. This company also carries "Storm Insurance" which has proven very beneficial to those who have suffered by wind and storm.

In speaking of the success attained by this insurance company, Mr. P. P. Willis said "a few years ago, when organizing this insurance, a person said that 'insurance should be conducted by people in town, because city people understood business and farmers do not.' This made me mad," said Mr. Willis, "for if farmers are not competent to attend to their own business it is time they were learning to do so."

In view of the probable passage of the Employers' Liability Act, there was a committee appointed to consider the advisability of adding "Liability Insurance" to this Grange Fire Insurance Company.

A telegram of sympathy was sent to Bro. Edward Walter, one of the original members of this Pomona, who is now in the West Chester Hospital, because of an accident due to an automobile colliding with one in which Mr. Walter was riding.

The reports from subordinate Granges showed that the 27 Granges belonging to this Pomona were doing good work and one new Grange "Vincent" had been organized during the last quarter.

The deputies and their duties came in for a large share of discussion, some criticizing that they had not visited and been so helpful as was required of them. While others felt that the trouble had been that the deputies had been busy men who have many duties in hand. Several were named for future deputy services from which the State Master will make the appointments.

Hon. John G. Ger, State Senator, chairman of the resolutions committee reported that two had been handed in—one pertaining to the purchase of automobiles and supplies, directly from the manufacturer, rather than agents. This was considered commercial rather than an agricultural matter and was laid on the table.

The second resolution reiterated the Grange stand on Equal Suffrage and urged that Pomona follow the lead of the National Grange and work for a suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. In commenting on the resolution, E. J. Durnall said, "I am glad to have been born in Chester County, and also glad to be a member of the agricultural community of Delaware County, and ashamed that Delaware County has to claim the city of Chester because of which Delaware County lost in the recent election."

Master Ralph Baker then asked why the "Sisters" did not talk on this subject. He had noticed in visiting subordinates as well as here they did not talk and if they won this must be changed. This caused Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, of Lincoln University, to say, "The Sisters have been too busy working to talk—and they have

learned that it is 'votes' and not 'talk' that counts." But the brothers have voted and we have cause to be proud of the Pennsylvania men, even if the cause did not win this year. The resolution carried with two dissenting votes.

For the Lecturer's hour, Mrs. Jennie M. Rodgers had a full and entertaining program of music and papers. Mrs. Emma Boggs read a paper which kept her audience very attentive as she showed the effect of eyeglasses on the world.

Mrs. James Maddock told of the life of Susan B. Anthony and also of Mary Lyon.

Musical readings, with vocal and instrumental solos made a most entertaining afternoon which closed



Group taken at Field Meeting of Pomona No. 3, August, 1915, with A. M. Cornell as speaker. Rear row, (left to right)—Mrs. Jennie M. Rodgers, Lecturer Pomona No. 3; A. M. Cornell, Past State Lecturer, Septimus Nivlin, Past State Treasurer; Emma B. Palmer, Secretary Pomona No. 3; Samuel R. Downing, Past State Lecturer; P. P. Willis, State Grange Treasurer; W. Taylor Wright, Treasurer Pomona No. 3. Front row—Miss Elsie M. Permar, L. A. S. Pomona No. 3; Ralph Baker, Master Pomona No. 3; Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, State Grange Ceres.

Successful Grange Fair

Lakeside Grange, Schuylkill County, again held its fair in October. This fair is becoming an annual feature in that section and shows what can be done in a fertile valley surrounded by coal mines.

The livestock and poultry display, while not as large as at the old fairs, shows fine specimens and care in breeding. But the fruit and vegetables were there in quantity and quality; many fine apples, while one display showed apples, one of which had made a quart jarful of sauce; this too, was on the table, while the mammoth cabbage and pumpkin must be long in Schuylkill County.

In the woman's department the display was fine and numerous, showing that farm mothers and daughters can do the finest needle work as well as raise fine poultry.

In the needlework department were more than 300 articles on exhibition, from the delicate plain and Irish crochet to the finest solid embroidery. Quilts showing the old-time album patch with its many, many tiny stitches, to one of outlined blocks made by a boy when nine years old.

Many choice specimens were among the canned goods; jellies, catsups, etc., while the jar of rhubarb by a girl thirteen years of age showed artistic placing as well as good workmanship in cooking and sealing. The bread, as well as the cakes and pies, were of the kind "mother makes." The mammoth loaf of bread—light, spongy and perfectly baked, of the size of a dish-pan—showed the blue ribbon.

After the judging and display, the

with a "Peace" talk by Furman B. Gyger, who "criticized as foolish those persons who plead for peace at any price" yet censured more severely those who would plunge the country into war. Preparedness to the extent of an increased navy and strengthened coast defenses, he advocated, comparing it to insurance which does not invite disaster, but guards against ruin if fire should come.

In the evening the Fifth Degree was conferred in full form to a large class in a fine manner, after which a violin solo by Chas. Rankin, Jr. A well rendered monologue "The Mixed Hand-bags" by Bertha L. C. Darlington, and a pantomime "Wanted—a Wife" were greatly enjoyed.

Wayne County Notes

Pomona No. 41 will meet with Beech Grove Grange December 9th, when the election of officers will take place and the annual corn and apple show will bring the best fruits of the patrons for exhibition. The visited Grange is one of the largest in the county, and own their own home, which is well furnished and equipped for Grange work. They have just taken in a class of nineteen new members which shows their activity.

Several of our Granges have been visited by the Portland cement man with his moving pictures of concrete construction for the farm, and all have learned some interesting facts in farm work.

Officers for the coming year have been elected by most of our granges and the new incumbents are getting ready to put their shoulders to the wheel.

Theodore Klein, Steward of the State Grange, will leave for State Grange ahead of the Wayne County delegation to prepare for the opening ceremonies.

York County Pomona

This Grange held its quarterly meeting with Valley Grange, No. 1360, at Lewisburg, York County, on October 23rd. The afternoon session was public.

Address of welcome was delivered by Joseph Sutton; response by Bro. M. E. Bowman, of Gideon Grange; address by Bro. J. A. Shuey, "Growing Alfalfa"; address by Sister Effie B. Zorger, "Making Butter." The Worthy Master very ably addressed the meeting on "The Influence of a Pomona Grange to the Subordinate Grange." Bro. C. H. Gross, spoke on "State Roads," followed by Bro. L. E. Hartman, "Growing Vegetables and Fruit." Address by Bro. B. S. Sentz, and others. After the close of the afternoon meeting, the patrons enjoyed a sumptuous supper prepared by Valley Grange. At the evening session the 5th degree was conferred on seventeen members.

Reports were received from Manchester Grange, Hopewell Grange, Gideon Grange, and Valley Grange. The latter reported 28 new members received during the year. On motion it was decided to recommend Bro. C. H. Gross, of Manchester Grange, No. 1374, at next meeting of State Grange, as District Deputy for York County.

The next meeting will be held with Gideon Grange, at Hanover.

Past Master Creasy Active in Grange Work

William T. Creasy, past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and Secretary of the Legislative Committee, represented the State Grange at the 3rd Pennsylvania Welfare, Efficiency and Engineering Conference, held in the Capitol at Harrisburg, November 16, 17 and 18. He also represented the State Grange at the Rural Credit Conference, held under the auspices of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Philadelphia, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, on November 18.

Russellville Grange, No. 91, Chester County, served to the Detective Association of the community, its annual turkey dinner. Plates were laid for over 100 persons. This was a dinner such as Grangers know how to serve, and was voted a great success, while a nice sum was realized for their Grange activities.

The purchase of a piano for their hall and a successful sale of home-made cakes, bread and good things are some of the recent activities of Grange 67, Lincoln University, Chester County.

Oxford Grange, No. 1460, Chester County, gave a play entitled, "Peaceful Valley" to a full house, also held a Thanksgiving bazaar with "holiday thoughts." Both these efforts were a success.

Indian Run Grange, No. 1611

Here we come again. You have not heard from us for a year, but we are still very much alive. At least, the other four Granges thought so at the Mercer County Fair, when we carried away the blue ribbon. The displays were much to be proud of and showed an abundance of thought and work. Our Order had a rousing Halloween Social at the home of Brother and Sister Blake. Almost every member was present and enjoyed the pumpkin pie, ginger-bread and taffy, as well as a good time.

We have balloted for the nominees to fill our offices the coming year and will hold our election the 26th. We have four names waiting to be taken for our Grange.

Our Worthy Lecturer has been preparing good programs and varied our last meeting somewhat by having a "spelling bee" which was instructive as well as entertaining.

Our Purchasing Committee has been quite busy the past year and has done several thousand dollars worth of business.

All Working in Harmony

While in Chicago recently, Directors Ward W. Stevens and Wing R. Smith of the Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, New York, met Wm. T. Creasy, of Calawissa, Pa., who is Vice-President of this flourishing company. They are all working for improved agricultural conditions in this country and through the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and National Dairy Council.

All Are Welcomed

At a meeting of Tioga Valley Grange held in Mansfield, Pa., on November 6th, the first and second degrees were conferred upon two physicians and one minister of the gospel.

Perhaps the undertaker and marble cutter may apply for membership later.

Very truly yours
C. D. KINGSLEY.



STATE TREASURERS

Past and Present
Bro. Nivlin (on the left)—past
Bro. Willis (on the right)—present

Sisters Night at Lincoln Grange

It was "Sisters Night" in Grange No. 67, at Lincoln University, and the brothers enjoyed a royal and unique entertainment. After choice readings and musical selections on both piano and violin, the "Kitchen Symphony Band" made its first appearance, marshalled into position by Mrs. R. Annie Webb with foot-tub bass drum. Mrs. Annie Williamson as band leader and Mrs. Mary S. Giltingham as first cornetist. Kitchen utensils from the humble frying pan to the much-used tin cup were in evidence among the band instruments, while popular airs were skillfully rendered. The applause was so persistent that the leader returned with her tea-kettle cornet and rendered a solo.

Mrs. Annie Brinton, who is a winner of both silver and gold medals in declamatory contests in the W. C. T. U. and a member of Russellville Grange, was present and in her convincing manner read "Shall the Women Vote?"

The sisters knowing that pleasures are doubled when shared, took the brothers into the evening entertainment, and Miss Elsie Permar presented to each brother a potato and four toothpicks with instructions that from these they make an animal and name it, five minutes time being allowed.

The favorite animal at this season, judging from the number who attempt to produce a likeness, is the Poland China, but the homely frog had his admirers.

A social hour was enjoyed, during which the musical members gathered around the piano and sang after song was sung to the pleasure of singers as well as listeners.

Passing of a Pioneer Patron

In the year 1870, in the "little, brick school house" Eagle Grange was organized, the first one in the State. One of its charter members was Sister Hannah Eger, who we are now called upon to pay our last tribute of respect. Sister Eger held her membership with this Grange until her departure to the great Grange above. She was widely known among Grange people, being, with her husband, who departed some years hence, one of the first officers of State Grange and until his death in 1890, were always present at every session.

Modest and unassuming, she never sought place and yet was always ready to do her part and serve well at home or elsewhere.

We, the members of Eagle Grange, desire to record our appreciation of the work that she has accomplished in her many years of faithful service and we also wish to express our deep sense of personal bereavement.

INDIANA COUNTY GRANGE

This Grange met with Success Grange at Indiana, September 30. There was a large attendance and a profitable meeting. The day was taken up with business of Grange and conferring the 5th degree to a class of eight. At the noon hour the Grangers enjoyed an excellent basket dinner, which was served in the orchard at the home of S. T. McHenry by the good women of Success Grange.

An open meeting was held in the evening in the Y. M. C. A. building, which was well attended. Attorney W. M. Leggett of Indiana, made an excellent address, his subject being "The Advantages of the Rural Delivery Mail to the Farmer."

All returned home, feeling the time had been well spent in the interest of the Grange.

Remote, but Live

The most active Grange in Franklin County is Dorsett No. 1340, of Concord, located several miles from any railroad. Notwithstanding this, however, the members are on the job, and Thanksgiving evening held a Fair and Festival, at which cash prizes were awarded on corn, wheat, potatoes, apples, pumpkins, fancy work, school exhibits, etc. It was held at the time when Grange News was being printed, therefore an account of its success is impossible.

"What has the Grange done for me, and how has it helped me?" was a question responded to at Roll-Call at a meeting held by Lyndell Grange, Chester County, last month.

About one hundred members of concave Grange, Delaware County, visited Birmingham Grange, at Chadds Ford on Halloween night and under the direction of Mrs. Taylor Richards, Lecturer of Concord, a fine programme was rendered. The hall was handsomely decorated in recognition of Halloween and this, with the programme, refreshments, and much sociability, made a happy night.

A Fearful Occurrence

A gentleman farmer tells of a city lad who once worked for him. The lad was called one Winter morning before dawn and told to harness the mule to the dearborn.

The lad was too lazy to light a lantern, and in the dark he didn't notice that one of the cows was in the stable with the mule. The farmer, impatient at the long delay, shouted from the house:

"Billy, Billy! What are you doing?" "I can't get the collar over the mule's head," yelled back the boy. "His ears are frozen."—"Collier's Weekly."

Heads the Delaware County Farm Bureau

At the election of officers for the newly-organized Farm Bureau of Delaware County, held November 27th, Frank P. Willis, of Concord, Worthy Treasurer of State Grange, was chosen President, an honor justly bestowed.

Twenty-six years ago the American Temperance Life Insurance Association of New York was organized to provide life insurance for total abstainers. It failed the other day, not because the total abstainers died too fast or too early, but for the very interesting reason that after basing the cost of its policies on the average life of total abstainers, the company later changed its rules and admitted moderate drinkers. The deaths among the "moderates" were fifty per cent. more than they were among the total abstainers.

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A MOTHER'S PRAYER

So many cares to burden all the day,
So many wounds to bind, and hurts
to heal,
So many steps to guide along the way,
So much to do and hearts to feel,
Thou knowest, Lord, how weary moth-
ers grow;
How at the close of day, we come
with lagging feet
And ofttimes aching head, to ask thy
help
Just to keep sweet.

The cup of little things that worry so,
Comes often to a mother's lips to
drink.
The griefs and joys that only moth-
ers know
Make up her chain of days, forged
link by link.
Dear Lord, a mother draws her
strength from thee,
Her wisdom, too, to guide the child-
ish feet;
But always, Lord, our daily need will
be
Just to keep sweet.

To the Sisters at State Grange Meeting

It will be interesting news to the
sisters who are planning to attend the
coming meeting of the State Grange
at State College, that a demon-
stration is being planned for their benefit,
of labor-saving devices in the Home
Economics department; and that Miss
Pearl MacDonald of the Agricultural
Extension Department will give a
"canning demonstration." So even
though the dates come near the
Christmas holidays, when we all
would like to be at home, we believe
if the brothers John Flewisher, Jr.,
will see that the Betsy Janes come
along, planning the Christmas festi-
vities a little less elaborate, it will not
only be a time profitably spent, but
John and Betsy Jane will understand
better some of the new inventions.

And though twenty-five dollars a
year put at interest will give \$38.69,
at the end of forty years, they will
know that twenty-five dollars invested
one year in helps in the kitchen will
keep the bloom in Betsy Jane's cheeks
and they will still have money to buy
oil to grease all the machinery it will
buy.

The Company or Emergency Shelf

The "company shelf" was the theme
of discussion, the general feeling be-
ing that no company should have bet-
ter things to eat than the family.
Then the thought was advanced that
this meant not better things for com-
pany, but a preparedness that "cold
chills may not creep either up or
down the back" when the unexpected
guest is sighted. Being ready so that
no odds at what hour the guest ap-
pears, we may be able to greet them
with genuine pleasure, because we are
master of the situation, and if a meal
needs to be prepared, know we can
set such as our circumstances permit
without so much effort on our part
that our guest is made uncomfortable
and we are so tired we wish they had
not come.

Perhaps this emergency shelf is not
so essential in the country home
where we have always known how to
keep a supply on hand, as in the city
or suburban home; and yet in this day
when the farm home depends on the
market, as it did not in the days of
our grandmothers, it may have quite
an important place and be the means
of warding off nervous chills.

In speaking of this emergency shelf,
Mrs. Anna B. Scott in the North
American says: "No better test of
housekeeping and management can be
found than in the way the wife meets
the unexpected guests." The sen-

sible woman will accept the arrival of
the guest as a compliment.

"There should be no worry about
setting an extra place at the table.
"Without a word she will begin to
prepare a fine meal from her emer-
gency shelf."

The emergency shelf that the
housewife calls into use should stand
for its name. It must not be confused
with the staple shelf. The emergency
shelf should be equipped with things
from which a dinner of soup, fish,
meat, two vegetables, salad and a
dessert can be prepared quickly. It
should be employed ONLY in emer-
gencies.

"Now is the time to fill the emer-
gency shelf, if you do not already
have one. There is plenty of room in
the pantry or kitchen closets. First
purchase according to your income.
Where one lives has much to do with
it. Buy to suit yourself and the space
available. Here are some suggestions:
6 cans soup of choice, 6 cans tuna
fish, 2 cans best ox tongue, 2 glasses
sliced dried beef, 1 glass sliced bacon,
1 can best imported olive oil for may-
onnaise, 2 jars cheese, 1 can sardines,
back, 6 packages of seeded raisins, 1
package of dates, 1 jar of figs, 6 cans
unsweetened milk.

Canned Vegetables

2 cans asparagus tips for salad, 1
can red beets, 6 cans green peas, 6
cans string beans, 2 cans lima beans,
2 cans corn, 6 cans tomatoes, 6 cans
baked beans, 2 cans Hawaiian pine-
apple, 2 cans California peaches, 2
cans cherries, 6 pint bottles of grape
juice, 2 pint bottles stuffed olives, 1
small can pimientos for emergency
garnish.

Sample Dinner

Here is a sample dinner which can
be prepared from the emergency
shelf. Canned soup, stuffed olives,
tuna fish a la creole, or braised
creamed or plain heated canned ox
tongue, mashed or baked potatoes,
canned peas, string beans, lima beans,
or vegetable of choice, salad, canned
asparagus tips, beets or Hawaiian
pineapple. Dessert—a corn starch
pudding, fruit puffs are quickly made
or a can of the fruit, or serve a small
piece of fruit cake with a hot pud-
ding sauce.

With the above dinner most any
person would be satisfied. Whenever
an emergency meal is prepared, be
sure the things used are replaced.

Mrs. Scott also gives a list of staple
articles, such as should be found in
most homes and always kept in pint,
quart and two-quart jars:

Rice and hominy, tapioca, farina
and barley, corn starch and gelatin,
salt, red and white pepper, paprika,
baking powder, raisins and currants,
citron, lime and orange peel, yellow
and white corn meal, 3 or 4 kinds of
uncooked cereal, cocoa and chocolate,
tea and coffee, whole wheat and white
flour, dried lima and soup beans, yel-
low and green split peas, cooking oil
and shortening, Worcestershire sauce,
grape juice, canned milk is always on
the staple shelf, dried parsley and
celery are always on hand, whole and
ground spices kept in jelly glasses and
tin shakers.

As I study this emergency list and
recall the pantry and cellars of my
neighbors, I may say as above, per-
haps, the country home does not need
the emergency shelf, surely not many
of the things listed here; but I can
recall few, if any home, where an
emergency shelf stocked with the things
suitable to your conditions
would not have been a blessing many
times.

Why not make up an emergency
shelf of the things you have in store,
then fill in with some of the things
that will help round your dinner out, as
soup and salad materials, and then

learn to use more of a variety than is
used in most homes.

If you do not like the idea of can-
ned soup, then we may can our own
vegetables when they are in season
just ready for soup, or make a tomato
soup which is delicious and keeps
well and need only be re-heated.

If you are depending on dried corn,
beans, etc., better add a few cans of
vegetables to your shelf or you will
be caught wishing you had known in
time to put them to soak.

In the near future we will all know
how to can these vegetables and can
them so they will keep, then many
anxious times will be past. And it is

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just to help avoid some of the anx-
ious times that the emergency shelf
is planned, that women may be able
to perform the many and varied tasks
that are their's and yet be in fit con-
dition to give of her best self to her
family.

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THE SOCIAL OBSTACLE

The greatest social obstacle in your
way is yourself. How delightful it
would be to mingle freely with your
fellows without being heard, or seen,
or watched, or criticized! But you
have to speak—or keep silent, which
is worse. You have to move, perhaps
to tread on other people's toes or
skirts. You do little things that af-
terward in midnight hours you regret
as if they were great. You are so con-
spicuous in your own imagination
that you feel sure you are equally con-
spicuous in the imagination of others.
That is an entire mistake, but it is
none the less tormenting.

Therefore you keep away from the
world, and the more you keep away
the less fitted you are to appear in it,
and the more serious does the great
social obstacle become. People say
you are proud and self-sufficient. You
are not. You long for the touch of
others' hands and the sound of others'
voices, and the intimate contact of
others' souls. You have no exagger-
ated estimate of this self of yours that
proves so troublesome. On the con-
trary, you sometimes detest it, just
because it hampers you like a bruised
muscle or a tight skirt.

The error of your way is perfectly
apparent. You see people who are
socially charming and successful do-
ing the very things you fear to do.
They make blunders and laugh at
them. They say awkward things and
then turn them into merry ones by
perfect indifference. You vow that
you will do the same, but you cannot.

What a pity. For in this way the
social world loses those who would
delight it most. The shy, the con-
scious, and the reserved are often-
times the most brilliant and the most
fascinating to the few who are privi-
leged to know them; but in large,
mixed companies their place is too
likely to be taken by the shallow, the
bold, and the tedious, who have no
hesitation whatever about inflicting
upon others the meagre self they
have. Remember this, and in future
try not to rob your fellowmen of all
your charm.

ADVICE TO FATHERS

Advice to mothers is plentiful.
Books and magazines are filled with
it. But advice to fathers is rare—not
counting that, of course, which eman-
ates from the surplus acquired by the
mothers. The fathers, however, are
without need of both advice and
admonition. For, while the mothers
are good mothers, most fathers are
indifferent fathers. So, at least,
charges a doctor who writes in the
Illustrated Sunday Magazine. He con-
fesses that he was a failure as a
father until his faults were bared
suddenly one day to his own gaze.
After that he reformed. He was not
a failure, though, he says, by intent.
On the contrary, like all other fathers
he was not conscious of his short-
comings. Says he:

Personal observation convinces me
that the number of these short-sighted
fathers is legion. They are all failures,
so steeped in their failure that it has
become a part of them. They are in-
capable of recognizing it for what it
is. So are their wives. It is like a
nervous system, to which both are ac-
cused, and which neither notices.
Only the stranger remarks it. In this
case, if we could only get expression
of their thoughts, their vague, grop-
ing instincts, we would find that the
observant strangers are our own chil-
dren.

Then the doctor-father-author pro-
ceeds to give some excellent advice.
"Give the boy rope," he tells us.
"Play it out rapidly as he needs
it, and be sure, and he you are keep-
ing it taut enough, but that you are
playing it out fast enough. Spend more
time with him and learn how much
he needs. Get down to his ten years
instead of trying to force him up to
your forty. He expects you to un-
derstand him, and he expects treat-
ment accordingly—consideration, sym-
pathy and, above all, companionship.
It is right that he should. As a rule,
though, you are calling upon him to
understand you and you are expect-
ing treatment from him accordingly.
And that is wrong."

He says, too, that one great fault
in our training of children lies in our
inclination to want our children to
be like ourselves and in our disincli-
nation to want ourselves to be like our
children. In a word, he advises closer
companionship. "There is not a
healthy boy or girl in the world,"
he declares, "between three and
fifteen years of age, that does not
need a father as much as a mother.
There is not one in a hundred that
is getting it."

What the doctor has to say on the
subject is worth heeding. He speaks,
evidently, from a broad experience
and certainly from conviction. If his
counsel, which, on the whole, asks
very little from fathers, were followed,
there would be fewer bad boys in the
world—and bad girls—and much more
happiness everywhere.

Hardened in Crime

"Listen to this, Maria," said Mr.
Stubbs, as he unfolded his scientific
paper. "This article states that in
some of the old Roman prisons that
have been unearthed they found the
petrified remains of the prisoners."
"Gracious, John," exclaimed Mrs.
Stubbs, with a smile, "them's what
they call hardened criminals, I ex-
pect."

CONDITIONS OF WORKERS
IN STEEL PLANTS

It may be interesting to our readers
in connection with what was printed
last month, relative to industrial con-
ditions, to read some of the state-
ments of Louis D. Brandies, the well-
known efficiency expert, concerning
the Steel Trust. We farmers know full
well that as many of these great in-
dustrial concerns are selling their out-
put cheaper abroad than at home.
We have been and are paying a part
of this tremendous sum that has been
collected from the consuming public
over and above a legitimate profit on
their investment.—Ed.

"Socially, its record has been even
worse. While it has accumulated for
or disbursed to stockholders in ten
years more than \$650,000,000 in ex-
cess of a fair return upon capital, and
has enriched promoters, it has sub-
jected the laborer to grossly excessive
toil and deprived him of industrial
liberty."

"Having driven out unionism, it has
taught the American worker what an
"ironmaster" is. To work men twelve
hours a day seven days a week—with
an occasional twenty-four-hour work-
day when the shift is made—makes
not only "old men at 40," but neces-
sarily degenerates the race, physically,
intellectually and morally. The steel
trust has indeed been the prince and
the pauperizer."

"This big corporation is producing
a subject people, a people that are
as little free in the essence as a slave.
Sixty per cent. of the workmen ex-
amined by the commissioner of labor
were foreigners, and 40 per cent. of
them were unable to speak the Eng-
lish language. When you talk of pro-
tecting American labor, just think of
that. Elsewhere throughout the coun-
try the foreign population is only 14
per cent."

"And yet this trust has frequently
asserted that it cares for the welfare
of its people. Why, the greater part of
American labor has been driven out
of business by this foreign labor."

A Gloomy Outlook

Small Johnny was wriggling and
twisting in a vain endeavor to put his
arms through the sleeves of an un-
dergarment and then get it over his
head. After several futile attempts
he called out to his mother:

"Say, mamma, when I get to be an
angel, and have wings, I don't see
how I'll ever get my shirt on!"



YOU as a good housekeeper are particular
about the coffee you buy. Experience has
taught you that an expensive percolator, a dainty
coffee service or a skilled cook cannot of them-
selves make good coffee. Hence you buy only
that coffee whose quality is assured.

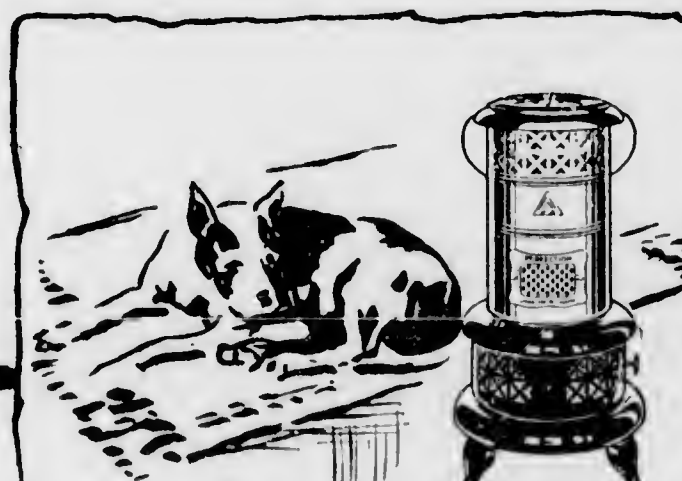
Just as surely as coffee to be fragrantly delicious
must originate from a good bean, correctly and
freshly ground, so also the best crude petroleum and
careful scientific refining are necessary to a high-
grade kerosene. There is such a kerosene—it's

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Rayolight
OIL

It's the one kerosene you can buy by name. It
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without smell, shedding an even, soft yet brilliant
light, and, when put in a stove or heater, it gives
quick, certain results at a low fuel cost.

But, with all these qualities, its price is identical
with the unknown and possibly poorly refined
kind. Ask for Atlantic Rayolight Oil and then
you can be certain you're buying the best at a
price you'd pay for the ordinary product.

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safely carried without the necessity of
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ashes, soot or odors. Burns kerosene, the
most economical fuel you can use. Sold
by dealers everywhere. Ask to see the

PERFECTION
Smokeless Oil Heater

Why should you ask the farmers to

business man will agree with us that the over-supply of capital invested and people employed together with the credit system and the buying in small quantities (in little dribs) are some of the great sources of waste and loss in the business field. And we ask you in all candor, why you make every effort to kill every attempt made by the farmers to buy and sell collectively in large quantities and for cash. While this is exactly what you yourselves recognize as the basic principles of economic, successful business.



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Farm drainage
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to be replaced ev
lots. Also man
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THE FARM HOME AND THE
PEOPLE IN ITBy Mrs. C. O. Johnson, National
Director, W. A.

It seems to me that the most fortunate man on earth today is the one who owns a few acres of God's beautiful out-of-doors, and that we farmer folks should try to make our premises just as attractive as possible.

Every farm home should help to make the country beautiful instead of being a blot upon the landscape.

It does not cost much to seed a lawn, run a lawn-mower and plant shrubs and flowers to beautify our home surroundings, and just in proportion as an attractive farm home preaches the gospel of thrift and industry and refinement, just so will the run-down, frassless, treeless, flowerless farmstead have a depressing influence on the family reared within it walls, as well as upon everyone.

I have visited in homesteaders' shacks, one of them a little sod dug out in Western Montana, and in farm homes in North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and in all these homes, I have found bright-minded, intelligent women, whose loyalty and devotion to their homes and families entitled them to a place among the honor women of the world.

The average farm home is just as pleasant and just as comfortable to live in as the average city home.

Farmers do not have to move to town to find things that make life worth living, for the town has practically moved to us. The telephone, the rural delivery, the parcel post and the automobile have brought the town and the farm close together, and when we consider the work in the fresh air and sunshine, with the beauties of nature all around us, and the wholesome living we always have on the farm, then the difference is all in favor of the farm home. And right here I want to say that since the advent of the rural delivery, and the Free Traveling Library, I know of many farm homes here that are better supplied with reading matter than the average city home.

The old-time, shut-up parlor is a thing of the past and the living room, where sunshine and fresh air have free access and where every member of the family feel at home, has taken its place.

"Simplicity, even the barest is not misery, but the foundation of refinement," and I do think we women are too often slaves to our furnishings.

I believe if we would screw up our courage and rid our rooms of the accumulation of junk that is neither useful nor ornamental, if we would make a bonfire of the dust-catching bric-a-brac and the "fimeracks" that wreck our nerves and distract our souls we would have more time for the things that are really worth while.

I think it is a good plan to take the money saved from things that are neither useful nor ornamental and invest in labor-saving kitchen utensils. The wife is the business partner in the matrimonial firm and it is up to her to see that she has her share of the family income wherewith to purchase those conveniences.

Making and keeping our children happy is the most important thing that any of us can ever accomplish here on this earth. There is no finer or better place for children to grow up, happy and healthy and wholesome than on the farm.

We farm people are not pining for social pleasures. We have learned to love the broad acres of our fertile fields and fragrant meadows and our farm homes are the best of all. And we should take a friendly interest in friends and neighbors beyond our own home circle. Meet with the ideal society of our neighborhood, where the problems of life can be freely discussed and where we can grow strong in the co-operative spirit.

"Now, Tommy," queried the teacher, "can you tell me the difference between a biped and a quadruped?" "Yes, ma'am," he answered. "Two feet."

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

Beside the blazing kitchen-range, aglow with crimson lids, Sam Hadley and Maria sat and talked about the kids. Sam, he was crowding thirty-eight and looked a trifle more, while Mrs. Sam was slightly gray, though only thirty-four.

"This farmin's mighty up-hill work! don't you reckon, maw, that Billy with his gift o' gab, would make a hit at law?"

"Indeed he would," says Mrs. Sam; "and, as I've said before, our Tommy's smooth at figurin' and ought to own a store."

"And Dick," says Sam, "can size up men; he's firm, yet not a crank; he's got a careful, level head and ought to run a bank."

"Our Susie has a better voice than most kids of her age; it seems to me," says Mrs. Sam, "she'd star upon the stage."

Sam Hadley raised his corn-cob pipe and Mrs. Sam her spool; they vowed they'd work their knuckles bare to send the kids to school!

Beside the blazing kitchen-range, aglow with crimson lids, Sam Hadley and Maria sat and talked about the kids. Sam, he was crowding fifty-eight, and getting older fast, while Mrs. Sam was grayer, too, than when we saw her last.

"Our Billy's written home for dough, and don't you reckon, maw, that we could send a little more while things are slow at law?"

"Indeed we can," says Mrs. Sam; "and Tom has written, too, that goods ain't movin' in the store, and we must help him through."

"I had a word to-day from Dick; the bank has gone kerflunk, and maw, to put it on its feet, Dick needs a thousand plunks."

"And, Sam, our Susie and her man have had an awful fuss, and Susie and her little ones are goin' to live with us. Oh, won't it seem like heaven, Sam, with her sweet voice at home! We'll dedicate her little ones, like we have done our own!"

Sam Hadley raised his corn-cob pipe, and Mrs. Sam her spool; they vowed they'd send their kids the cash, and Susie's kids to school!

About Time

One evening the young minister, who had seemed rather attracted by "Big Sister" Grace, was dining with the family. "Little Sister" was talking rapidly when the visitor was about to ask the blessing. Turning to the child he said in a tone of mild reproach:

"Laura, I am going to ask grace." "Well, it's about time," answered "Little Sister," in an equally reproving tone. "We've been expecting you to do it for a year, and she has, too."

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VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JANUARY, 1916.

No. 9

Forty-third Annual Session
Pennsylvania State Grange

HAT the Committee in charge made no mistake in selecting State College as the place for State Grange meeting was evidenced by the expressions of approval heard on all sides during the days of December 21-24, upon which dates the forty-third annual convention was held and it was furthermore apparent that this spot is not only the most appropriate, but the one furnishing the best all-around accommodation—and in an atmosphere in complete harmony with the ideals for which the Grange stands.

The Woman's Building was headquarters, in which were domiciled the official family; the vast auditorium was capable of seating all the delegates with room to spare; while the grounds and various departmental buildings furnished all the outside attractions needed to interest and afford recreation. Therefore, it goes without saying that there was something doing every minute; and that it was with much regret that farewells were exchanged on Friday morning when the time arrived for leave-taking.

Unfortunately, space in Grange News is too limited to permit any details of the convention, and even the resume must be extremely brief. [Full proceedings will be published in pamphlet form as usual, issued some time this month.] Although consuming but three days, a large variety of topics were introduced at State Grange, these being discussed and disposed of with despatch, the rulings of Worthy Master McSparran, who presided for the first time, met with approval by all the delegates.

The public function, under the management of Centre County Pomona, held Tuesday night, was a marked success, the program consisting of an organ recital, vocal music by a double male quartette and a ladies' quartette, instrumental music by the High School orchestra; President Sparks of State College welcomed the Grange, response to which was made by Master McSparran; Dean Watts in behalf of the Agricultural Department, addressed the delegates, Overseer Moore responding; Burgess Holmes extended welcome in behalf of the town. Chaplin Teagarden responding; Bro. Neff, Master of Centre County Pomona, appeared for this Grange, and Bro. E. B. Dorsett responded, bringing a most successful meeting to a close.

Following this, came a reception in the armory, where music and recitations were features, in addition to which was the enjoyment of a good, social time; barrels of apples were

opened, and the 1300 or more people present invited to partake, this being responded to eagerly.

The opening session of State Grange Tuesday morning was confined to the appointment of committees, the reading of the Master's report (published elsewhere in this issue), the receiving of resolutions, and the Overseer's report. Addresses were also made by Prof. McDowell, of State College, who explained the Smith-Lever bill, and by Prof. Hibshman, who has charge of the farm bureaus and farm agents. In the afternoon, other reports were read, resolutions offered, and addresses made, including one on equal suffrage by a woman Patron.

The treasurer's report presented by Bro. Frank Willits made even a better showing than that of last year. The balance on hand after all bills were paid being almost \$27,000. J. A. Herr, in presenting the Financial Committee's report, urged treasurers of local granges to be more prompt in forwarding dues to the State Secretary, Sister C. C. Rankin. Chester County, gave a synopsis of the proceedings at the Anti-Saloon League meeting in Atlantic City last June, "Billy" Wood, president of the Senior Class of the Agricultural Department of State College, delivered a talk, he making a decided hit with his audience; Dean Watts followed and echoed some of the sentiments expressed by Wood. Sister Lelia

Coveny presented the report in behalf of the Universal Peace Commission, contending that big armies and navies are not promoters of peace, being the reverse—a discouragement of peace. Bro. Harry Thompson, Past Master of the Delaware State Grange, was invited to address the delegates, as was also Sister Pearl McDonald, head of the Home Economics Department of State College.

The early portion of Wednesday afternoon was spent in a ride to the Western Penitentiary through a snow storm, following which came an exemplification of the unwritten work by Bro. Gardner, of Mass., the High Priest of Demeter, of Nat. Grange, this being one of the memorable features of the week. The official family were guests of President Sparks at his home at the conclusion of the afternoon's session.

Wednesday evening was given over to the conferring of the Sixth degree, the class, consisting of 409; this being followed with a beautiful exemplification of the four lower degrees by Bro. Gardner, and to say that he endeared himself to every Patron is to put it mildly.

Thursday morning was a busy session, remarks by Dean Lovejoy of the Domestic Science Department; reports by Bro. Sexton of the Agricultural Committee and Bro. Martin of the Co-operation committee, together with a very encouraging report from the Keystone Exchange, showing a balance of over \$1000. The Memorial service in charge of Chaplain Teagarden, in memory of the late Sister Hannah Eager and Brother Geary C. Bell was taken part in by Sister Rhone, Bro. Kerr, Bro. Klein and Past Master Rhone. At the conclusion, a recommendation in favor of

adopting a uniform memorial service that could be used by all subordinate and Pomona Granges received favorable support.

At the afternoon session, Prof. Mairs presented the report prepared by the Educational Committee. Past Master Creasy, secretary of the National Dairy Union, gave his views of the butter and egg outlook, contending that the interests were seeking control of the market, and advanced the thought that farmers should have a bureau at Washington in charge of competent men to look after the interests of agriculture. Past Master W. F. Hill was presented to the audience, responding with a graceful speech of felicitation. Bro. E. B. Dorsett, chairman of the Transportation Committee, presented a forceful report, as did Bro. J. B. Neely, chairman of the Insurance Committee. State Zoologist Surface was introduced, favoring his hearers with a characteristic address. Committees on Horticulture, Dairy Interests, Constitution and By-Laws, etc., reported.

Grange came to a close Thursday night in proper form with the largest attendance ever present on a similar occasion, all Patrons joining hands and singing, "God be with you till we meet again."

SIDE LIGHTS

State Lecturer, Thomas W. Piolet visited 97 subordinate, and Pomona Granges during the past year.

It would be hard to imagine a hall better suited to the requirements of a large audience than the Auditorium.

Centre County Pomona is to be congratulated for the badges given to the delegates, each having the name of the owner type-written at the head.

Residents of the town speak in the highest term of President Sparks, claiming that since he has filled the office of Chief Executive, the morale of the student body has undergone a marked improvement.

Centre County patrons furnished the musical features during the sessions, Miss Helen Peterson presiding at the piano; S. I. Carl handled the violin; and H. N. Koch was the vocalist.

The meals prepared in the Woman's Building (headquarters) were under the direction of the Domestic Science students, the result showing that this department is one of the most useful of those taught in the College.

The Reading Chemical Company had an elaborate display of corn, seeds, potatoes, photographs, etc., including the skeleton of a horse, all of which attracted much attention in the Armory. Messrs. Hennessey and Tyson were on hand, receiving their guests as well as orders for their famous brand of fertilizers.

Prayer for 1916

Let me be a little kinder,
Let me be a little blinder,
To the faults of those about me;
Let me praise a little more;
Let me be, when I am weary,
Just a little bit more cheery—
Let me serve a little better,
Those that I am striving for.

Let me be a little braver,
When temptation bids me waver,
Let me drive a little harder
To be all that I should be;
Let me be a little meeker
With the brother who is weaker,
Let me think more of my neighbor
And a little less of me.

Let me be a little sweeter—
Make my life a bit completer,
By doing what I should do
Every minute of the day.
Let me toil without complaining,
Not a humble task disdainin',
Let me face the summons calmly
When death beckons me away."

A Happy New Year

State Lecturer's Corner

THOMAS W. PIOLLET

New Year's resolutions are in vogue just at present and a few suggestions might not come amiss.

Every married brother patron should resolve to do something in 1916 to lighten the labor of the housewife. A small 1½ horse power gasoline or kerosene engine can be purchased for thirty-five dollars and it would do wonders around the home in pumping water, running the washing machine and separator and with a lit added expense would help light the house and barn. If there is a spring near by on higher ground than the house it would be very easy to pipe it to the kitchen and then when threshers come, the burden will be much lighter for those who have to do the hardest work at such times—the women. Is the kitchen range all that it should be? Old stoves are very cheap now and also safe and easy to handle. Isn't the old broom nearly worn out? Vacuum cleaners are easily obtained and are great labor savers. I almost forgot, brother, to tell you to get up and build that fire or have it fixed so all the labor necessary to complete the operation is to carry a match, light it, and apply the flame.

The sisters however should be given a few things to think about while

the brothers are doing all these things for them. So just let them be thinking, thinking of things to make the home comfortable and pleasant and take an interest in husband's business so when they go to town they know what there is to sell and the market quotations will mean something, or when the Ladies Aid meets and sister somebody mentions that something has been bought or sold to good advantage they will be able to tell husband all about it. Work together and vote if you will!

Now children, your turn. Be careful of those muddy feet, there are lots of places outside to clean the shoes and so put your thinking caps on and lighten mother's burden by keeping them (the shoes) clean and carrying wood and water. Always keep your eyes open for something to do for mother and you will still have plenty of time for play.

1916 Slogans

Buy through the Grange.
Sell through the Grange.
Boos' your Grange by increasing membership and taking an interest in the literary as well as the business side.

Yours fraternally,
THOS. W. PIOLLET.

BLAMES IGNORANCE

AND MARKETING

"Ignorance and defective marketing systems are the greatest obstacles to success in all kinds of farming. Ignorance of production and possible industrial uses is what is wrong with the potato industry today, and is responsible for the lower prices received by the farmers for their produce," said Dr. H. E. Horton, Agricultural Commissioner, American Steel and Wire Co., at the Conference of Marketing and Farm Credits, Tuesday, November 30 at Chicago. Dr. Horton's subject was "Turning the Potato Loss into a Profit."

"We know how to increase production and improve quality in our crops, but we have not given proper attention to the development of the industrial uses of potatoes and other farm products. The intelligent use of fertilizer and plant selection take care of quantity and quality. How to convert the excess production of a year into non-perishable form profitably is the problem that requires study," said Dr. Horton. "In Germany the potato furnishes 25 per cent. of the necessary food of the German Empire. The German workmen and their families are dependent upon the potato for 50 per cent. of their food supply. Potato flour, potato flakes, and other non-perishable forms have been used for years. United States is just starting to make the same uses of this particular crop."

In the present war, dried potatoes furnish a great part of the German soldier's rations. They keep almost indefinitely and are easily transported and handled. Importations of potato flour to the United States had reached 16 million pounds in 1913. Dr. Horton urged the delegates to the conference to start a campaign of education throughout the farming regions of the United States for the development in the United States of the same industrial uses of farm crops to insure profitable returns, regardless of the years production.

Heaven sets small value on mobs. Not quantity, but quality is the eternal standard. Until we cease our heedless haste for new members and devote our attention to making better members we cannot have an ideal society. It is not the society with the longest roll that most honors the Master, but the one whose members are living closest to Him.

MOTHER

Mother was a little woman and never very strong. She had many severe illnesses, and was often at death's door, but she recovered and lived on. She had sorrows, but she survived them. She saw her friends depart and she mourned for them; but she dried her tears, sought out some comforting word in the Book, took up her duty and continued to live.

Mother became a grandmother, and then a great-grandmother; she even lived to be a great-great-grandmother. She died at the age of ninety-six, and she had seen the blessing of God on her children's children and on their children.

She spent her years as mothers do, caring for her home and loving her children, and teaching them to pray, and day and night lifting up her own prayer to God to help her to be a good mother.

In her old age she lived in the home of her son-in-law. He was in business, but his joy in life was the cultivation of flowers. She sat in the window and watched the flowers he planted; and she saw the world go by her window, and smiled serenely as it passed. Her son came out from the city to see her every week. He was employed by a great railway; and he rose step by step to be its president.

Mother did not know how to run a railway, but she had a few simple maxims that directed her own life and constantly guided the judgment of others who had more conspicuous places to fill. "Remember this, my son," she would say in her calm, even voice, "nothing really counts but character," and, "Remember that duty never calls us to be in more than one place at one time."

At last she passed away, with a verse of Scripture on her lips. Hers was a quiet funeral. The minister read from her own Bible, and paid a simple tribute to her memory. It was dignified, old-fashioned, and very beautiful. And although there was no publicity, the house overflowed with friends who came to pay their tribute to the memory of mother.

Mother was little and frail; at her death she weighed only eighty pounds; but two special trains were needed to carry her and those who loved her to the cemetery, and the traffic of a great railway system kept out of their way.

In his private car the railway president sat with the minister; and said, "I have tried to carry into my business the ideals I learned of my mother. I hope I have not failed to do so."



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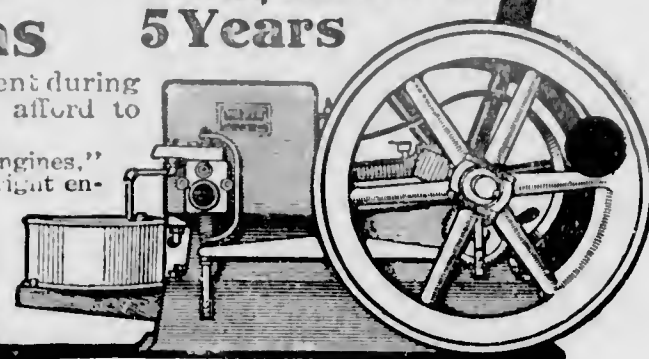
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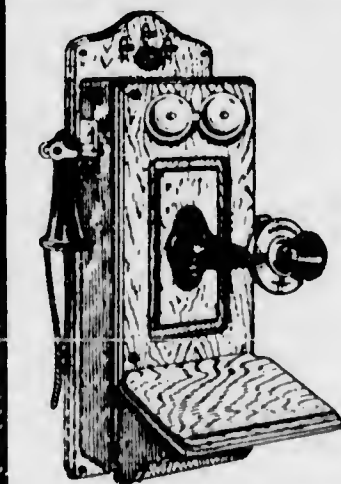


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VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JANUARY, 1916.

No. 9

Worthy State Master's Address
Delivered at State Grange

It is fitting that after a lapse of five years we should again assemble in the College of Agriculture of our State. Not only does our fundamental law recognize educators as being eligible to membership, but as well the virility of our Order in Pennsylvania demands the co-operation of the educated farmers and its being a live organization furnishes a proper field for the efforts of those who have trained minds to assist in the acquisition of those things that will advance agriculture and help those who feed the nation into a larger and more fully rounded life. In the days of the pioneer the operations of life were very largely individual and the possibilities of success lay in the single family. The virgin fields, supplemented by the woods and streams, satisfied practically every need of the family as regards food and shelter. But as a more complex state of society developed there arose an ever increasing number of citizens who made their livelihood not by the tilling of the fields or the working of the woods or mines but by the performance of some intermediary service for which production and consumption would have to pay, until today the problems that demand most careful consideration are not those that have to do with the culture of the soil, important as they are, but rather to relieve the food markets of the country from the parasitic drain of unnecessary middlemen and exorbitant distribution charges.

We are convinced that the colleges of the country and especially those devoted to Agriculture could come into a wider field of usefulness if they added to the training of these splendid youth as keen a recognition of the diseases that afflict the body politic as they have of those that infect the plant and animal, and as earnest an enthusiasm in entering into the work of eliminating the scabs from society as from the orchard and the fold. We need trained men and women in our organization, those who can think deeply and who are qualified to convince others of the benefits of organization and we note with pleasure that many of those who are here being fitted for the active duties of agriculture are coming into our Order.

Condition of the Order

We have reason to rejoice in the strength of our Order in Pennsylvania. 65,000 members in 835 Subordinate Granges with Pomona's covering nearly the entire State make the machinery of a very strong organization. The reports that come in from all parts of the State from the deputies indicate that the Granges are doing their work well and that the value of the organization is being more and more appreciated. It is true we are not perfect. We have some weak Granges and some territory that has not been organized, but the work that we have done and the record that we have made as an Order is being recognized by everybody and our Order is being looked upon as an organization that stands for the best things and is not desirous simply as a class of gaining some financial or commercial advantage over other people. We have in Pennsylvania been estimating our membership, but this year we have gone over the books carefully and find that we have 65,000 members and that we have made an increase during the year of—

Deputy Work

There is probably no part of the work of the Master that gives him more anxious thought than that of the deputies. Hundreds of dollars are annually spent on the work of visiting Granges, with the result that the Granges in some counties are visited every year and good reports sent in to the Master's office, and from other counties there comes nothing and in some cases the very ones from which the information is most needed. It can readily be seen that dormancy cannot be prevented unless some

difficulties. This is no complaint, but the expression of a desire to improve the work. Many of our deputies are doing splendid work but where the deputy falls down in his work in many cases the life of Granges is at stake. It is much better to prevent dormancy than to revive dead Granges. The new Granges organized are almost entirely the work of our deputies and in a State as well organized as this one the showing is a good one.

Picnic Work

An inspiring and pleasant part of our work is the picnic work. One of the strong features of the Grange is the social development that it makes possible. These picnics, entertainments, suppers and other social gatherings of our people cannot fail to make many acquaintanceships that will ripen into close friendships, the basis of fraternity, and especially when those without the gates are brought into the circle and shown the value and purpose of our organization. In some cases we feel that the financial

the one who can read it correctly an authority upon this part of our work. During this session special time has been set apart for the study of the code and before long it will be one of the requirements of a deputy and a master will be considered remiss if he cannot read this little book, thereby maintaining uniformity in our degree work throughout the State.

Co-operation

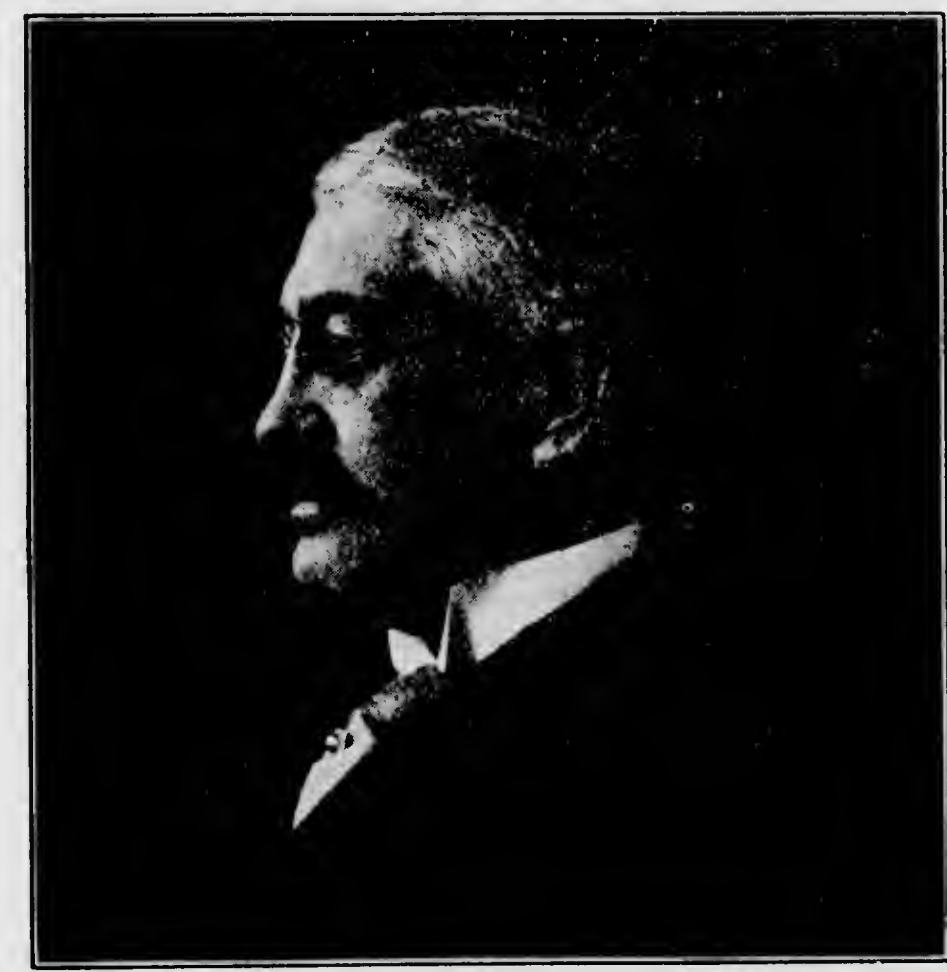
Slowly but surely the work of Co-operation is being worked out by our members. Grange Fire Insurance is thoroughly established and has reached the splendid total of 45,000,000 dollars of risks in our State.

The law does not allow a strictly Grange Life Insurance Co. but during this year the Ex. Com. has made a contract with the Farmers and Traders Life Ins. Co. of Syracuse, N. Y. This company is manned by Grangers and the large majority of the stockholders are Grangers. The policy of this company is to loan the money that is paid in premiums on farm mortgages. As long as this policy and management is maintained we shall be glad to recommend this company to our members. Life insurance is destined to become as general as Fire Insurance and while protecting the family against the loss of the provider the accumulated premiums should be used to relieve the credit needs of those who had taken the policies. We feel confident that one day this will be one of the means of solving the Rural Credit proposition. This company carries an advertisement in the Grange News and we wish that every Grange would take up this subject with the company and get acquainted with the proposition.

The Keystone Exchange is quietly making for itself a place in the Co-operative program of our Order. This was a hard year to do business in this way owing to the unsettled condition of business, especially in our largest item, that of Fertilizers. Brother Hall has worked faithfully and we are convinced that the Exchange is right in principle. It is true that some of our contracts are not as complete as they should be; but it is just as true that some of our contracts are splendid and cannot fail to greatly help our members who avail themselves of them. We do need a central Contracting agency and believe that the Exchange is rightly constructed to do that work economically. What our members need to learn is that these things cannot be worked into a system without mistakes. If a Grange uses a contract and it does not turn out as they expected they quit entirely instead of trying some other one and finding and using the ones that are found to suit their needs and locality. There is no doubt that if the buying that is now done in any one line over the State by Granges could be centralized into one contract that prices could be gotten that no individual Grange could match, and just as the effort is made by the Granges to centralize this business of buying supplies just in that proportion will the contracts made by the Exchange become more valuable to our members.

Grange News and National Grange Monthly

The value of Grange News to our organization can best be realized by noticing the difference that exists be-



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tween conditions now and years ago. In travelling over the State questions used to be asked that indicated a hungering to know what was being done and what was the policy of the Grange upon different questions; today such questions are seldom asked, but on every hand the evidence is presented that the rank and file of our members are following what is being done. We wish that our members would also read the National Grange Monthly, the official paper of the National Grange.

We are confident that the more our people read about Grange work and progress the more enthused they will be for the work in this grand old State. Some of our deputies and others are giving from time to time articles to the local papers on the work of the Grange in that locality. This is splendid and should be developed in every county in the State. The general press of the country with the exception of the whiskey papers are kind to the Grange and would print more snappy news items if they were furnished. We should remember that publicity is power and should take advantage of it wherever possible for our noble Order.

Legislation

We are happy in the thought that the Legislature will not meet this winter. The memory of last winter is still fresh enough to arouse all the thrills that one needs to keep up a proper circulation.

With a new Governor and a new Legislature we looked forward with renewed hope to the accomplishment of some of the things for which the people of this State had waited O, so long and so patiently.

We asked for more equal taxation and got the expenses of the primaries put back on the counties and the bonus for dirt roads denied entirely.

We asked relief from Bigelowism. The man was removed but the system remains. Building roads from a central bureau is about as economical as settling international disputes at 20-mile range, and so another bunch of millions has been dumped into the foul fallacy of bureaucratic government.

We asked for a road system and formulated one after the school system and the Governor asked us to leave the Highway Department alone that he wanted to try it a couple of years himself, the Senate laughed at it and the house defeated it.

We asked that the State pay the debt it owed the townships by statute law and received a million and a half on account with the notice that we should ask for no more.

We asked for opportunity to vote upon legalizing rum and got the biggest bluff that was ever perpetrated upon the earnest and honest people of a sovereign State.

We asked for larger appropriations for public schools and for State College and money by the hundred thou-

sands poured into the coffers of institutions for which the State has no statutory responsibility.

We asked for hazardous occupations to be enumerated in the Workmen's Compensation Law and got an exemption that will very likely be declared unconstitutional.

We asked the right of control of our children in the child labor law and got another doubtful exemption. We got a good Dog Law for which we are thankful, but yet we are glad they don't meet again this year.

If all the legislators had made the record that our farmer and granger members made, the story would have been different. We wish for more of them.

National Policies

The National Congress is now in session. Our Legislative Committee will take up these propositions and no general outline is needed in this report. A special word however upon certain ones might not be amiss.

Rural Credit

There is no doubt that industry should have the same standing in the world of credit as commerce. Real Estate has the very best collateral to offer and yet is unrecognized in our National Banking System. Some contend that the Government should loan money direct to farmers at a low rate of interest. We cannot agree to that proposition, believing as we do that the greatest monetary sin of history was in giving over to the banks the issuing of money. If there was any one standard that the government should have kept inviolate in its own charge it was the measure of value, and every citizen even the bankers themselves should insist that the government alone should issue money and control the per capita circulation. We need a better system of farm credits but we had better seek it by amending our banking laws so that real estate can legally become the basis of bank loans and limit the rate of interest to an equitable rate, than to do anything that would in any way put us in a place where, because of the subsidization of our interests, we would cease to be the source of the strength of our democratic form of government.

Preparedness

It looks to me as though this noise about preparedness for defense was more of a blind than any real promulgation of a policy. It savors of an excuse for a do-nothing congress in regard to great constructive questions such as Rural Credits and Economic Distribution of Commodities on the one hand and on the other as an excuse for the collection of larger amounts of taxes from the people of this country. But whatever be the motive it should be met with the strongest opposition that the peace-loving people of this country can bring to bear upon it. We not only do not want to continue to spend over half the entire

revenues of this government for wars past, present and future but I believe the time has come when some nation should have the courage to say, "We will not submit our international differences to such an unfair and inhuman tribunal." We would today be carrying pistols in our holsters and swords at our sides if no one years ago had had the courage to go among his fellows unarmed. Let us hope that our nation will be big enough and courageous enough to take that stand in the fellowship of nations and we are glad to report that the National Grange at its last meeting unanimously adopted a strong committee report after full discussion against preparedness, and in favor of an international police force to maintain peace.

Education

In our road platform we have always contended for the proper building and maintenance of the dirt roads because they were the roads of all the people, and in our thought of the development of the schools it is not the advanced school that should have the large care but the public school system because of the fact that such a small percentage of our people ever go to an advanced school, and our colleges are so varied in their circumstances and curriculums that those who are privileged to attend them can always find what they want. But if we are to maintain a high standard of citizenship we must have the minds of all our people trained to think and stored as far as possible with useful information.

Any form of vocational training that has or may be introduced into the lower public schools should we believe be incorporated into the text books and not take the time of the children in field or laboratory work.

Agriculture

Although Pennsylvania is spoken of as a manufacturing and mining State yet it is also an Agricultural State of no mean rank, and because of the great diversity of its products has need of the most complete and careful governmental supervision. Our Dept. of Agriculture having been established in pieces and with no correlation with the Agricultural College of the State, has long been recognized as lacking in unity of effort and abounding in duplication of activity. In order to eradicate this weakness a self-constituted Committee from the Agricultural Associations of the State formulated a bill which was presented at the last session of the Legislature. That which became law was quite different from the bill as drawn by this committee in conference with the Governor. We hope however that the Commission has enough power to accomplish much in the direction of a larger efficiency in our Dept. of Agriculture and a well defined cleavage between the function of our Agricultural Department and our Agricultural College.

Rural Mail

The developments of the last year with regard to the delivery of country mail can hardly be looked upon by Grangers with satisfaction. The Grange fought for the free delivery of country mail and believe that it should be developed until the people of the country are put into as close touch with the world as is consistent and practical. The introduction into the proposition of the question of making it pay expenses can hardly be agreed to as the development heretofore has not paid, but no one complains, because it is service and not revenue that the Post Office Dept. was established to furnish. We are firmly of the opinion that the system that will render the best service must be based upon the

distance and speed that a horse can travel in the time allowed. We are confident that the 20 mile route with corresponding salary is the wise basis for all seasons, then if the carrier wants to use an auto when conditions are favorable let him do so, and when an auto cannot go, the horse can still render the service efficiently. When the cities are having numerous deliveries with every kind of equipment and marble palaces in which to handle the business it is hardly proper to refuse the country efficient daily service because it don't pay.

Railroad Control

We are forced to the conclusion that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has surrendered to the railroads. Some time ago they decided against an advance in rates, and that decision, if we may judge by the evidence printed during the hearings, was a just one. A short time after they reopened the case and gave, and still are giving, advances in rates in spite of the fact that traffic is immense and still growing. We are opposed to raising rates as long as railroad property is not assessed regularly by public officers the same as other property.

National Grange

The meeting of the National Grange in Oakland California was a constructive one. A larger spirit of fraternity was evident than has been seen in any meeting of our highest body for many years. Questions of form and policy were discussed earnestly and with the evident purpose of arriving at that which would uphold and strengthen our great order. The Patrons of California did everything possible to make our stay pleasant and the 7th degree work was beautifully handled by the many brothers and sister who composed the court of Ceres.

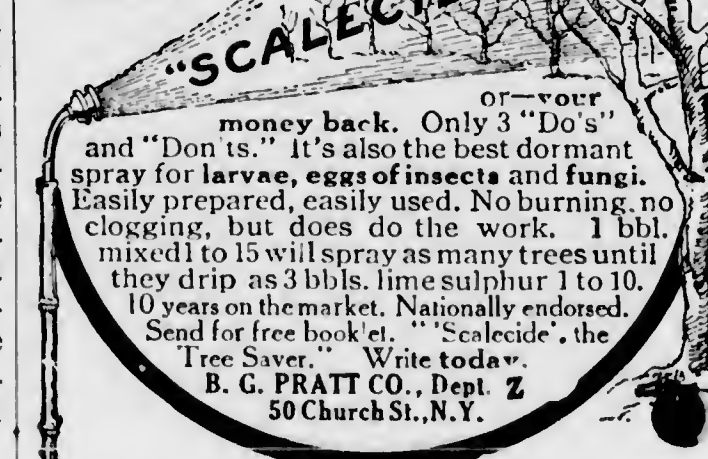
Among the actions of the National Grange are these:

Approval of equal suffrage for women, by national constitutional amendment.

National prohibition unanimously indorsed and rum traffic strongly denounced.

Pay-as-you-go road policy reiterated

Guaranteed To Kill Every Scale It Reaches. What?



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30 Days' FREE Road Test to prove the quality and convince you that it is not only a genuine split but the best bargain you can buy at any price. The big saving my new 5% profit plan makes will surprise and please you. For example, see illustration below, price only \$39.25, just write for this big free book today. My special Wagon and Harness Catalogs also sent on request. H. C. WELLS, Pres., THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO., Station 236, Columbus, O.

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DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS

and Grange road position of last year reaffirmed.

Preparation for peace, not for war, declared to be the position of the National Grange.

Condemned reducing rural mail efficiency by lengthening carriers' routes and other forms of "economy in the service."

Importance of home economics emphasized by discussions and votes.

National conservation of natural resources again emphasized.

Approved government ownership of all electrical means of communication.

Pullman company monopoly methods strongly condemned.

A non-partisan tariff commission unanimously favored.

Free seed distribution by government sternly denounced.

Vigorous assistance pledged in coming margarine fight in Congress.

Reaffirmed Grange position on Federal aid for highways.

Strong action on the denatured alcohol situation.

Repeal of mixed flour law demanded through national legislation.

"Uplifters" and "faddists" given some bad knocks.

Greetings exchanged with American Federation of Labor convention.

Much prominence for Juvenile Granges and uniform charters ordered issued.

Liberal appropriations for aid of weak Granges.

Issue of new Grange literature authorized.

In Memoriam

Each year takes from us some of those who have labored with us in the past. We revere their memory and I would recommend that a suitable time be set apart for a memorial service.

In Conclusion

We have been called together by our law to deliberate upon and devise measures for the welfare of our Order. Let us enter into the work of this session and map out the work of another year with this slogan in mind: "No dormant Granges, few weak Granges, many new Granges; and have as our ideal a better Agriculture, a fuller manhood and womanhood, a more sovereign citizenship and a bigger life."

Fraternally submitted,

John A. Mullaney

A PEACE CALENDAR

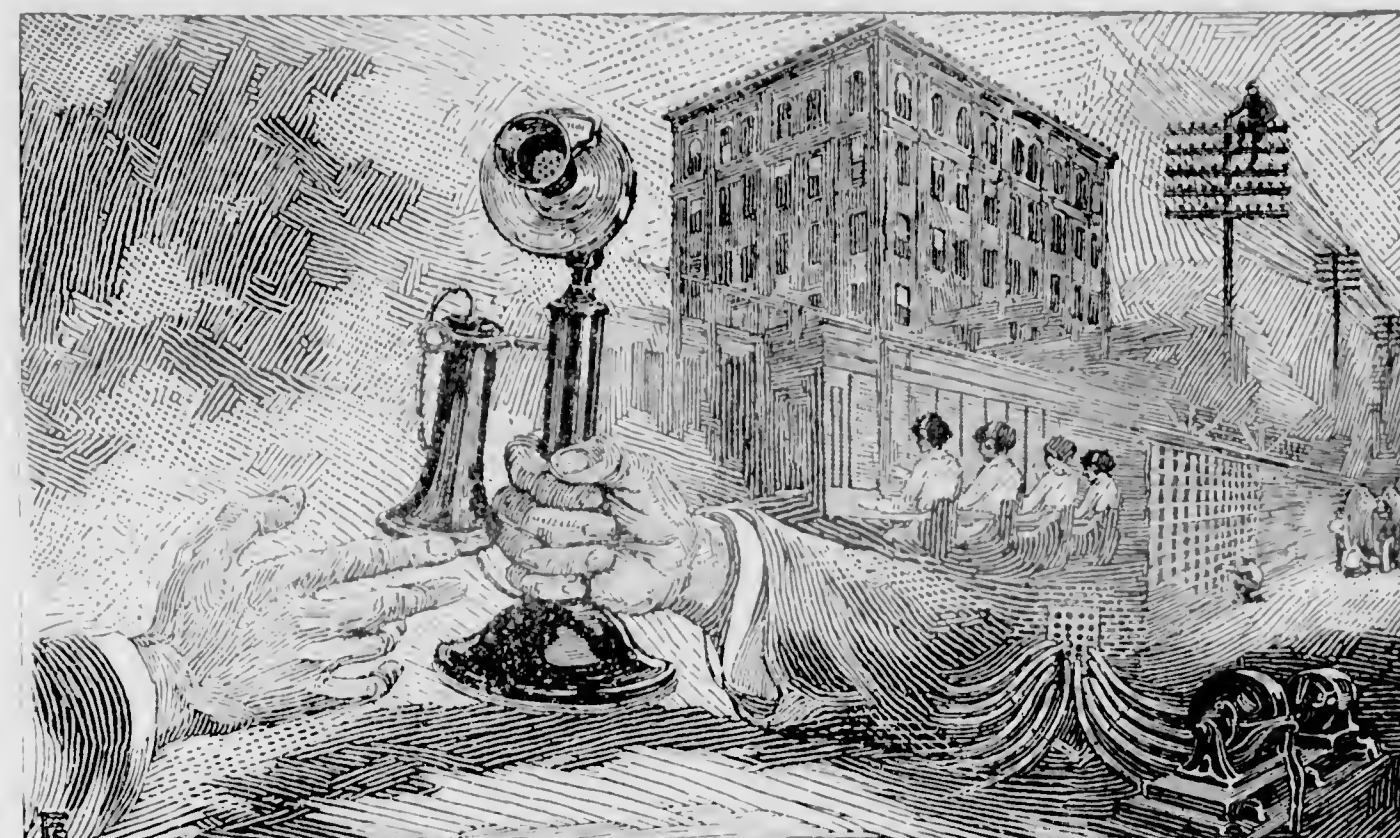
Editor Grange News:

Mr. John J. Mullaney, of Paxtang, Pa., has gotten out a Peace Calendar and Diary for 1916. I wish you would put the following note in the January number of Grange News:

John J. Mullaney, of Paxtang, Pa., has prepared a Peace Calendar and Diary for 1916, the retail price of which is one dollar. It should be on every desk. It contains sayings in favor of peace from some of our well-known people. All of the money Mr. Mullaney realizes above expenses will go toward the peace movement, or help some of the war victims of Europe.

Fraternally yours, WM. T. CREASY.

Government Experimental Results, Running Cream Separators different speeds. Cream tested 10.8 to 62.7. Low SPEED lost one-half the fat. They recommend SPEED INDICATOR. Alarm Speed Indicators fit any hand separator. All Speeds. Fully Guaranteed. Price \$2.00. Agents Wanted. Speed Indicator, Mainsburg, Pa.



Anticipating Telephone Needs

When a new subscriber is handed his telephone, there is given over to his use a share in the pole lines, underground conduits and cables, switchboards, exchange buildings, and in every other part of the complex mechanism of the telephone plant.

It is obvious that this equipment could not be installed for each new connection. It would mean constantly rebuilding the plant, with enormous expense and delay. Therefore, practically everything but the telephone instrument must be in place at the time service is demanded.

Consider what this involves. The telephone company must forecast the needs of the public. It must calculate increases in population in city and country. It must figure

the growth of business districts. It must estimate the number of possible telephone users and their approximate location everywhere.

The plant must be so designed that it may be added to in order to meet the estimated requirements of five, ten and even twenty years. And these additions must be ready in advance of the demand for them—as far in advance as it is economical to make them.

Thus, by constantly planning for the future and making expenditures for far-ahead requirements when they can be most advantageously made, the Bell System conserves the economic interest of the whole country while furnishing a telephone service which in its perfection is the model for all the world.

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of Western Canada's Rapid Progress

The heavy crops in Western Canada have caused new records to be made in the handling of grains by railroads. For while the movement of these heavy shipments has been wonderfully rapid, the resources of the different roads, despite enlarged equipments and increased facilities, have been strained as never before, and previous records have thus been broken in all directions. The largest Canadian wheat shipments through New York ever known are reported for the period up to October 15th, upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks, and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.

Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common. Thousands of American farmers have taken part in this wonderful production. Land prices are still low and free homestead lands are easily secured in good localities, convenient to churches, schools, markets, railways, etc.

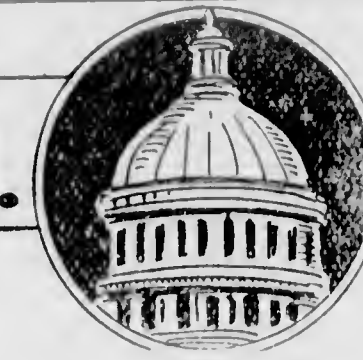
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Canadian Government Agent.



THE NATIONAL FIELD.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Editor



January 1916. A new book is opened. It has 365 pure, white pages. What will be written day by day upon the leaves of that volume? Every individual, every locality, every State and every nation will have a share and a responsibility in making the records on those pages. The Grange has helped in making history in the past and as its influence and power continue to grow, more and more do its duties impress us to be up and doing. How much of the progress, prosperity and happiness of individuals, communities, our country, the world and humanity depends upon what we do, or try to do in our loved Order?

"This is our burden, let us look upon it, lift it, Stand up and walk beneath it faithfully. Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin, But onward! upward! till the goal we win."

Congress has assembled. It is taking up the work of a new year, the destinies and happiness of our millions of people and the freedom and happiness of other millions yet unborn are lying in its hands these momentous days when civilization itself is in the balance. Our Congress is a representative body, it is supposed to represent and carry out the will and wishes of our people. It keeps its finger upon the pulse of public opinion, and as it beats high or low, Congress acts. The Grange is now more than ever before recognized as the pulse, the heart beats of the farmers of our country, its largest and most important class of all our people, and as the Grange members learn and understand the questions relating to their calling and the great nation-wide and world-wide questions of the hour, so does that pulse beat strong for all that is right and good and true.

The Grange school for 1916 is open, the new officers have been elected and installed, the scholars, all of them, not part of them are supposed to be in their places, the books with their lessons—some of a "higher grade" than ever before— are before them, great questions of the farm and home, of native land, of humanity, as wide as the world itself, are before them. What are some of the lessons now before us that we must study, learn thoroughly and thus get the power to act, for "knowledge is power?" The Grange gives it to us and shows us how to use it.

The greatest question of the hour in our school is "preparedness." Shall it be "preparedness for war" or "preparedness for peace?" Taking advantage of the world situation, various "interests" and influences are now at work in our country to place it upon a military basis, and talk of "a big navy" and "a great standing army" is being more and more promoted. As affairs are in the world today, our country needs a certain amount of preparedness. "Be ready" is all right in its place. Let us keep it in its place. Our duty is to hold it to that alone and not go beyond it, but ever working towards the brighter and better day of universal world-wide peace, universal disarmament, the reduction of all armies and navies to police proportions, with an international court to arbitrate all difficulties, a rule of the world by law, reason and civilization, rather than by blood and destruction.

The Grange must help to antidote the "war craze," not only in Congress, but in the world at large. It is well

called a "war craze," a species of insanity. Shall we, as a people, "catch it," or shall we raise above it? One true patriot says: "The most unreasoning insanity is the wide-spread hysteria that comes from national panic. Europe was a mad house before it became a slaughter house. And now it looks as though the United States is becoming hypnotized with the same hallucinations. Shall we stand a victim to the general military madness and lure ourselves into the abyss?"

Let the pulse of the Grange continue to beat strong for its traditions of peace.

Other important questions will come before Congress upon which the Grange has recorded itself "for" or "against," and which we must continue to study in our school and then talk out loud so that Congress can hear. Among this is that of Rural Credits, or giving the farmer an equal chance with the banker or business man in the use of money furnished by the government, or otherwise, in carrying on his business. Several Rural Credit bills will be before Congress. The Grange school should study this lesson carefully, "there's millions in it." We should learn to separate the true from the false, the imitation, the fake, gold-plated schemes from the solid gold, the real thing. In the name of helping the farmers these fakirs will attempt to "steal the liver of heaven to serve the devil in."

Then there is the important question of legislation to practically carry out on a wide scale, that plank placed in the Grange platform so long ago to "bring producer and consumer into the closest relationship possible." To enlarge the farmers' 35 cents received out of that for which the consumer pays a full dollar. We must learn this lesson in our Granges so well that we shall head off the present and prospective "food trusts," who will attempt to shape this farmer legislation so as to turn the "savings" into their own channels. There are pointers in this direction which we will try to discuss later on.

Both national prohibition and national woman's suffrage to the extent of making them as amendments to the Constitution will be "up for consideration" by Congress. Grange records are clear and well-defined upon these questions and "forever" the Grange pulse will continue to beat strong for both. Yes, there are plenty of good reasons for keeping the Grange school houses wide open, the classes all full, the teachers active. The young people in particular in our Grange schools should be impressed with the fact that upon them depends so much of the future of the farm home, of progress in agriculture and in all that will make our country and the world brighter and better. It is the young men and women with ideas, with knowledge who will do these things:

"Quit you like men, be strong;
There is work to do;
There's a world to make new;
There's a call for men;
Who are brave and true;
On! on with a song!
Quit you like men, be strong;
There's a year of grace;
There's a God to face;
There's another heat in the great world race;
Speed! speed with a song!"

A prosperous New Year is the wish of Grange News to all grangers.

AN AMAZING THING

It is an amazing thing that an intelligent people permit intoxicating liquor to be made, sold or used, when they know it is the cause of continual destruction of property and slaughter of lives. Here is a railroad wreck, on the Lackawanna Railroad. The engineer had been drinking this drink which is known by everyone to poison the brain. Forty persons are killed and sixty desperately injured in this one catastrophe. Yet in an insane way the government protects the makers and sellers of it, and the sale goes on, and those who think straight and speak the truth about it are called fanatics. Some time the people will come to their senses. They are acting now like terrorized simpletons, and allowing distillers and saloonkeepers to murder right and left because they are in the business of so doing.—Herald and Presbyterian.

Molasses for Horses

Interesting experiments were conducted in the feeding of molasses to horses in city stables during the past summer. It was found that by diluting feeding molasses with two parts of water to one of molasses, it could be conveniently applied to long or cut hay and with very satisfactory results. It made the coarse hay more palatable and apparently more readily digested, and disposed of dust which is always a troublesome factor in horse feeding. Mixed in these proportions the molasses can be applied to hay or straw with an ordinary sprinkling can. Molasses thus used not only add somewhat to the feeding value, but will make palatable a large amount of roughage which would otherwise be wasted.

Did His Duty

A man was walking along the street and saw a house on fire. He rushed across the way and rang the bell. After some time a lady, who proved to be slightly deaf, appeared at the door. "Madam, your house is on fire." "What did you say?" "The man began dancing up and down. He pointed above. 'I said your house is afire! Flames bursting out! No time to lose!'" "What did you say?" "House afire, Quick!" The lady smiled. "Is that all?" she said sweetly. "Well," replied the man hopelessly, "that's all I can think of just now."

A One-Hundred-Dollar Tree

The government has received \$99.40 in payment for a single pine tree that a trespasser cut in the Stanislaus National Forest in California. It yielded more than enough actual lumber for a good-sized house, or for a two-foot board walk nearly two miles long. The tree scaled 18,933 board feet, and was valued at \$5.25 a thousand feet. Officers of the Forest Service believe that although national forest timber is frequently sold at a higher rate a foot, no other tree ever felled in a national forest has been worth so much.

A Tip

"Poetry should be written on one side of the paper, shouldn't it?" asked the budding bard. "That depends on the poetry," replied the editor, wearily. "Lots of it shouldn't be written on either side."

Going Him One Better

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflower," announced the man who prides himself on his blue blood. "Huh!" snorted the man of red corpuscles. "Mine sailed in the Ark!"

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We tan and finish them right; make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Our illustration catalog given always of money. It tells how to take off and care for hides, how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our self-drying process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell taxidermy, etc. If you want a copy send us your correct address. The Fresh Frisian Fur Company, 571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



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JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr.

Keeps House While His Wife Betsy Jane Has Gone to the State Grange Meeting



As you will remember, Betsy Jane wrote for the Grange News while I was on a vacation, and she had the whole thing planned to have her vacation when State Grange met, and that I was to keep house. So I am on my new job, I noticed in her article that she said I was busy a day or so before I left, getting things in shape. Well, I was no match in getting around with Betsy Jane. She wasn't spending so much of her time in getting things in apple pie order as she was in getting ready. If you have ever watched a woman getting ready to go on a vacation, then you will have some idea of what is going on in a house before she departs. She gave me a lot of advice and orders before she left. I told her all right, but I really don't remember one-fourth of them. She asked me when she was reciting the list whether I was paying attention and I said I was. I remember she told me to gather the eggs every day so none would freeze. Well I soon found out there were no eggs to gather, so I dismissed that job, nor will I write a thesis on how to produce eggs when chickens won't lay. Now my housekeeping qualifications wouldn't cut much of a swath, especially along the cooking line. So I've determined to lay in a supply of cream cheese, canned salmon, and some mackerel. The salt mackerel I am going to have Sunday morning for breakfast. Josh Billings used to say that if he had salt mackerel for breakfast, he could make the other two meals on water, so you see if I have the mackerel on Sunday morning I will not need to do any more cooking that day. We have a good supply of water on the farm. But I guess I will not write any more about my cooking.

Betsy Jane was always saying that she was tired of my talking to her about system in the management of household affairs. Now while she's at State Grange, and doing some visiting before she comes home, I am going to just manage this thing in a systematic way, and when she comes back home I will talk more system to her. You read sometimes in the papers how the men folks assist in doing chores about the house. But all those stories must be taken with a grain of allowance. It may be possible that when everything is covered with ice, that a farmer may possibly empty the ash pan for his wife, but when the weather is fine and the farmer has lots to do, he isn't bothering his head about the ash pans. So I say that these stories that you read about how men do work in the house was greatly exaggerated. Of course, we do sometimes cut the wood but I don't remember in all my life of seeing the men folks carry the wood. It may have happened once in a great while, and in ancient times, but not of late.

Well, one of the first things I did in systematizing the work around the house was to place an ash barrel close to the coal bin, so I wouldn't need to walk a hundred feet as has Betsy Jane all her life time, to empty the ashes. I told the hired man to keep particular watch on that barrel, and when it was full he should haul it away. When the washerwoman came to do the washing she found that Betsy Jane was away and would not help her to carry wash water from the hydrant to the wash house. Well, she will have something to say about any water and the boys and hired men were baling hay, and it was impossible for them to leave their work. The washerwoman insisted that it was too much for her to carry the water and do the washing. Well, I just thought of my talking system to Betsy Jane, and I at once got the hose that belongs to the sprayer and attached it to the hydrant, and run the water right in the kettles. I had told Betsy Jane some time,

before I went on my vacation that she should set some traps to catch the mice in the house. She said there were no mice. I told her there were lots of them, because they woke me up at night. I remember one night they made a tremendous racket on the attic, which woke me up, and I listened and I really believe they were training and preparing for war. I woke up Betsy Jane, which I guess scared the mice away, and she said she didn't hear them. Well I found that the mice were still marching and training in the attic, so I set a lot of traps—in the cellar, on the garret, in the cupboard, under the oak case, in the bureau, in fact I had some 50 odd traps setting. I caught a lot of mice, and I don't hear any further maneuverings of theirs at night.

The other morning I was in a hurry for breakfast and the provisions had run low, and I was at a loss to know how to fix up the breakfast, when I remembered that Betsy Jane had asked me during the latter part of the summer for a keg and a sack of salt, and said she wanted to put up some eggs for winter. She said that I was spending my money on a lot of thoroughbred chickens that didn't lay half so well as the mongrels they used to have at home, and she thought the only way to bridge over the season when there were no eggs was to have them salted down. I told her at that time there were other ways of keeping eggs, but she said she wouldn't be bothered with these new fangled ways, because her grandmother had always put them in salt and they kept, and she wasn't going to try any experiments. She said it wouldn't hurt the salt, and putting eggs up in that way would really cost nothing, and these new fangled ways of keeping eggs would cost money for the material, which would be useless afterwards and perhaps spoil the eggs. Well, I thought this was just a good time to go down in the cellar and hunt up that keg and try out some of those eggs. So, after quite a considerable reconnoitering, I found them in the corner of the cellar, in an empty sugar barrel put over the keg which I presume she did to keep the temperature more even. At any rate, I fished out a half a dozen eggs for the hired man and myself, and I was really surprised how well they had kept, they were like fresh eggs, and I expect to have some similar breakfasts as long as they hold out. At any rate, I am willing to subscribe to Betsy Jane's method of preserving eggs. I hope the chickens will be laying by the time she gets back.

I have no doubt that she'll enjoy herself at State Grange meeting, meeting some of her old acquaintances. There'll be Sister Lyons talking about "The House We Live In," Sister Broomall talking about "Woman Suffrage," Sister Piolet talking "Against Woman Suffrage," and Brother Moore, the Overseer, will likely say something about the fish that he has in his lake, and there is no doubt she will have a good time. I don't think there will be any trouble, unless some of the women folks talk too much about the new-fangled ways of doing things, because Betsy Jane is pretty set in her ways. She has heard so much about the county agenesses that she will likely form an opinion on the necessity of them. She will be home when we write our next letter, and will have something to say about the State Grange meeting and about my housekeeping. I am sorry that I could not be with her. It looks so much more farmer-like to have a man and his wife attend these Grange meetings. We have not been out together since her and I were at the Governor's Local Option Rally at Harrisburg. She has always said since that, "that if she had been Governor and was for Local Option in dead earnest as is the Governor,

she'd have told 'them legislators' to vote for Local Option, with this proviso: no vote for Local Option, no appropriation." She thinks that would have brought the answer, and I think she is half right.

Yours for next time,
JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr.

Miscellaneous Adlets.

MEADOW VIEW BERKSHIRES

Hard now numbers 160 head. Size and profitability increased by proper feeding and care. 15 Boars ready for service at reasonable prices.

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Pennsylvania Grange News

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JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.

Associate Editors

WM. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Pa.

THOMAS W. POLLET, Wysox

MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, State College, Pa.

HANNAH MCK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Concom, Cal.

Managing Editor

Business Manager

MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person or concern whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

MASTER'S OFFICIAL LETTER

With real fraternal feeling we extend to all the members of the Grange a hearty wish for a happy and prosperous new year. In spite of all that has been said that war clouds are about to burst over the world, there is a fact that no country since the dark ages has worked out Democratic government; a feeling of brotherhood, exemplified in hospitals, infirmaries and asylums; public school systems or the like that has not been under the influence of the Nazarene. The spirit of the Yuletide means much to us in our economic, social and political life as well as in our family associations. In proportion as we carry forward into the New Year the spirit of the Christ Child will its humblest work be glorified. The shepherd of Judea with ear attuned to heavenly music and eye uplifted to the eternal hills attained with the directness what the rich and wise from study deep and journey long secured.

The meeting of the State Grange just closed with its harmony and enthusiasm was an inspiration to our members and a great satisfaction to those who had worked so hard to have the arrangements for our transportation, comfort and entertainment complete. To me it was very encouraging in the closing sessions to see so large a representation deciding the policy of our Order in the adoption of the committee reports. The press reports and the account given elsewhere in this issue will give our membership a good idea of the decisions rendered on the many questions that compose our Grange policy.

We want to remind those Granges that have not sent in to the State Secretary the list of officers required for the registry to do so at once as we must get our official directory out at the earliest moment. And if any deputy lists have not been sent in or if any mistakes were made in what were given in at State Grange meeting, these matters should be attended to at once so that we can get our corps of deputies at work as soon as possible.

Please send word to the Master's office if you know of any places where a Grange can be organized or one that is dormant, or nearly so, that can be restored.

Finally do not let the inspiration for the work gained at the State meeting fritter out but carry it back home and to the subordinate Granges and let our slogan for the year be: No dormant Granges, few weak ones and many new ones.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

Report of the Legislative Committee

Worthy Master and Members of the Pennsylvania State Grange:

Your Legislative Committee beg leave to report that we have given during the past year careful consideration to legislation affecting the agricultural interests of our State, and made every effort to carry out the instructions of this body given to us one year ago at the Meadville meeting.

Under these instructions your Committee prepared and presented to the last legislature a bill to change the road laws of the State along the lines advocated by the Grange and those favoring economy in road work. The principle laid down by our organization years ago was strictly adhered to in the bill, namely, that since all were entitled to the use of the public highways all should contribute toward them. Another feature of the bill was to put less money in overhead charges and more on the roads. This proposition was so thoroughly ventilated and received such universal approval during the campaign of 1914 that it was generally conceded that a change in the road laws was sure to come. Another Grange doctrine that was strongly put forth was that the dirt roads should be cared for so as to give the consumer advantages in reducing the high cost of living by improved roads for the farmer to the railroad station and the markets. The Grange bill covered all these points, and in order to carry these provisions out, provided for a blanket appropriation for roads, to be distributed to the counties on the basis of road mileage and divided between the main roads and the township or dirt roads in a definite proportion. The Highway Department to be presided over by a commission of three, one of whom to be a farmer, with a superintendent of roads, this department to have powers similar to those of our school department. The system was based on the "pay as you go" plan. The idea being that an annual appropriation of five millions of dollars, with the taxes collected locally, would in the course of eight or ten years improve all our roads.

Our bill was reported out of committee and finally defeated in the House. Not only was our bill defeated, but the appropriation for township roads, written in the law, several years ago through Grange influence, was dropped. What shall we think when they make? Was it for lack of revenue? Not likely, since one institution received \$750,000 for maintenance and another \$600,000 with no written obligation in the law upon which to base their claims.

The Grange has been the pioneer in the good roads movement. And what the farmer and consumer want are roads that lead to the market and the railroad station. "See America first" sounds nice, but this slogan is more for the "classes" than the "masses," and will not do much to enable the farmer to get his surplus products to market at low cost. We predict the road question will be settled by the same class of pioneers that first built them with material at hand without bankrupting the country through which they pass.

Yes, the farmer wants good roads—nothing is too good for him—but he will never stand for a system of road building that puts his posterity in slavery, working for interest on bonds for improved roads that are worn out before the bonds are due. The new laws place in the statute books the last decade have increased taxation at an alarming rate. The last State report on Taxation at hand is for 1913. This report shows that the amount of direct taxes collected through township, borough, ward, city, county and for the State through counties was in round numbers \$100,000,000. Twenty years previous in 1893, the amount collected under same authorities was \$50,000,000, an increase of nearly 215%.

Turning to the State revenues, we find that in 1913 the revenues of the State were \$35,350,000.00. In 1893 \$11,350,000.00, an increase of 210%.

The expenditures of the State kept a little ahead of the income, as will be noted. The State paid out in 1893 \$18,000,000, and in 1913 \$37,000,000. The fiscal year ended

on the 30th of June, while the tax year ends on the 30th of November. Because of these different dates for paying the expenses of the State government and the time of collecting the State's revenues, it is easy to figure a surplus or a deficit when there is not much margin either way.

These increases in revenue have increased taxation not only on the farmer, but all real estate owners. And about all that the farmer has gotten out of it are the half-starved township high schools.

The wealth of the nation, according to a report of the Census Bureau, has increased 75 per cent. from 1904 to 1912. But listen to the other side of the story in which the same report says: "The increase in national wealth of 75 per cent. in eight years, indicating a gain of 115 per cent. in eleven years, has been accompanied by an increase during the eleven years prior to 1912 of 6 per cent. in net Federal indebtedness, 44½ per cent. in State indebtedness, 89 per cent. in net county indebtedness, and 114 per cent. in net municipal indebtedness."

Advantage of the nation's prosperity has been taken by the States, counties and municipalities by adding enormously to the burdens of the people by increasing taxation. In ten years up to 1912 tax levies advanced 86 per cent. notwithstanding the increased wealth added to the tax list. One would think under normal conditions taxes should have been lowered or at least remained stationary because of this increased property valuation. But for this increase in valuation some of the American municipalities would have gone bankrupt. To pile up indebtedness and increasing tax rates in such ways is out of all reason, and does not show sound business ability. Mortgaging the future has become a mania. Every bond issued by the Nation, State or county is mortgage against your farm and mine. Droughts may occur, crops may fail, but you must make payment on the mortgage comes regularly, money or no money.

If we are to get relief from the unjust tax system of this State we must have the people of the State realize just where the trouble lies, and we propose to give to our readers between now and election of a new Legislature some reasons why we must get more Statesmen in the Legislature.

If we want conditions in the country to improve we must bring the people of the country into closer touch and destroy part of the isolation that comes from living in the country, and so we shall emphasize the action of both State and National Grange on the subject of mails, insisting on the development of the rural service along lines of service.

Primary Election Expenses

The last Legislature placed the expenses of the primary election on the counties, when formerly it was paid by the State, which was the bargain when the State primary law was passed. Other expenses were added, wise and otherwise. Practically speaking, the farmers received very few "sops." Little attention was paid to either Local Option or statesmanship.

Elections

The non-partisan act for the election of Judges has not worked out as expected by its friends. If stories are correct, great sums of money have been spent in some of these elections, debauching the voters and disgracing the judiciary. We would recommend that the Legislature appoint a committee to ascertain the facts of the matter, and we would further recommend that a more stringent law be passed including disenfranchisement of both the bribe giver and the bribe taker in the politics of the corrupt practice act. We reiterate our former position that the best method of stopping corruption is the official envelope with no assistance clause.

Local Option

The time for the election of another Legislature draws near. The Grange has always stood for local option, which is a principle of direct legislation, permitting the people to decide their own local affairs. This country has no greater foe than liquor. Where booze is king, money flows into the tills of the grog shop, brewer and distiller. Would it not be better to spend this money for the support of our families and education of our children? Let us see to it that at the election, we carry out the principles of our noble order.

Grange Platform

The Grange renews its platform:—
 For the tax laws.
 For revision of our road laws.
 For the budget appropriations to charitable institutions.
 For the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.
 For an anti-trading law.
 We believe that the money collected by the hard coal companies from the consumers of coal in advance for the payment of the coal tax was a rank injustice, and if any legal method can be found by the Executive Department of the State or the Legislature, we demand that these corporations be compelled to refund this money to the consumers or forfeit it to the State.

The National Field

In speaking of national matters, many of the things that we have mentioned in relation to State affairs apply with equal force to national affairs, especially is this true of economy in Governmental affairs.

We approve the conservation of natural resources, and ask for the completion of the denatured alcohol legislation, in which the Pennsylvania State Grange has taken such a prominent part, in order to make the present law operative. Favoring business roads without bonds; favoring prohibition in State and Nation; favoring an adequate system of farm mortgage and personal rural credits.

We favor greater attention to the problem of efficient distribution of farm products. We favor the labelling of all shoddy goods, loaded silks, and such other wearing apparel that are wrongly labeled, in order to mislead or defraud the consumer.

We are in favor of having all foods that are substitutes for the genuine article labelled as to the kind of ingredients of which they are composed in such language that can plainly be understood. We believe further that it is useless to advocate increased production and then insist cheap substitutes to be put off for the real article, in order to rob the farmer of a fair price for honest goods.

We endorse the revised Haugen bill on oleomargarine as is being championed by the National Dairy Union.

Rural Mail

The Grange was the pioneer in asking for a Rural Free Delivery mail service, and our position has been that each farmer and resident in the country should receive free delivery of mail, just the same as the city resident. We still insist upon this and protest against any movement tending to lower such a standard of service. May not the solution of this problem be a delivery service based upon a competitive system of bidding with a minimum salary?

Preparedness

Ever since its organization, the Grange has stood for peace. In the early days of the National Grange it was said on floor during one of its national sessions that had this organization existed prior to the civil war there would not have been a conflict. Great efforts were made during the revolution just ended in Mexico to have our country send its army into that unhappy sister republic, but thanks for the cohesiveness of a wise president—we were not called upon to leave the bones of our sons lying bleaching on the hills of foreign country. Peace has been restored and a warmer friendship made possible with this and other sister republics to the South of us.

We have been pleased with the action of the President in keeping us out of the terrible war now raging in Europe. That conflict has demonstrated that preparedness does not prevent war, but is rather the cause of war. The large standing armies and great outlay for navies has placed enormous and excessive burdens of taxation on these people.

A large standing army has always been opposed by our leading statesmen, and we most earnestly petition Congress not to increase our standing army or add any material increase in the navy.

We have been ably defended in the past without the extravagant tax burdens that accompany extensive naval and military equipments; we have depended upon the volunteer service of our people, and for a hundred years we have grown and prospered or doubts that may arise can be better settled in more civilized ways.

This committee heartily endorses the report of the Peace Committee. In conclusion, your Legislative Committee desires to call the attention of the members of the Grange and others interested in good legislation to the importance of the coming primary election for members of the Legislature.

If the people desire or expect any of the reforms advocated by the Grange it is of the utmost importance that the record and character of the men seeking office should be closely scanned, and only such men selected whom you believe will honestly and conscientiously represent you and who will fearlessly defend these principles in and out of the legislature.

The charges have been made that our people in the country do not attend the primaries. This is the most important election. We earnestly urge our people to avail themselves of the privilege for which we so long fought. The committee wants to impress on the membership of the Order the necessity of co-operation in legislative work. Your committee has spent a great deal of time during the past year in behalf of bettering agriculture. We return our thanks for the assistance and the good words uttered by the membership of the Order.

We Need Your Aid in Reaching Our Aims.

As we look out toward the work of the new year we realize even more than ever the great work that is possible through the co-operation of the Patrons of the State and the Grange News. We find that our space this month will not allow us to print nearly as full a report of the State Meeting as we would like, and so we will from month to month give to our members the meat of the splendid reports and the actions that were taken there. If we are to make any real progress toward the accomplishment of those things which will be for the good of all our people we must cultivate and create public sentiment among our own people.

If we are to get relief from the unjust tax system of this State we must have the people of the State realize just where the trouble lies, and we propose to give to our readers between now and election of a new Legislature some reasons why we must get more Statesmen in the Legislature.

If we want conditions in the country to improve we must bring the people of the country into closer touch and destroy part of the isolation that comes from living in the country, and so we shall emphasize the action of both State and National Grange on the subject of mails, insisting on the development of the rural service along lines of service.

the year round, and the incorporation of the telegraph and telephone into service so that any one who has a telephone can talk to any one else who has one at wholesale cost.

The action of the State and National Granges against the burdens of militarism will be given space and every effort made to crystallize and vitalize their position at Washington. We shall insist that real estate be given the same rights and opportunities in our National Banking system as Commerce and Industry.

These are some of the things that we are looking forward to in the work of the coming year. We want the best papers and essays on these and other subjects from our members. We want you to write our advertisers and buy as far as possible from those who are in touch with our organization and who are thus helping us. We want you to tell us with a short pithy account when you have done something in Grange work in a new or different way so we can pass it on to the other Granges of the State.

We are sure that you will do these things and thus make the year's work aid toward a better Agriculture, a higher manhood and womanhood and a larger life.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

ECHOES FROM THE STATE GRANGE MEETING.

Sister Coveny can always be depended upon to present a strong militant report when it comes to standing for peace.

E. Radel, of Snyder County, one of the best orchardists of his section, suffered the misfortune of experience; four hail storms in three years.

Bro. Joel Herr, the veteran member of the Finance Committee, is fond of telling good, clean stories, and he knows how to recite them effectively.

Mrs. Jennie Rodgers, of Delaware County, was delegated by the Master to serve as Ceres in place of Sister Lyons, absent on account of accident.

E. F. Stevens, the head of the Agricultural Department of the Lehigh Valley R. R., takes a deep interest in Grange affairs and is always present at the annual session.

Past Master Creasy was congratulated in all sides for his splendid physical condition, giving evidence of robust health in his face and in his actions.

Wallace Chase, past gate-keeper, Tioga County, was among the oldest patrons present. He served for twenty years as gate-keeper, and is now in his 78th year.

Bro H. J. Sypher, of Union County, towered above all his colleagues at this session of State Grange, reaching up 6 feet, 3½ inches in his stocking feet.

Bro M. S. Bond, of Northumberland County (aged 82 years,) who has been a patron since 1874, was the oldest member present. He bears his age well, and looks good for twenty years more.

While engaged in some duty at her home in Lincoln University, Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons sustained bruises which kept her home. As she fills the office of Ceres, and in addition to this, is exceedingly popular, her absence was much deplored.

Worthy Master McSparran was requested to address the Christian Endeavor Society in the Lutheran Church Sunday evening, and his remarks made a deep impression, his Biblical knowledge and analytical mind serving to make his talk deeply interesting.

Many of the sisters deplored the fact that State Grange had to be held at the time it was, as it conflicts with holiday preparations.

In reading the Financial report, J. A. Herr urged every Grange to be prompt in its remittances to the secretary.

"The Poland-China will feed out sooner than any other breed of hogs"—Chas. Dildine, Orangeville.

"There is no breed of cattle equal to the Shorthorn for beef and none sooner matures."—Wm. Armstrong, Dallas.

"I am proud to be a member of the Grange"—President Edward Sparks, of State College.

"I would make the suggestion that you ought to have family rates for admission into the Grange."—Dean Watts, of State College.

"If more women joined the Grange, there would be fewer of them in the lunatic asylum."—Hon. Frank N. Moore, Bradford County.

"There is nothing I enjoy better, outside of preaching, in my pulpit, than addressing Grange meetings."—Chaplain Teagarden.

"The Grange stands for peace; it is a peace-loving order."—E. B. Dorsett, Tioga County.

"You never see a dissipated face nor a dull face in the Grange."—Bro Gardner, Mass., the highest authority in the order.

"It is estimated that fifty per cent of the average farmer's garden goes to waste."—Paul McDonald, State College.

"A man who is in the fruit business should have no other business."—E. Radel, Hickory Corner.

"The American farmer is a peculiar fellow; he likes to follow a rut; there is not enough intensive cultivation."—Theo. Klein, Wayne.

"I expect to be at every State Grange meeting as long as I live."—Pastmaster Rhone.

THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOUGH

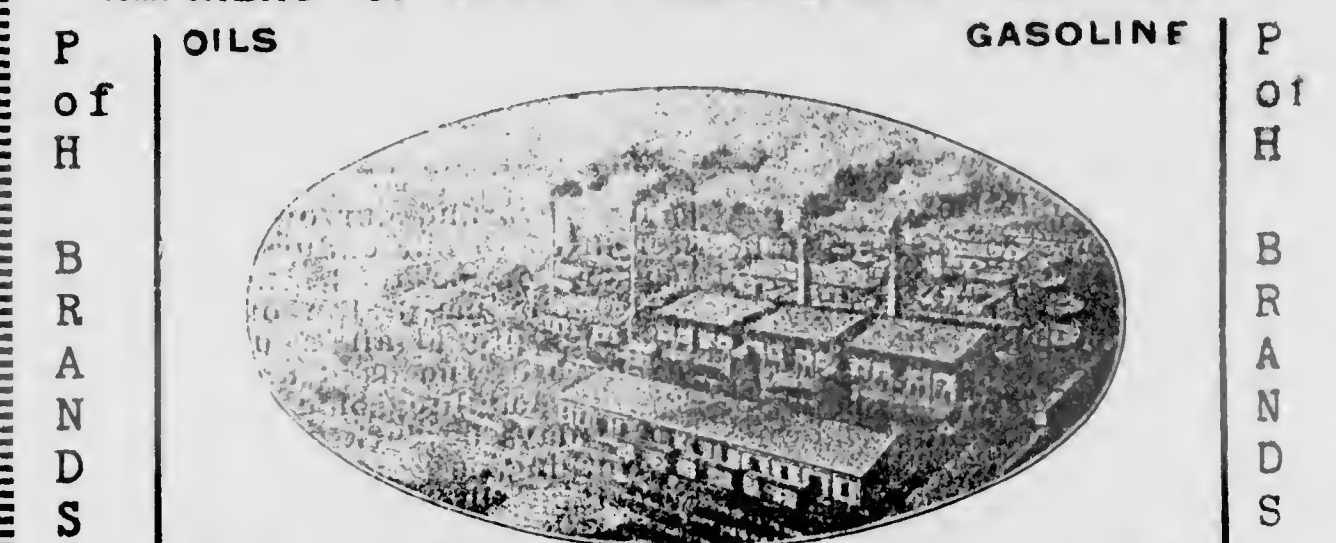
Dr. George Edward Reed, ex-president of Dickinson College, and formerly State Librarian of Pennsylvania, is in the lecture field with a new lecture, "The Man Behind the Plough," which is being enthusiastically received wherever delivered. The lecture is a timely and up-to-date presentation of the opportunities and responsibilities of the modern farmer, with an earnest appeal to young men and women to remain on the farm. Dr. Reed, having a vital interest in the "rural problem," would be glad to arrange with Grange Lodges in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, for the delivery of the lecture.

Parties wishing to make arrangements for the delivery of this lecture will please address Dr. George Edward Reed, No. 2139 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.—Adv.

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Illustration of a cow and a person holding a book titled 'KOW-KURE'.



The Smile-Box

If I knew the box where the smiles were kept,
No matter how large the key
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard

"Would open, I know, for me.
Then, over the land and the sea,
broadcast.

I'd seat the smiles to play,
So that careworn people might hold them fast

For many and many a day.
If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would like to gather them, every one.

From nursery, school and street;
Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them in,

And, turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.

A CORNER IN TROUBLES

M. Ella Baynes, Tioga County

A number of years ago it was a common thing to pick up a daily paper and read in glaring headlines, "A Corner in Wheat" or "Corn" or "Cotton," meaning of course that some speculator or group of speculators, by more or less secret manipulations, had obtained control of all the visible supply of the particular commodity mentioned and would force the price up.

About this time, there was published in "The Pathfinder" (a paper by the way, which a Grange lecturer will find very useful) a little sketch or story or perhaps we might call it a parable entitled "A Corner in Troubles." The story is too long to quote from in this paper. I can give only an outline.

One morning, in a country town, which might have been any of the country towns with which we are familiar, a stranger appeared in the then familiar guise of a pack-peddler. It was noticed that, though his pack was of ample dimensions, he carried it as though it were as light as the proverbial feather. This old man stopped everyone he met and entered every house buying all the troubles he could find, and putting them in his pack, which grew heavier and heavier as he went about the town until, when he left the last house, he could scarcely stagger out of town with his burden. To each one he said he would return in three weeks and give them the privilege of buying back their troubles at an advanced price, but they only laughed at the idea.

For a few days it seemed that the millennium had come in that town; no one had any troubles; all of them had everything they thought they wanted. The children played all day without having to think of chores. No one worked unless he felt like it; food, clothing, and toys were miraculously provided; each one thought he was perfectly happy. But, by the end of the first week, they began to wonder if they really liked that sort of thing. At the end of the second week, they were heartily tired of the mono-ony of such an existence, and, before the end of the third week, they were counting the hours before the return of the stranger. At last, the day arrived and the entire population went out to meet the old man and buy back their troubles at a greatly advanced price.

The moral is obvious. The other fellow's job and position in life looks very alluring to us from our point of view, but, when we stand in their

places, we find our own troubles better fitted to our endurance and much easier for us to bear.

No one has a life of all pleasure, and no life is all trouble, each has a share of the dark and the bright. "Into each life some rain must fall, some days be dark and dreary."

Nothing is more destructive to vegetable life than continuous sunshine, and no thing more monotonous than the always cloudiness sky of the desert. The cloudy days make the clear ones brighter by contrast, and the rain brings refreshment to animals and vegetable alike.

Our troubles make our joys more prominent and bring to life the better side of our characters. It is unpleasant to pass through the clouds of trouble and sorrow, but often they are blessings in disguise and, anyway, the clouds are as much a part of the landscape or a life as the sunlight, and a cloudless sky never produces a glorious sunset. It is only as we rise above our clouds and look on the other side of them that we see the real beauty of life.

We should remember that "Life is not so dreary after all. 'Tis the way we do our duties makes them small."

Then we should think of the effect of our own attitude toward trouble upon those about us. Which would you rather meet, the man who wears his troubles on his face and always has a hard luck story to tell, or the one who bravely puts his clouds behind him and goes forth with a smile on his face to help lighten the way for the other fellow?

The man who passes by the sunny places beside the road and builds his house behind the woods, under the hill, where it is always cold and the sun never shines, is no more foolish than he who, by allowing his mind to dwell only on his troubles, surrounds himself with an atmosphere of gloom which chills all around him.

It is said that a person sees what he is looking for. Then cultivate the habit of looking for the bright places and the good in the people around you; for there is always the sun shining just above the clouds, and always good in the worst of us.

So, "What's the use of gettin' blue When the sky's a somber hue?"

It won't always be that way.
Surely will clear off some day.
If your neighbor has more cash,
And dines on more expensive hash,
It may be he envies you.

What's the use of gettin' blue?"

"Troubles? Sure I've lots of them,
Got 'em heaped up by the score;
Go 'em baled and bundled up
Got 'em hid behind the door.
Got 'em cornered every one.

Goy the door locked too, my son,
Got 'em young and got 'em old,
Got 'em big and little too;
But I'd rather not discuss them now,
Rather tell my joys to you."

"Sure the world is full of trouble,
I ain't said it ain't,
Lard! I've had enough and double
Reason for complaint.
Rain an' storm have come to fret me,
Skies were often gray;
Thorns and brambles have beset me
On the road—but say!
Ain't it fine today!"

What's the use of always weepin',
Makin' trouble last?"

What's the use of always keepin' 'em
Thinkin' of the past?"

Yesterday a cloud of sorrow
Fell across the way;
It may rain again tomorrow,
It may rain—but say—
Ain't it fine today!"

A year of boosting by all grangers
will be a big aid to Grange News.

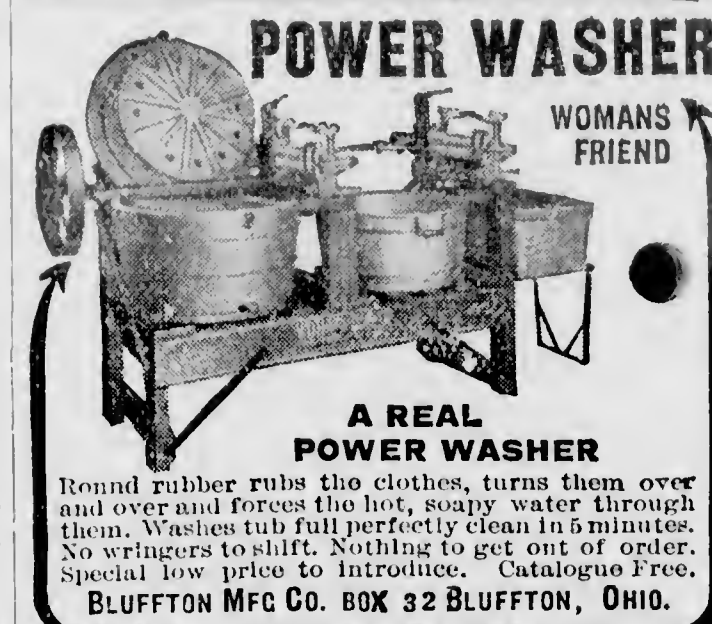
Tomato Soup

This recipe by Mrs. J. S. Gillingham of Chester County, is well worth a trial in every home:

Two pecks ripe tomatoes, 1 dozen medium-sized onions, 2 large heads celery. Scald the tomatoes, take skins off and squeeze the seeds out. Then peel the onions and put with the tomatoes. Put these on to boil very, very tender with a scant teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; then clean and cut the celery and cover well with water and boil tender, drain off the water and add to the tomatoes after tomatoes and onions are very tender, run through a fine sieve with the potato masher, then put on stove again, add

2 cups sugar, ½ cup salt, 1 cup butter melted; blend into this 1 cup flour. Add this to the tomatoes and let boil ten or fifteen minutes, then can in jars for winter. This is fine and keeps well.

Resolve to secure new members for your grange during 1916.



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WHAT YOU HAVE

Count your wealth. It may consist partly of property or cash, but the great bulk of what you have is made of what is worth more. You have, perhaps, health, strength, intellect, industry, application, morals, principles and high character.

These are your great possessions. When anyone asks how much you are worth he will not get the answer if these are not reckoned. They cannot be estimated with figures. They are priceless.

They make our great men and women. They produce greatness and great positions.

Leaders are not chosen for large plumes because of their good looks or fine clothes. No, nor for craftiness, dishonesty, immorality, thoughtlessness, selfishness, or disbelief in God. Some men thrive with these qualities; but rarely.

You have a physical body. It is yours as long as you live. It stays with you to the end. It goes when you depart. When you work or pray it is right there helping or hindering you. It is a helpful body if you treat it well. Put a high value upon it. Make it strong. Keep it beautiful.

When your head is clear it is because your body permits clearness there. When you are dull it is largely because your body is in a sluggish state. When you are stupid, or foolish, or nervous, or afraid or in a rage it is largely because you have injured the valuable body which helps or hinders your best endeavors.

Keep the body well. Exercise daily outdoors. Get out of breath now and then in the open air by enthusiastic work or play. Enjoy it, whether work or play.

Cultivate grace of body and grace of mind. Be excellent in deportment, courtesy, kindness, and love.

Avoid all that hurts the body, vice, vicious thoughts, greed, envy, intemperance, anger, sordidness, unbelief, and suspicion.

Believe in yourself. Have faith in your friends. Trust in God. The world is not as bad as you are inclined to think when blue. It is a brave, true world, mainly.

You have great possessions. Treasure and improve them, and be glad. You are rich.—World's Chronicle.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR COMMUNITY FAMILY

Men who are so engrossed in their business as to neglect their families are severely censured. Women who devote so much of their time to society that they can not give proper attention to their duties as mothers and home makers are justly criticised. Yet many people who are out-spoken in arraigning others for neglecting family obligations are constantly neglecting their duties to the community in which they reside.

A community is, in the final analysis, just a big family. While not connected by ties of kinship, its residents are connected by bonds of mutual interest and have no right to evade their obligations as members of the community family. These duties are as manifold and imperative as are the duties of father and mothers in the individual homes. The man who excuses himself from taking an interest in the management of community affairs on the ground that he has no time for anything but his own business, is just as blameworthy as is the man who offers the same excuse for neglecting his wife and children. The woman who declines to take an active interest in improving the social and moral status of the community is as open to criticism as is the woman who fails to meet her responsibilities as a home-maker.

The voters who evade taking an interest in community school affairs are just as culpable as the fathers or mothers who neglect the education of their children. Residents who have no interest in improving and beautifying the community are as remiss to their obligations as are the men and women who make no effort to improve and beautify their homes.

The happiness of a family requires

sacrifices by every member of it for the common good and the active interest of all in the affairs of family life. Just so the welfare of the community requires the participation and active interest of every resident in all phases of the community family life.

All right-minded men and women find great happiness in making their homes attractive and beautiful, and they could find equal satisfaction in helping to make their community attractive and beautiful and by discharging their full duties as members of the community family.—Pacific Farmer.

EVILS CAUSED BY TOO GREAT A DISTRUST OF THE PEOPLE

I have faith in my fellow-men. I believe in their honesty of purpose and their competency of judgment. I have seen them take up great questions of national policy, one after another, and decide them aright, sometimes overriding their leaders in so doing. They have endured four years of terrible self-sacrifice in order to preserve the nation intact and set it free from bondage; they have given away millions of acres of their lands to foreign immigrants who promised to dwell upon and cultivate them, recognizing the truth that the wealth of a nation consists not in its soil but in its people; they have done these things for the nation's good.

They have the right to purchase their goods in the cheapest market that they might make America an industrially independent nation; they have voted to pay the nation's debts in gold when without breaking the letter of their bond, they could have saved millions of dollars by paying them in silver; they have taxed themselves year after year for an expensive system of public education, because they recognize the value to the nation of brain power in its humblest and lowliest citizens; they have voted to carry on a war for the honor of a feeble nation and have brushed aside impatiently the protests alike of materialists, who argued that it did not pay and of timid idealists, who feared that it would convert the republic into an empire; they have perceived the perils of the country in a growing plutocracy and have entered on the task of bringing the aristocracy of wealth under the control of the democracy of industry.

I have been personally, though not intimately, acquainted with eight presidents—Grant, the soldier; Hayes, the peace-maker; Garfield, the educator; Cleveland, the administrator; McKinley, the cautious; Roosevelt, the courageous; Taft, the lawyer; Wilson, the scholar. And I have known enough of other men in public life—senators, representatives, governors, mayors and their subordinates—to know that while some politicians are unscrupulous self-seekers in America as in other countries, America has her share of public men as true, as pure, as self-denying as are to be found anywhere in the world.

My faith in my fellow-men has been strengthened by my lifelong study of our national life. The evils from which we have suffered have been caused, not by too great a trust, but by too great a distrust of the people; and I repeat again, as my well-considered conclusion from such life-study, what I have often repeated in public speech: The remedy for the ills of democracy is more democracy.—Lyman Abbott, in the Outlook.

Correctly Written

Jobs was given a form to fill in, and under the heading, "Age of father if living," he wrote "105," while under the heading, "Age of mother if living," he wrote "102."

"Look here," exclaimed the clerk when Jobs submitted the form, "Isn't there some mistake about this?" "No, sir," was the positive response of the other. "Every bit of it is correct."

"Do you mean to tell me," demanded the amazed clerk, "that your parents are 105 and 102 years old?"

"I ain't got no parents," answered Jobs, "but they would have been that old if living."

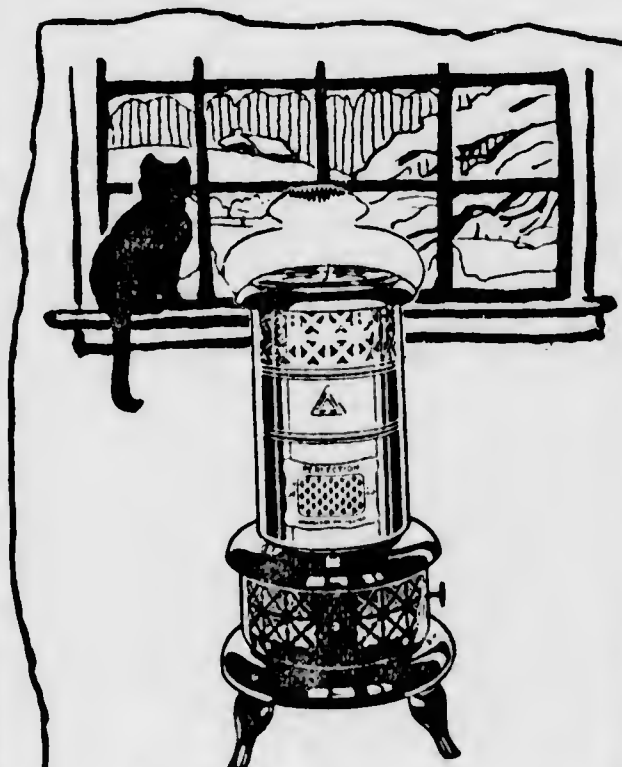
Milk and Kerosene

YOU discriminate in the choice of your milk, yet to the uninitiated all milks look and taste about the same. But you know differently. You realize that some cows yield better, creamier and more healthful milk than others and that methods of caring for and keeping milk differ.

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Close the chills out of your living room with a Perfection Oil Heater. In the coldest weather, or before you have started the big stove, a Perfection will keep the room snug and warm.

The Perfection burns kerosene—no ashes, smoke, soot or odors to annoy you. Easy to operate and easy to care for. Can be carried from room to room while lighted. Sold by dealers everywhere. Ask to see the

PERFECTION Smokeless Oil Heater

Atlantic Rayolight Oil is made right—it's a pure kerosene. It burns without smoke or smell, it doesn't char nor spoil wicks, but it does yield an intense heat and a brilliant light, and it burns slowly and economically.

Ask your grocer for it by name, because now, for the first time, you can buy kerosene whose makers you know and upon whose goodness you can implicitly rely. What's more, its price is identical with ordinary kerosene.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY Philadelphia

Grange News Deserves the Support of Every Granger



Upper Bucks Pomona

Upper Bucks Pomona, No. 5, met in Franklin Grange Hall at Springtown, on November 27th, with a good attendance, in spite of the bad weather. The morning session was opened by singing. A very nice dinner was served by members of Franklin Grange at the home of Brother and Sister Blitts, and in the afternoon the officers for the next two years were elected. A short literary program then followed. A paper by Mr. Silas Myers of Chalfont Grange, on "What will women do next?" was followed by Mrs. Harvey Fellman of Chalfont Grange, on "What will men do next?" They touched on most of the modern inventions and those that are still to come. Mrs. Asa Cressman of Richland Grange read an interesting paper on "The lives of our grandparents in comparison with those of today," showing how in a great many ways we are living in a far more rapid period than did our grand-parents. The members decided that the Pomona meetings should be held on the third Saturday of February, May, August and November. The next meeting to be held at Chalfont, February 19, 1916, when the new officers will be installed.

Tioga County Pomona, No. 30

Every meeting sees an increase in the membership of this Pomona Grange. It held its usual quarterly session in the Pomona Hall at Wellsboro, December 8th and 10th with nearly all the officers in their stations. James W. Merritt, of Canton, gave an instructive address on "Co-operation" at the Thursday afternoon session.

After the fifth degree session in the evening a drama was given by the Nanvoo Grange. The different characters were presented in an unusually able manner, and the play was enjoyed by all. A quartette composed of ladies and gentlemen from Aurora Grange rendered some fine music at the afternoon and evening sessions. Ross G. Wilcox, in his "coon" songs captured the house. He was as good as any professional comedian. Friday forenoon after the reports of lecturers and deputies and the reading of an interesting paper on "The Girls of Yesterday and Today," memorial exercises were held for deceased members. Friday afternoon, the members discussed the "Changes in the Rural Delivery System." A male quartette from Tioga County Center Grange enlivened the sessions and was loudly applauded. Several good recitations added spice to the program and a paper, "A Corner in Troubles" taught a lesson that all might well heed.

Not all the forty Granges of the county were represented but a goodly percentage sent delegates who seemed well pleased with their visit to Pomona.

Richland News

A few of the Richland Grange members had a surprise ready for those present at their meeting on the evening of the 22nd in form of cake and cocoa which were enjoyed, as was the social hour after the literary program. Monday evening, Nov. 29th, they held their election and the newly-elected and re-elected officers will be installed Monday evening, January 3, 1916.

It is Up to Every Patron

Now that State Grange has enjoyed another successful and profitable session, do not allow the inspiration to die. We owe it to our Order to get busy and stay busy in formulating plans which will re-invigorate and stimulate Grange activities.

Dawson Grange No. 719

This Grange is closing another year in a very prosperous condition, and is steadily increasing in interest, enthusiasm and membership. At the first meeting in November a class of six were given the last degree, and an elaborate lunch was served in honor of the new members, the Brothers furnishing the ice cream, and the Sisters furnishing the cake and sandwiches.

On the last meeting of December, a class was arranged for first degree initiation; together with a short Christmas program. An encouraging feature of the Grange is that the new members fall in line with the old in all interests of the Grange.



Harrison County Pomona Grange degree team which conferred the degree at last session of Kentucky State Grange, upon 175 enthusiastic Patrons.

Venango County Pomona

This Pomona met with Cherrytree Grange, No. 284, on November 27th. The day being bad, the crowd expected was not present, but there were representatives from nearly all the Granges in the county. The election and installation of officers were first on the program. Dinner was served by the Cherrytree Grange at 12:30. Following the dinner, came the installation of officers in the fourth degree, so all could see the work. A good program was prepared. All took part. Supper was served in the evening, after which the Pomona initiated seven candidates into the mysteries of the fifth degree; following the adjournment of the fifth degree, the Subordinate Grange opened in the fourth degree and held a very interesting meeting. Owing to the crowded condition of the hall, seven candidates were obligated in the third and fourth degrees. After the general routine of business, the Worthy Lecturer had a fine program of recitations, pantomimes, and a play. After adjournment all enjoyed a treat of ice cream from the Pomona members. The Venango Pomona is growing in membership and interest each meeting.

The next Pomona of the county will be held with Oakland Grange some time in March.

A Woman Who Teaches an Entire State

It is due to Miss Jennie Buell, of Ann Arbor, that Michigan has one of the most successful Granges and the largest Grange membership of any state, says the current issue of Farm and Fireside. Miss Buell is State Grange secretary of Michigan and her efficient work has won her friends by the thousand.

The "Scaling" of Granges

A Brother in writing to an agricultural exchange, says that in some states the work of the granges is scaled and in this way it is known about the amount of work that each one of them is doing. "We notice" he writes "that Lowell Grange of Massachusetts received a rating of 97 1/2 per cent. and is said to be the leader of the state."

Can Any Other Grange Equal This?

Highland Grange of Pennsylvania had an average attendance of 88 per cent. during the last quarter. That is some attendance. A lot of granges would be glad to have the recipe that brings about such an attendance.

Washington Co. Pomona Grange

This Pomona held a most successful meeting in the Town Hall, Washington, on December 7. All day and evening sessions were held, important business transacted, reports encouraging. Thirty-one of the thirty-six subordinate granges sent written reports (four of these reports did not reach secretary until after the meeting) and the majority sent representatives. The attendance was very good. The meeting was interspersed with music and readings, and at the evening session Dr. Jos. H. Bausman of W. and J. College, gave readings and a lecture, which were highly enjoyed by all.

A Farm Product Show was held in connection with the Pomona, or rather following the Pomona meeting, this being the third annual show, but this one far surpassed anything of its kind ever held in Washington or the county.

The Pomona Grange, The Farm Bureau, The Business Men's Bureau and Board of Trade all worked in conjunction. This show consisted of all farm products, the display of corn, apples, potatoes, etc., being of a high order. There was a wonderful showing of luscious looking apples; in the pastry department were bread, biscuits, cookies, doughnuts, cakes, pie, etc. were appealing to the appetite; the butter display was also fine; in the poultry show were about twenty-five different breeds of chickens.

About thirty-five automobiles, of as many different makes, besides motorcycles and bicycles, formed the finest kind of display. It was estimated that over 7000 people attended this show, and it was of the opinion of all that it was the finest show of its kind ever held in Washington.

The March Pomona Meeting is to be held in Washington, and the degree work to be carried out in full. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that all tillers of the soil in every section of these United States and in what every branch of agricultural production they may be engaged, have the same general interests; that these interests suffer or are fostered in exact proportion as those engaged are prepared to defend them against antagonistic and aggressive interests that have or may combine against them; that in proof of this we offer the history of the Grange and its accomplishments in our own State of Pennsylvania.

FURTHER, We believe in and urge a federation of all the different former organizations of the county having the same general objects—the welfare of agriculture, our country and mankind; That our purposes may be pushed forward with more power by the united efforts of the now separate organizations each struggling singly to accomplish the same task.

To this end, Therefore be it, RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed, two of whom shall be named by the master and one by the overseer, who with the master and overseer, shall constitute a committee of five to confer with and urge upon the other Pomona Granges of the State and the State Grange, to be established, as we believe, of this important measure.

SECOND, That the secretary of each subordinate Grange should supply the lecturer of Pomona (in the month of January) with a list of members, with their address, who could be used on the Pomona program. This list to designate whether for essay, reading, song, piano, violin or whatever they could contribute. This would give each Grange a chance to be used on the Pomona program and lighten the work of the lecturer.

Grange News Unusually Good

Bro. Lewis Brinton, master of Russellville Grange, No. 31 (Chester County) writes: "I have been a constant reader of Grange News ever since my connection with the Order, and I feel impelled to say that I am more than proud of our paper. The past year it has seemed unusually good. Pennsylvania patrons have reason to be proud of our state paper and to show gratitude to those who have made it what it is."

SEPARATORS, ENGINES, SPREADERS
200,000 customers testify that my designs and factories build quality into them. Built for long, hard, continuous use. Highest Quality—Lowest Prices. About 1-1/2 less than you usually pay. Don't buy till you get my catalog of these and other farm and household goods free. A postal gets it. Low freight rates. Write to: J. C. Hays, A. C. Hays, Inc., 14



The : Grange : Fertilizer : Man

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Endorsed as the Best and
Cheapest Fertilizers offered to
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The goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Brother Hennessy of "Welcome Home Grange," Wernersville, Pa. Brother Hennessy's reputation for Fair Dealing, his tremendous energy, and the big things he has accomplished for the good of the Farmers, is the best guarantee we can give you that you will not make a mistake in buying your fertilizer from his Company.

Have the proper officer in your Grange write them for Prices and Terms, or write them for the Agency for your vicinity. It will pay you big to do so.

READING CHEMICAL CO.
25 North Sixth Street, : READING, PENNA.

P. S.—Write at once for full Information.

Grange Held Meeting at Turtle Creek

The McKean County Pomona Grange met with Turtle Point Grange, Wednesday, December 1. During the forenoon sessions a resolution was passed to have the state master offer a resolution at the national grange that a proper memorial ceremony be provided for use in the subordinate granges at the memorial exercises of deceased members.

W. E. Sawyer, of Liberty Grange, and Frank Hackett, of the Valley Grange, were recommended as deputies.

After one of the best dinners that the farm could provide the literary program was opened.

For about an hour the audience listened to an able address by Mr. Weaver, of State College, on the "Value of a Farm Bureau."

H. R. Hilton, Master of Liberty Grange, opened the discussion, "Shall McKean County Have a Farm Bureau?" Several able talks were made on the need of a county agent. At the close of the discussion the audience unanimously requested Pomona Grange to indorse the movement at their evening session.

One of the interesting features of the day was the question box which brought out many good subjects. Rev. W. J. Howells gave an interesting and pleasing talk on "Better Things for the Home, and the Boy Upon the Farm."

At the evening business session the auditors' report showed the finance of Pomona to be in the best condition for some time. The following resolution was passed on the farm bureau: "Resolved, That the Pomona Grange of McKean county favors the organization of a farm bureau for the purpose of procuring a county agent and that a committee of five be appointed by the master as representatives of Pomona Grange in perfecting the organization."

During the evening program given by Turtle Point Grange, two interesting addresses were given by Mr. Weaver, of State College and C. W. Lillibridge, county school superintendent. The Pomona session was one of the best of the year.

ERIE COUNTY POMONA

Erie County Pomona Grange, No. 4, met at East Springfield, December 8th. Delegates from 15 subordinate Granges were present. Mrs. Emma Tuedhope gave the welcome address. There were 250 present at the public session. Hon. Milton Shreve gave an address on "Preparedness." It was listened to with great interest. S. Lehman, county agent for the Farm Bureau, spoke of the work he had done so far, of the boys' and girls' clubs organized and their work, also the successful fair held this fall. Mr. J. M. Force also brought out facts about the great work that has been done and what Mr. Lehman expects to do in the future.

Seventeen names were presented and duly elected to become Pomona members. After the initiation the banquet was served.

The following resolutions were adopted: "There are powerful interests in this country that are at present seeking to secure the adoption by this nation under the fair-sounding name of 'preparedness,' a policy which would only serve as the entering wedge to force us, finally, into the unenviable position of the militant nations of Europe, at the present time."

"WHEREAS, We were told before this war started, that we were in no danger of attack or invasion, it must be apparent to anyone, that after the war, the crippled condition of the leading nations will render the thought or possibility of attack still more absurd."

"WHEREAS, Those urging this policy are chiefly the promoters and stockholders of munition factories and steel mills, who would thereby reap enormous profits. And, Whereas, such a change of policy at this time, would be a challenge to the bleeding nations of Europe, leading them to assume that we intended to

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25 lbs. best Granulated Cane Sugar for 98c when ordered with other money-saving Larkin Groceries, such as flour, coffee, tea, canned vegetables, dried vegetables, ham, bacon, fish, cereals, crackers, preserved fruits, preserves, confectionery, laundry and toilet supplies of all kinds.

Samples of our Bargains

Larkin Blend Coffee, 3 lbs., 75c; Imported Tea, 30c per lb.; Cream Tartar Baking Powder, 25c per 1/2 lb.; Country Gentleman Corn, 3 large cans, 25c; Tomatoes, 15-cent kind, 10c; Pork and Beans, 15-cent size can for 75c; Alaska Salmon, 3 1/2 lb. cans, 31c; Marmalade, 1 pound package, 75c; Sweet Home Laundry Soap, or Mail of the Best Floating Soap, 25c per bar; Norwegian Sardines, 10c per can; 5 lbs. Rice, 35c; Egg Noodles, 34 lb., 5c; Peanut Butter, large jar, 125c; 5 lbs. Prunes, 55c; Larkin Mince Meat, 5c; 1 lb. Salsaneta, 5c; 1 lb. Pearl Tapioca, 6c; 1 lb. Corn Starch, 5c; 1 lb. Quick Pepper, 5c; Large can Sliced Hawaiian Pineapple, 10c.

Don't you take a pencil and compare these prices with what you are paying now? And while you have the pencil in your hand just fill out the coupon below and send for GROCERY BOOK FREE. It contains hundreds of money-saving offers at low cash prices; no premiums, plans, or any thing of that kind. You save by buying direct.

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Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send me free Grocery Book No. 941. I want to compare its prices with what I now pay.

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Grange Badges

12 or more 32c each
100 or more 30c each
Made with Mourning Back.

12 or more 40c each
100 or more 38c each
We prepay forwarding charges on orders accompanied by Cash.

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HARDING REGALIA CO.
22 School St., Boston, Mass.

Apple—TREES—Peach
2,500 acres, 4,000,000 apple, 3,000,000 peach, 250,000 pear, 100,000 cherry trees. Thousands of other fruit trees, plants, evergreens, ornamentals. Prices consistent with quality. 25 years' experience. Write us your needs; ask for 1916 Fruit Guide—Free. Harrison Nurseries, Box 36 Berlin, Md.

take advantage of their crippled condition thus engendering a fear that would tend to attract the very thing that was feared.

"Therefore be it resolved: That we, the members of Erie County Pomona Grange, in session at Springfield, December 9, 1915, do hereby protest against any increase of expenditures for war preparedness at this time. Each subordinate Grange is urged to draw up similar resolutions and send copies to the congressman and senator of this district."

Miss Honora Whalen, from the State College, was present and gave several short talks on the water supply for the home and arranging a convenient kitchen for the housewife.

Another Grange For Lancaster
"Lancaster County is soon to have another Grange," writes a patron. "We have held one preliminary meeting and have fixed Tuesday evening, January 4th, for organization. In the meanwhile we shall, of course, be working to create all the interest we can."

PENNSYLVANIA State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Price List of Supplies

Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per set (13).....	2.15
Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen.....	2.50
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9.....	1.50
Juvenile Grange Manuals, set of 9.....	1.50
Grange Seals.....	3.00
Digest.....	.25
Constitution and By-Laws.....	.07
Grange Hall Dedication Ceremony.....	.40
Song Books, "Grange Melodies," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen.....	.40
Per dozen.....	4.00
When purchaser pays freight or express, per dozen.....	2.00
Per half dozen.....	3.50
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Blank Reports, Subordinate Granges to Pomona, per hundred.....	.50
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Grange Recitations (Darrow).....	.25
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead).....	

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
MRS. NETTIE E. ALMAN.

READING BONE FERTILIZERS

Better than Ever



This Trade Mark Means Quality

Write for Prices and Terms

Reading Bone Fertilizer Company
Reading, Penna.

Strength vs. Porosity in Drain Tile

How often farmers have laid down tile drains in a field to find shortly after that one or more of the sections, of soft tile they used, had been crushed in! Our readers, who have spotted in this way—or any farmer who has a job of draining on hand—will do well to look into the possibilities of the stronger, more durable vitrified drain tile.

This vitrified tile is made of high grade shale clay. In addition to being burned in intense heat, the tile is also salt-glazed. This special treatment makes impossible the crumbling and consequent choking of the drain so aggravating with soft tile. Breakage as referred to above are eliminated when vitrified tile is used.

There are no weak spots in this tile. The secret of the success with vitrified tile is that strength and durability have not been sacrificed to porosity. And this is good for after all, what is the benefit of porous drain tile (especially when it is structurally weak), when 99% of the water enters the drain at the joints? How much better the hard-burned, salt-glazed, vitrified tile than will last indefinitely. We urge that our readers make themselves acquainted with this superior tile. It is sold in several styles, round square, hexagonal, and in one, two and three duct sizes.

Farmers' Profit

The Department of Agriculture, looking into the profits of 137 farmers in Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, finds that their average cash income is \$463. Only nineteen of them receive more than \$1,000 in cash in a year, and eighteen of the nineteen are men who run farms of 160 acres or more. The sums represent the cash return to the farmer for his actual labor, after deducting all expenses. Of course he has his housing also, and as much of the produce of the farm as he needs to supply his own table abundantly.

The Dog as a Carrier of Disease to Stock

The dog in the country is a useful and pleasant adjunct to the farm if he is properly controlled and cared for, but when neglected, may readily become a carrier of disease to stock, in addition to gaining opportunity to kill sheep and destroy gardens and other property. Dog ordinances, as a general rule, have been intended chiefly to curb the dog's power of doing harm by attacking, biting, killing or running sheep or stock. The part that he plays as a carrier of diseases to animals only recently has been recognized, according to the zoologists of the Department of Agriculture, who believe that when this is better understood, rural ordinances and laws which lessen this danger will gain the support of the community.

Of the diseases carried to stock by dogs, the foot-and-mouth disease is probably of the greatest interest at this time. In this case the dog acts as a mechanical carrier of infection. The dog which runs across an infected farm easily may carry in the dirt on his feet the virus of this most contagious of animal diseases to other farms and thus spread the disease to the neighboring herds. In infected localities it is absolutely essential, therefore to keep all dogs chained and never to allow them off the farm except on leash.

There are, however, many other maladies in the spread of which the dog takes an active part. In Bulletin 26 of the United States Department of Agriculture, "The Dog as a Carrier of Parasites and Disease," it is pointed out that rabies, hydatid, ringworm, favus, double-pored tapeworm, roundworm, and tongue worm are often conveyed to human beings in this way. It occasionally happens also that the dog helps fleas and ticks in transmitting bubonic plague or the deadly spotted fever.

Are you boosting Grange News at every opportunity?

Lowest Prices Ever Made on World's Best ROOFING

Absolute "rock bottom" prices have now been reached on the greatest roofing. Don't invest a cent in new roof covering, siding or ceiling for any building until you first get Edwards' wonderful freight prepaid money-saving offer direct from the world's largest factory of its kind.

EDWARDS Tightcote Reo Steel Shingles

outlast three or four ordinary roofs yet they actually cost less! No painting or repairs necessary. Reo Steel Shingles are guaranteed to last for years. They are made of the best material and are guaranteed to be perfect. They are made of the best material and are guaranteed to be perfect. They are made of the best material and are guaranteed to be perfect.

Garage \$69.50 Up

Wide variety, many styles, all sizes of portable, fireproof, metal garages. \$69.50 and up. Lowest prices ever made. Postal brings 5¢ page Grange Catalog.

Freight Prepaid Offer

on the lowest prices ever made on our best roofing. We make and sell direct from biggest factory of kind. Edwards Reo Tightcote Steel Shingles, V-Crimped, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized, roofing at bed-rock bargain prices, saving you all "in-between" middlemen's profits. Write for Free Roofing Samples and your copy of Roofing Catalog No. 135.

The Edwards Mfg. Co., 1338-1388 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Note construction of Patent Interlocking Device protecting nail heads from the weather and making the roof absolutely water-tight.

Please send FREE samples, 7-light Roofing Book No. 135.

Name.....
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Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World

Less LIME— greater CROPS

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Nature's Best Soil-Lime

Because MAR-LIME is soluble it will yield quicker and bigger results than even ordinary carbonated lime. And you won't need as much. Write today for lowest prices, free test papers, etc. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION, CALEDONIA MARL BRANCH, 821 Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.

Green's Trees

Sold direct only, at wholesale prices. Trees for the home garden. Strong rooted, healthy, cheaply stock. Apple, Peach, Pear, Quince, Cherry and Ornamental Trees. Grape Vines. Write to name all trees, shrubs and plants.

Green has had 36 years of square dealing. We have a reputation to sustain. You will be satisfied with Green's Trees. Write for free catalog and book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay." Both free. Address

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
22 Wall Street
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Skyscrapers and Silos

The tallest office building in the world is the Woolworth Building, New York City. It is 55 stories high, cost \$7,500,000, and is fireproofed with over 30,000 tons of NATCO Hollow Tile. Safe against fire, wind pressure and shock and built for all time, it is a lesson to you, Mr. Farmer, when figuring on a silo and other farm buildings. The same material with which we have fireproofed the majority of skyscrapers of North America is being used extensively for the construction of the NATCO Imperishable Silo and all other types of farm buildings. For permanency, service and economy

Build With Natco Hollow Tile

Best for the city and best for the farm. NATCO buildings are weather proof, decayproof, fireproof and frost-resisting. They are attractive, too—buildings you'll be proud of.

Send for our new book "Nates on the Farm." Fully illustrated from photographs and construction details of all types of farm buildings. Tell us what you are going to build.

Also ask for catalog describing the ever popular Natco Imperishable Silo—
"The Silo That Lasts For Generations"

A perfect ensilage preserver in all parts, through all weather conditions. Handsome, durable, convenient is "the skyscraper of the farm" the most valuable addition to your farm buildings.

National Fire Proofing Company
1120 Fulton Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.
23 Factories—Short hauls—Prompt shipments.

Tell us what you are thinking of building. We have plans for barns, corn cribs, garages, etc., FREE.

THE LURE OF THE CITY

The lure of the city is a strong lure. It is strongest for the young people, for the boys and the girls who are just getting ready to begin life for themselves. But often it is very strong for the man and the woman of middle age. The psychology of it is a good deal like that of the old cow which acts as though she always thought the pasture on the other side of the fence were better than that on her side. Some way or other we can't help feeling that the other fellow's job is just a little bit better than our own, if not a good deal better. We think he has a soft snap as compared to what we have. This is because we know all about the disadvantages and the unpleasant features of our own job but do not know these things about the other fellow's.

It is not so bad for the young folks to go the way to the lure of the city where their best opportunities are to be found in the country. There is no one depended upon them, they have only themselves to consider, and can easily change when they have found out their mistakes. But for a man in middle life, with a wife and a family dependent upon him, to give way to the unpleasantness of farm life and be lured by the desirable features of town and city life, when he knows nothing of the other side of it, is often a tragedy.

We would not be understood as meaning that every one born or living in the country should stay there and should never move to town to live or work. There are many men born and raised in the country whom nature has fitted, for some reason known only to herself, to accomplish larger things for themselves and for the world in the city than they could ever accomplish in the country. Such people belong in the city at the work for which

they are fitted. And it must not be forgotten that the reverse of this same proposition is also often equally true; there are many boys born in the towns and the cities who are endowed with the tastes and the qualities which will make them more successful as farmers than as anything else; these belong on the farms.

The thought we wish to emphasize is brought out quite well in the article in this issue of The Farming Business entitled, "From the Frying Pan Into the Fire." It is the thought that one should think twice; in fact a good many times more than twice, before pulling up all stakes and leaving the farm for some work in the city about which he really knows little or nothing. He should look carefully at the proposition from every possible angle; he should learn all he possibly can about the proposition—especially about the disadvantages and the undesirable features in it—before he finally makes the change. And even then he should make the change in such a way that he leaves a possibility of returning to the farm if he should find that the new work is not so desirable as was the old. It is a mighty poor, general who goes into a battle without first having made proper provision for conducting a successful retreat, in case retreat is found necessary.

If you are bound and determined to go to town to live and work, then rent your farm instead of selling it; rent a place in town in which to live. Then if you find you have made a mistake, as many men do, you can give up your work and home in town and take back your farm and return to the work which you have found is more desirable than you had thought it was.—Farming Business.

When answering advertisements, be sure to mention Grange News.

THE CALF PATH

By Samuel Walter Foss
One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home as good calves should;
But made a trail as all calves do,
A crooked trail as all calves do.
Since then three hundred years have
Passed, and I infer the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.
The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bellwether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bellwethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was
Made.

And many men wound in and out,
And dogged and turned and bent
about.

And uttered word of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path;
But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding doorway
stalked.

Because he wabbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane.
That bent and turned and turned
again;

This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse, with his
load
Trotted on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swift feet,
The road became a village street;
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare.
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis;
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed this zigzag calf about.
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.

A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;
For thus such reverence is lent
A well established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.
They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,
And still their devious course pursue.
To keep the path that others do.
They keep the path a sacred grove,
Along which all their lives they move;
But how the wise old wood gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf.
Ah, many things, this tale might
teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISION AS TO THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE

In a recent address to an audience in Columbus, Ohio, President Wilson used these words:

"With regard to the future of business in this country, no man can speak with confidence, because it happens that the distressing events of the months since the great European war began have put America in a peculiar relation to the rest of the world. It looks as if we would have to be the reserve force of the world in respect to financial and economic power. It looks as if in the days of reconstruction and recuperation, which are ahead of Europe, we would have to do many of the most important things, which hitherto have been done through European instrumentalities. No man can say just how these matters are going to shape themselves, but every man can see that the opportunity of America is going to be unparalleled and that the resources of America must be

put at the service of the world as never before. Therefore, it is imperative that no impediments should be put in the way of commerce with the rest of the world.

"The vision of a democracy that I have is this, that you must not be presumptuous enough to determine beforehand where the vitality is going to come from. The beauty of a democracy is that you never can tell when a youngster is born what he is going to do with you, and that no matter how humbly he is born, no matter where he is born, no matter what circumstances hamper him at the outside, he has got a chance to master the minds and lead the imaginations of the whole country. I like to think that the youngsters now playing somewhere, perhaps in a gutter, are some time or other going to stand up and speak the voice of America for all the world to hear."

Single Sentence Sermons

You must love, in order to understand love; one act of charity will teach us more of the love of God than 1000 sermons; one act of selfishness, of real self-denial, will tell us more of the meaning of the Epiphany than whole volumes on theology.—F. W. Robertson.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery that
Cuts Down the Cost of
Paint 75 per cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Every-
one Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much. Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Mfg. Co., 38 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

LIME

AND
LIMESTONE IN EVERY FORM

for land and other uses. Good farmers use lime liberally because it pays. We are the largest producers in quality and value. Write us your needs, quantity, form, and delivery, stating how you wish to apply, and we will quote you price.

CHEMICAL LIME CO.
BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

PAY LESS FOR BETTER FENCE

Mason's prices are always lowest. And his values are always greatest, because he sells to you direct from his own factory. Mason's prices are factory prices—no money saving. He can save you money on all kinds of wire fence and gates—
FOR FARM, GARDEN AND LAWN

When you buy fence you want to know that you are absolutely safe—that you'll get what you pay for. That's what you'll always get when you order

MASON FENCE

Mason guarantees his fence to be better than you can get anywhere else for the money. You may

TRY IT GO DAYS

You may test it for strength and compare it with other fences. You can see that it goes up evenly and stretches evenly over uneven ground. Submit it to every reasonable test. If it isn't just as Mason represents it, you may return it and get every cent of your money back.

FREE Send for Mason's new literature (Circular No. 27, shows a great 4 inch fence at 25¢ a roll and 5¢ money-saving fence material). Read what the U. S. Government says about "Double-Stranding."

THE MASON FENCE CO.
Box 32 Leesburg, Ohio

these big new BARGAIN BULLETINS
give you \$15.00 worth for only \$10—
or this bank pays you every ¢!

Special for
Grange News
Readers

Official Organ of the Pennsylvania State Grange
Published by the Pennsylvania State Grange
Chambersburg, Pa., September 27th, 1915.

Manufacturers' Outlet Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

There's no getting away from it that your frank proposal, offering \$10,000 in cases where the Manufacturers' Outlet Company fails to make good their guarantee, is a move in the right direction. No better assurance of reliability and satisfaction could be asked for. I feel confident that our readers will take advantage of your broad and liberal treatment, and induce their neighbors to do likewise.

Respectfully,

Memo Lloyd
Managing Editor
GRANGE NEWS.

These items smash all PRICE records. Don't take our word for it. You now have this new guarantee of "best-goods-at-lowest-prices—or-your-money-back." This is offered through this million-dollar bank (See letter at right.) That doubly insures that you will save big money on these bargains. And you also have this letter (on left) from the Pennsylvania Grange News as triple insurance that you will get \$15.00 worth for every \$10.00 or your-money-back-and-no-questions-asked!

Why? Why triply certify to you that these bargains will either save you many dollars—or-pay-nothing? Because—we have not time to give you usual proofs. We are swamped! If you only knew what big cost-killing buys we have made since the WAR began! And in exchanging our cash for these perfect, brand-new overstocks of hardup manufacturers, we have piled up so many bargains that these new sales ideas are necessary.

The new prices are so below the old that the former catalog is junked. We have had to get out new catalogs. Each Bulletin covers a different line of special purchases—all backed by this bank-guarantee, plus our own guarantee, plus this guarantee of the Pennsylvania Grange News. With that triple guarantee, can you resist getting \$15 worth of these brand-new goods for \$10 (or-your-money-back)?

THE MAIL-ORDER HOUSE OF THE EAST
Buffalo, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Outlet Co.
OUR \$10,000 GUARANTEE:
Better goods—at least—price-or-money-back

Oct. 1, 1915.

The Citizen's Bank,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

This authorizes your bank to pay from the deposits of the Manufacturers' Outlet Co., every cent of any customer's purchase money (as well as freight both ways) as refund in full to said customer in case he or she is not satisfied, on arrival of goods, that our merchandise is absolutely as claimed. In other words, to any amount up to \$10,000, we guarantee best-goods-at-lowest-price—or-or-money-back.

MANUFACTURERS' OUTLET CO.

H. J. Schuman
Secretary

Best goods at lowest prices—
(and you needn't send a cent!)

\$1.00 PAINT AT 49c. GAL.
Special Paint Bargain Bulletins show all kinds, including finest ready-mixed guaranteed best-paints-at-lowest-prices—or-your-money-back. Won't blister, peel, chalk, or rub off. For instance, here's an out-side red paint, per gal. 49c.

STEEL BATH TUB, \$4.45
Special Bargain Bulletin of all kinds of plumbing and heating backed by our \$10,000 guarantee of best-plumbing-etc.—at-least-price—or-money-back. Free plans, etc. This steel tub (4½ ft.) \$4.45.

RUBBER ROOFING, 49c. PER ROLL
The world's greatest roofing prices can be found in our new free Roofing Bargain Bulletin. All items—rubber roofing, steel roofing, etc.—all are backed by our \$10,000 guarantee of best-roofing-at-lowest-prices—or-money-back. You are sure to get the best bargain in the country, or we lose. 50 kinds of metal roofing at prices we want you to compare. 40 different kinds of slate and rubber roofing, including the famous Queen City Brand. Guaranteed 12 and 15 years. Also a limited special lot of single-ply (not tar paper or sheeting, but real rubber roofing) at 49c. per roll.

Last Minute Electric Special
Just as this paper is going to press, we are able to offer guaranteed-best-electric-light-plants—at lowest-prices—or-your-money-back. For instance, if you have a motor, you can get Complete 7-Light Electric Plant \$69.

LUMBER, ONE-THIRD OFF
Don't pay us a cent in advance. Let us quote on your lumber needs. Remember our \$10,000 bank guarantee of best-lumber-at-lowest-price—or-your-money-back. Take immediate advantage of lowest-prices-ever—all on the best new lumber. Send in your lumber bills to-day, and ask for big free Lumber Bargain Bulletin.

THE MAIL-ORDER HOUSE OF THE EAST
Manufacturers' Outlet Co.
Sycamore St. and Erie R.R., Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE BARGAIN BULLETIN
10,000 GREAT MONEY SAVERS
ALL GUARANTEED

TWO-LIGHT WINDOW, 58c.
Ask for our big Building Material Bargain Bulletin free. All items covered by our \$10,000 guarantee of best-building-material-at-lowest-price—or-money-back. For instance, two-light window (glazed) 58c.

WALL BOARD, \$2.25 PER 100 FT.
Absolutely the very best wall board. Cannot warp. Drier than lath and plaster at ½ cost. Get free samples, plans and Bargain Bulletin of guaranteed best-wall-board-at-lowest-price—or-your-money-back.

BEST-GALVANIZED FENCE, STILL 12c. PER ROD
Regardless of war prices, thanks to a lucky big deal, we offer strongest, best-galvanized open-hearth steel fencing from 12c. a rod up. Remember this is not soft-wire which we would sell at 10c. a rod if we sold it. Tell us what purpose you need fence for, and we will quote you. backed by our \$10,000 guarantee of best-fence-at-lowest-price—or-your-money-back. Don't delay—there is only a limited supply of the new big Fence Bargain Bulletins on hand. 110 special lots of double-galvanized fencing at as low as 12c. per rod. Prices may go up any time—act to-day. Get your new big Fence Bargain Bulletin free—now.

BARGAIN BULLETINS
This brings 6 FREE BOOKS
TO MANUFACTURERS' OUTLET CO.
342 Broadway Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Read me, free, all bound in the purple embossed cover, the following of your own Bargain Bulletins (all items covered by our \$10,000 guarantee of best-goods-at-lowest-price—or-money-back):
☐ Building Material
☐ Paint and Wall Board
☐ Plumbing, Heating, Electric Light, Etc.
☐ Tools and Miscellaneous
☐ Wire and Fencing
☐ Rubber and Metal Products
My name is _____ My address is _____



VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1916.

No. 10

POSTALIZING THE WIRES; A GREAT GRANGE POLICY

How Giving the Post-Office its Full Rights
Will Benefit the Farmer.



THE GRANGE, in pursuing its broad policy of support of measures calculated to benefit not only the farming interests, but all the people of the United States, many years ago advocated government ownership and operation of telegraph. It was evident to the Grange fathers at that time—a time antedating the establishment of the telephone as an instrument of everyday life—that the electrical communication was, as it is now, a part of the postal function. They asked the Government to retrace the false step taken in the early days of telegraphy, when the mistaken economy of Congress threw away the national monopoly of the telegraph; but they asked in vain. Even then the great profits of the telegraph incited those who profited to bind the arms of the Government and hold on to their swag.

In later years the telephone has been developed, largely through the ambition and energy of the private investor, until it now vastly overshadows the telegraph in service and practical efficiency. Keeping up with the times, as ever, the Grange policy has been expanded until now its demand is for government ownership postal operation of the greater part of the telephone; and the extension of the service until it furnishes every farmer quick communication with his market town, as a part of the postal function.

We are glad to print an argument by C. T. Clayton, private secretary of Hon. David J. Lewis, of Maryland, the greatest Postal Expert in America—Ed.

The Philosophy of Postal Service
In other lands the postal departments pay large annual dividends to their owner, the public, besides rendering more services than ours is permitted to give us. Even "be-nighted Russia" made a net profit in receipts above expenditures in its postal department, in 1910, of \$18,854,000.00; and Germany cleared \$23,000,892.00 in its postal operations; while that same year the United States lost \$6,060,795.00. But in other lands the postal services are permitted to realize fully the object of their creation. They have a complete hand to grasp their opportuni-

ties. They have not two crippled fingers, one whole finger, and the remainder cut off, as our service has. That is why we lost money and they made money. And until we unbind our postal service fully, we shall lose both in efficiency and in economy. The genius of the postal function is to do little things well and cheaply. No private concern on earth can approach the world's postal services in this particular. The postal service carries the little packages, the letter, the card, the communication; it transfers small sums of money; and all these things are done at the minimum of cost and on the deficit line today. They are brief but important. The motive of private finance is profit; the motive of every postal service is service for the service's sake. The operation of this motive is as definite and sure as the expansion of steam. The private financier must regard his main-spring in everything he plans and does; and he makes his working regulations, his contracts and employs instrumentalities, makes his rates and determines his investments in the light of the possible profit he can foresee. The postal service regards its motive too; and because of the fact the poor man can send his letter to the farthest snows of Alaska or the burning heat of the Philippines for two cents, and can get as good service for that two cents as a millionaire's money can buy. The postal department, when a question of expenditure or of policy presented, considers chiefly whether there is a reasonable assurance of better public accommodation; and afterward whether it will pay out. They do not worry about making a net profit, reasoning that money made in service to the public fills one pocket, even if the work leaves a small shortage in the other.

Parcel Post Sheds Light on Telephone Possibilities

Three years ago, as a result of Grange agitation largely, parcel post was inaugurated. We now can examine accurate statistics showing what parcel post has accomplished. We find that the express companies, in 1912, carried 317,000,000 packages; and that was all the small-package service. In 1915 the same companies carried 280,000,000 pieces; and parcel post 400,000,000 pieces. That is, the express companies when they had a monopoly, carried three packages per capita; and with parcel post in the field, in 1915, both together carried 7 per capita, of

which the postal service handled four. The rates by express averaged 50c per package in 1912; their rates now average 48c; but the parcel post rate averages 14c. The traffic by parcel post, therefore, is in packages the value of or need for which could not sustain a 50c expense; and in effect the rate imposed by express inefficiency killed it. All these years the business has been waiting a rate that would let it move; the parcel post opportunity simply melted the ice of express greed and let the traffic go. The false assertion that the postoffice is not efficient is abundantly disproved by these facts; and at the same time the counter-assertion of private initiative and efficiency exploded by examining their results. In economy the express companies showed up even worse than in efficiency, if that is possible. They killed half the traffic by high rates; the country hated them as gougers; but when you consider that their rate of 48c is eaten up in needless operating expenses and leaves themselves no profit, one loses respect for them even as pirates of finance. They are on the deficit line today; some slightly above; some below, but none really making money. But the postal establishment, even on the heavier packages weighing above 3 pounds and averaging 5½ pounds, on a money average receipt of 18c, after paying the railroads 6c railway pay, and 5c for all other items of attention, clears 7c per parcel. In their palmist days of monopoly, the express companies never made half that profit, on rates averaging about three times the parcel post rate on equal weights, although they haul packages on the average much shorter distances.

The Telegraph

Surely this sheds a flood of light on the possibilities of postal operation of telegraph and telephone. The postal service in its first 25 years of an unaccustomed service still full of blunders and shortcomings and growing from nothing, can make big that profit on rates averaging about that in other lines of similar service may lie other great opportunities for real economy and efficiency. The cry against public ownership of utilities on the ground of the inefficiency of public administration is a proven falsity, where the utilities are, like the express or the telephone, only workable as complete monopolies.

The telegraph, in New Zealand, a State comparable to any American State in general conditions, is run by the postal department. Its rate is 12c for 12 words; here the rate runs from 25c to \$1.00 for the message unit. The postal motive has there accomplished this result: the New Zealand sends 9 messages a year; private initiative here gets one and 15-100 messages from every American annually. The general figures of telegraph services the world over follow these indicative comparisons. It

(Continued on next page)

DIVERSITY OF FARM ENTERPRISES

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

In most cases where studies on the profits in farming have been made, particularly in our oldest agricultural districts, such studies indicate that the most successful farms are those which have from two to four major sources of income; i. e., they have a well-balanced and diversified business. In certain instances it may pay better to have only one enterprise, but usually when one crop pays much better than all others the production of it increases rapidly and soon the price falls to the point where other crops or products are equally as profitable. Diversified farming is often confused with farming where there is a little of everything and not much of anything. Either extreme lessens the chances of success. When the price of certain crops is very low then live stock usually becomes desirable. However, if the returns per animal are poor, cash crops even at a low price are essential. A well-balanced business insures against losses and provides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment.

The annual report of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture has this to say about the need of Warehouse and Farm Marketing Legislation:

Warehouse Legislation
"Investigations conducted by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization indicate that there is serious need of warehouse legislation. It would seem that the most desirable action on the part of the States would be the passage of laws which would guarantee the integrity of warehouse receipts. These laws should be uniform, so that the conditions governing such receipts may be the same throughout the country, thereby greatly increasing their availability as collateral for loans at distant banking centers. The uniform warehouse receipts act is now in force in 31 States.

"In addition to the legislation that has been or may be enacted by the States, it is believed that the enactment of a Federal warehouse law would be of great benefit. The general interest in the subject is well shown by the inquiries the department constantly is receiving. The proposed measure, which is permissive in character, would enable the Department of Agriculture to license bonded warehouses in the various States. It would promote the better storing of farm products, increase the desirability of receipts as collateral for loans, and receipts as collected definite assistance in financing crops. A Federal statute on the subject also

(Continued on next page)

Postalizing the Wires

(Continued from first page)

is a mystery why Americans have allowed themselves to be fooled on the one hand into believing their postal service, actually the most efficient great service organization in the world, is not as good as a private corporation, and in the other into paying such exorbitant rates.

The Telephone

But the scandal of all is the telephone. President Vail of the Bell Telephone Company once advertised—"There is a road to every man's home; there should be a telephone inside." The public built the road; and must place the telephone some day. Private finance has done all it can for the development of the telephone. It is a great natural monopoly now, and its developments is over until the public takes it.

In Europe, under public ownership, these are the telephone rates, compared with the Bell:—

Dis. in miles	100	300	400	500	700
Continental	20c	37c	39c	46c	53c
Bell rate	60c	\$1.80	\$2.40	\$3.00	\$4.20

And the farther you talk the higher the discrepancy.

The American railways carry a ton of freight a mile for 7 mills. The Bell telephone long-distance rates are based on 6 mills per mile of wire, for three minutes talk. It is evident that talking is a weighty matter, if you use the Bell; your speech runs about a ton a mile of wire. No wonder the wires go down sometimes, with such a load to carry.

It is as bad with the local phone. In London one can talk to the whole area of Greater London, seven million population, for 2c; in New York it costs 15c to talk across the Hudson, 10c on the Island. In Washington the rate is \$48 a year for the first 600 calls; 8c a call; running about as high as taking the street car and returning, saving only the time of the trip. The average rate by the Bell is 2c a message; in Washington it is 4½c a message. The average use of American phones is 2,000 calls a year; the stiff Washington rates cut their use to 800 calls a year; little more than a third. In Europe the rates run vastly lower; less than \$1.00 a month in Norway, a base rate of \$8.00 a year in Switzerland, and even in the greatest cities far below the usual American telephone tariff. With the lowest rates on earth for carrying the letter, we have the highest telephone rates but two countries.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We tan and finish them right; make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information which every stock raiser should have, but we never send out this valuable book except upon request. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when to pay the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially of horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. If you want a copy send us your correct address.

The Crosby Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

SEPARATORS, ENGINES, SPREADERS
200,000 customers testify that our designers and factories build quality into them. Built for long, hard, continuous use; satisfaction. HIGHEST QUALITY—OWNERS' PRICES. About 1-3 to 1-2 less than you usually pay. Don't buy till you get my catalog of these and other farm and household goods free. A postal card is low freight rate. Write for catalog and farm machinery bargain book.

Quaker City Feed Mills
Grind corn and cobs, feed, table meal and alfalfa. On the market 43 years. Hand and power, 25 styles. Write for catalog and farm machinery bargain book.

THE A. W. STRAUB CO.
Dept. A3-3703-3705, 1st St., Philadelphia
Dept. A3-3703-3705, Ashland Ave., Chicago

Diversity of Farm Enterprises

(Continued from first page)

would promote the standardizing of storages, of warehouse, receipts, and of marketing processes.

The Farm Marketing Problem

A vital question that the farmer should ask himself, according to the report, is what he can do with his product when he secures it. In this connection it is stated:

"Even if farms everywhere were of the requisite size for efficiency in production and reasonable diversification were practiced, the difficulties would be solved. The farm unit which may be efficient for production still would have acutely to consider the problem of marketing. The farmer would not, through his own resources, be able to command easily the requisite transportation facilities or the daily information needed as to market conditions and the best near-by market, and in most cases would be at a disadvantage in bargaining with purchasers. The most promising solution seems to lie in the development of community co-operation or team work to determine what to produce, to employ the same methods, and to secure marketing information so as to enable producers to deal with buyers on an equal basis."

"There are problems, however, which under existing conditions neither efficient individual nor community effort can solve. These can be reached only by legislation."

Need for Grades and Standards

"Among the difficulties of American farmers are lack of familiarity with, and remoteness from, the actual machinery of distribution and finance; absence of order or system in the conduct of their own business transactions; inadequacy of storage facilities for their products; and ignorance of what their products really are in the terms of market phraseology, as well as what they are worth. A producer of a manufactured article knows what it is and what it costs. He knows this better than the buyer. The reverse is true in agriculture. The solution of these difficulties involves a better system of warehouses, with receipts which will be acceptable as collateral; the establishment of standards and grades of grain and cotton and other staple crops; the trading in the market upon standard types or grades ascertained and fixed by the Government, with such supervision and control over the operation of exchanges as may be essential to secure justice for the producer, the consumer, and the intermediary."

"For the accomplishment of these ends it seems desirable that the cotton-futures act, which has been in operation about a year, should be supplemented by a Federal permissible warehouse act, a cotton-standards act, a grain-grades act, and a land-mortgage banking act which shall inject business methods into the handling of farm finance and place upon the market in a responsible way reliable farm securities."

A SUGGESTION

As will be noticed, elsewhere on this page appears the attractive advertisement of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company, which contains some useful information. However, if further particulars are needed, the company suggests that those seeking such should write to Bro. John A. McSparran, Worthy Master, Furness, Pa.

An Apt Student

A young woman who went to Columbia to take her degree of doctor or philosophy married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement one of her friends said:

"But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph. D."

"So I did," replied Edith, "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."

—New York Post.

What Life Insurance Does

IT buys a farm and a home.
IT pays the mortgage on the farm.
IT educates the boys and girls.
IT starts the boy in business.
IT protects the widows and orphans.
IT insures comfort and independence in old age.
IT supplies every need in life and full and adequate protection in death.

The Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Company carries out the Grange idea of co-operative effort and its plan of insurance will be very interesting to Patrons everywhere.

LIFE INSURANCE

has been the salvation of thousands upon thousands of homes that otherwise would have been in destitute circumstances and no matter what argument is advanced against a life policy, no man can afford in this age to be without a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

Patrons everywhere are waking up to the advantages afforded by the FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to provide insurance that is absolutely safe, at reasonable cost and affording the most attractive features to be found anywhere. Write for our Grange Album which contains the pictures of the National Master and several of the State Masters and read their message to you.

Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Co.

Home Office,
Syracuse, New York.

HON. E. B. NORRIS, President.

Pure Seeds

Red Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Alsike, Etc.

We handle but one grade, the BEST. Have sold to Pennsylvania Grangers for 8 years. Hundreds of Grangers know that our money-back guarantee is dependable. You eliminate the profits of many middlemen when you buy from us.

Buy early and secure finest qualities. Samples and prices sent promptly upon request. Please state quantity desired.

W. E. WOODWARD CO. 135 South Second St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Pure Sugar Cane Brand Feeding Molasses

\$15⁹⁵ SENT ON TRIAL
Upward
American CREAM SEPARATOR
Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction. Investigating our wonderful offer: a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$15.95. Skins one quart of milk a minute. Different from picture, which illustrates our latest improvements. **ute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.**

Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You
Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, or if you have an old separator of any make you wish to exchange, do not fail to get our great offer. Our fully illustrated catalog, sent free on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world. Western orders filled from western points. Write today for our catalog and see what a big money saving protection we will make you. Address: **American Separator Co., Box 1074, Bainbridge, N. Y.**

SHEERIN'S FRESH DUG FRUIT TREES
Buy At One-Half Agent's Prices
Let me send you my catalogue—it's free to everybody—it's different. It tells you facts about my fresh dug trees and how you can save money and receive a guaranteed SQUARE DEAL. Write today and see the difference in buying direct from grower than through agents.
SHEERIN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES, 36 Seward St., Danville, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Grange News

VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1916.

No. 10

THE TAX QUESTION.

By William T. Creasy, Secretary of the Legislative Committee, Pennsylvania State Grange

Ed. Right of Way:—



It will be noticed in the State Grange proceedings, a prominent part of the report of the Legislative Committee was devoted to taxation. Particular stress was given that members of the Grange look after the nomination of the right kind of candidates for the Legislature. We elect the entire membership of the lower House of Representatives at Harrisburg, also one-half of the Senators. The Senators that are to be elected come from the odd-numbered Senatorial districts. It is important that men of ability and integrity are nominated, and we should not be led astray by trivial matters. I have just noticed the announcement of a candidate for the Legislature who has for his platform a change in the game laws, appealing to the farmers that the season should be lengthened so as to give the farmer boys a chance to hunt, and doing away with the license. I do not think that farmers will be fooled on such chaff as that, because the game laws are changed at every session. This makes more about the size of the statesmanship work for the public printer, and is about the size of the statesmanship of many of the legislators, and as to changing the license, this man ought to know that he will cut very little figure, unless the farmers stand as a unit for its repeal. But he is hiding his real motive behind this puerile announcement. This candidate, I would suppose from his announcement, would be against everything that the farmer is for, and you could not trust him as far as you could throw a bull by the tail.

In Europe many families must miss a meal in order to pay their taxes, and if we keep on at the rate that we have been going for the last twenty years, in a few more decades we will be in the same condition. Bonded indebtedness is one of the ways to tax people to death after they are lulled to sleep by thinking they are getting something for nothing which will be paid for by future generations. The interest and sinking fund become charges, and nine times out of ten the bonded indebtedness was unnecessary and better results could have been obtained on the pay-as-you-go plan.

The one important point for the farmer to consider—and this applies to other real estate owners as well—is that while taxes will increase there is no guarantee that his property is going to increase in a like proportion. The statements that we so often read that unless production is increased people will starve is wrong in every particular. With our high state of transportation, and electrical communications, there is not much trouble to reach the productions of the countries that have an excess, hence one cannot help but infer that there will be a general level of prices of agricultural products the world over. And if the farmer of the United States has heavy overhead charges to pay in the form of taxes, etc., he cannot compete with the farmer on the plains of Russia, or the Argentine with very little overhead charges. For example, the French farmer, with his splendid roads, cannot compete with the American farmer, though the latter has poor roads, in the production of the staple of agriculture. The former has higher overhead

charges than the latter, and should we compare the farmer of our State with the farmers of the Argentine we will find that our overhead charges are heavier than his, and therefore we are at a disadvantage, and as we pile up the tax burdens we make it more difficult for the farmer here.

Economical expenditure of the people's money lies at the foundation of tax reform. In these articles I shall show up how our monies are wasted and how unequal the burden is placed. And in concluding I want to quote, and I hope the editor will print it in good sized type, a part of the report of the Legislative Committee at the last meeting of the State Grange

"The new laws placed on the statute books the last decade have increased taxation at an alarming rate. The last State report on Taxation at hand is for 1913. This report shows that the amount of direct taxes collected through township, borough, ward, city, county and for the State through counties was in round numbers \$109,000,000. Twenty years previous, in 1893, the amount collected under same authorities was \$50,000,000, an increase of nearly 218%.

"Turning to the State revenues, we find that in 1913 the revenues of the State were \$35,350,000.00. In 1893 \$11,350,000.00, an increase of 310%.

"The expenditures of the State kept a little ahead of the income, as will be noted. The State paid out in 1893 \$13,000,000.00, and in 1913 \$37,000,000.00. The fiscal year ends on the 30th of June, while the tax year ends on the 30th of November. Because of these different dates for paying the expenses of the State government and the time of collecting the State's revenues, it is easy to figure a surplus or a deficit when there is not much margin either way.

"These increases in revenue have

increased taxation not only on the farmer, but all real estate owners. And about all that the farmer has gotten out of it are the half-starved township high schools.

"The wealth of the nation, according to a report of the Census Bureau, has increased seventy-five per cent. from 1904 to 1912. But listen to the other side of the story in which the same report says: The increase in national wealth of seventy-five per cent. in eight years, indicating a gain of 115 per cent. in eleven years, has been accompanied by an increase during the eleven years prior to 1912 of six per cent. in net Federal indebtedness, forty-four and a half per cent. in State indebtedness, eighty-nine per cent. in net county indebtedness, and 114 per cent. in net municipal indebtedness.

"Advantage of the nation's prosperity has been taken by the States, counties and municipalities by adding enormously to the burdens of the people by increasing taxation. In ten years up to 1912 tax levies advanced eighty-six per cent. notwithstanding the increased wealth added to the tax list. One would think under normal conditions taxes should have been lowered or at least remained stationary because of this increased property valuation. But for this increase in valuation some of the American municipalities would have gone bankrupt. To pile up indebtedness and increasing tax rates in such ways is out of all reason, and does not show sound business ability.

Mortgaging the future has become a mania. Every bond issued by the Nation, State or county is a mortgage against your farm and mine. Deaths may occur, crops may fail, but the time to make payment on the mortgage comes regularly, money or no money.

"Some one has said: 'We have borrowed to pay the King's tithes and taxes upon our lands and vineyards and, lo, we bring into bondage our sons and daughters to be servants, neither is it in our power to redeem them for other men have our lands and vineyards.'

Brother Farmer, let these figures soak in then act.

CHANGE IN GAME LAWS.

By Dr. B. H. Warren, Director Everhart Museum, Scranton, Pa.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange, held in the latter part of December at Pennsylvania State College, Br'er rabbit and bob-white, or Virginia quail, came up for consideration and after considerable debate as to the economic relations of these two well known game creatures, which are familiar residents of agricultural regions, the following resolutions were adopted:

"RESOLVED, That we favor such changes in our game laws as will allow the sale and shipment of rabbits during the hunting season.

"RESOLVED, That we ask for a change in our present game laws so as to prohibit the killing of bob-white, the quail, for a period of five years."

The State Grange is the largest and decidedly the most representative organization of farmers in Pennsylvania. Its members number over 65,000 who belong to 825 subordinate or local Granges and about fifty Pomona or County Granges. There were, I am informed, at the State College Convention, about 1200 delegates from the subordinate Granges. These delegates, men and women chosen with particular care, are collectively considered, high types of representative citizens of the respective com-

munities which they represent. Expressions, as indicated by the resolutions adopted, coming as they do from such a potential body of our rural citizens, merit the most careful consideration of the Pennsylvania board of game commissioners as well as the sportsmen of our commonwealth.

We have in Pennsylvania over 220,000 farms. The Grange organizations are represented almost entirely by owners and tenants residing on these farms. If these people desire to kill and sell, in season, rabbits which devour their garden products or decorate tender young fruit trees during periods of snow inundation, why should they not be allowed this privilege? Existing game laws, which prohibit the sale of rabbits lawfully taken in this State, do not forbid the traffic in Pennsylvania of these animals when lawfully captured in other States. This fact, in a few instances, has called forth most unjust criticism of certain game protectors because they failed to stop the marketing of foreign cotton tails, when they, in faithfully performing their duty, stopped the sale of cotton tails killed legitimately in Pennsylvania.

Patrons, be sure to say that you saw the advertisement in Grange News when you write to our advertisers.

Committee on Peace

Submits Strong Report

To say the following report of committee on peace was unanimously adopted is to put it too mildly.

No report read before the session of the National Grange at Oakland met with the hearty approval as did this report. All standing firm for Peace, not preparedness.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange:

The continuation of the great war in Europe which is causing the most wanton slaughter in all human history, has focused the attention of all thinking people on the frightful cost of war; has made them pause and ask "Is there not a better way of settling international disputes, more in harmony with the progress of the twentieth century?"

Your committee recognizes the great importance of this question and feel that a long report is out of place when the daily history of events constantly calls attention to the Grange position in opposition to war. Your Committee carefully studied the resolutions referred to it, which included one by Brother Joseph R. Peckman; one by T. C. Atkesen; one adopted by the Ramona Pomona Grange, and introduced by Brother Joseph Holmes; one adopted by the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, introduced by Brother John A. McSparran; one introduced by Brother C. O. Raine; one passed by Manhattan Grange and introduced by Brother A. F. Reardon; and one introduced by Brother C. B. Kegley.

We have taken the liberty to use parts of practically all of these resolutions and offer the following as a substitute.

Whereas, there is wide-spread agitation for the increase of the army and navy, involving huge expenditure of money, upon the pretext and supposition that they may be needed to defend this nation against attack from other nations. And this urgent plea under the name of preparedness—is being advocated by special interests that will be financially benefitted thereby; by those who, not directly benefitted, but who, through special privilege have amassed great wealth and who wish to increase the army for their protection; by these, who, from training have a taste for militarism; and by metropolitan newspapers influenced by the foregoing classes, and by their advertising patronage; and

Whereas, the reply to it all is: (1) All the large nations of the world from whom the United States has any reason whatever to fear in its present state of preparedness, are slaughtering each other and daily growing weaker physically and financially; one-half their fighting force is already killed or maimed and crippled and within the probable duration of the war, in the end will be in a pitiable and helpless condition. And it is against these helpless nations that selfishness and men who have lost their heads and been carried off their feet are crying out for preparedness. This world's war will close with public sentiment against war as a means of settling disputes.

(2) A nation on the eastern continent surrounded by other nations may be forced to arm, so long as neighboring nations continue to do so. But the United States is separated from them by wide oceans, far from their base of supplies and the reason for a nation in Europe or Asia arming does not apply to us.

(3) Preparedness that will make us efficient and strong in time of peace as well as war, is a wise economic, industrial and educational pol-

icy that will increase opportunity, encourage thrift and industry, increasing the number of home owners and tending to make a prosperous, happy and contented people. Instead of following a military policy that ruined the civilizations of Rome and Spain, and is now destroying that of the other nations of Europe, we should learn wisdom and that the victories of peace are greater than the victories of war. The five billion dollars contemplated to be spent on army and navy, at \$5,000 per mile, would build one million miles of macadamized pikes in the United States, crossing it five hundred times from ocean to ocean, or from its northern to its southern boundary putting the money among the people, tending to make them prosperous, happy and contented, to love their nation and be ready to defend it. With such a road system an unlimited number of men could be transferred in motor cars and concentrated quickly where needed. We call attention to the fact that the regular soldier has no wife, is not allowed to marry, has nothing to defend and the volunteer soldier in times of war has ever excelled him—the regular soldier in time of war permanently dropping out of sight. They were whipped at the first battle of Manassas in our late war, by volunteers and were never heard of afterwards.

Whereas, we hope the time will soon come when democratic ideals will prevail over the world; when kings, kaisers, and czars shall be no more, and their crimes shall be memories of a past age; when the dove of peace, like a winged messenger of heaven, shall hover over all the earth.

Whereas, should all profit be taken away from the manufacture of armor plate and munitions of war and supplied by government manufacture, or control of profits, we believe that much of this clamor for "preparedness," would soon cease; therefore, be it.

Resolved, until universal peace is established, we favor the manufacture of its own munitions of war by the Federal government.

Resolved, that we are opposed to any increase in the standing army, or any material increase in the navy.

Resolved, that we approve the stand the President has taken to maintain peaceful relations with all nations.

Resolved, while we recognize the right of the government to arm men to protect the nation, we believe property rights inferior to human rights, and that in event of war to repel invasion or to protect our rights on a foreign soil, we demand the Federal government shall assume control of all transportation lines, and all plants that may be used for the manufacture of munitions of war.

Resolved, that until such time as the confidence in human integrity and human righteousness enables the people of the earth to maintain world-wide peace without the intervention of military and naval police forces, we favor the formation of an international police force to be contributed to by all adhering nations and to be under the direction and control of such international court of control as the adhering nations may decide.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery that Cuts Down the Cost of Paint 75 per cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much. Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 28 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

FREE

My New 1916 Buggy Book

Just mail me coupon below with your name and address and I'll send you my new 1916 Buggy Book—the greatest vehicle catalog ever printed. Shows 150 stunning new styles and explains my special price-splitting, money-saving offer to 1916 Buggy Buyers. Send the coupon today.

H. C. Phelps
President

A Wonderful Book for Buggy Buyers

My new Catalog offers you the greatest assortment of high grade buggies ever put out by any factory. It is a big book (7½x12½ inches) handsomely printed on fine paper, profusely illustrated and richly colored. Tells how well every part of my famous SPLIT HICKORY BUGGIES are made—shows more styles and bigger bargains than you will find in 20 stores. A penny postal brings this wonderful display right to your own door. No matter when you expect to buy, send for my book now; I want you to have a copy of this big book right away. It will make you a better judge of buggies and buggy values. It will convince you that Phelps will not only sell you a better buggy—a genuine Split Hickory—but that I can and will save you \$20 to \$40 by my direct from factory, special price-splitting offers for 1916. Write for this big, free book today.

SPLIT HICKORY

Vehicles are famous the world over for beauty of style, excellence of workmanship, light running, easy riding and long service. Nearly a quarter of a million of them are now rolling over the roads. Everybody knows that the name "SPLIT HICKORY" on a buggy is a mark of the highest quality. For 16 years I have been putting into these vehicles the finest materials and the most expert workmanship I could find. I have made "Split Hickory" a name which my customers are proud to show. My new 1916 selling plan cuts prices more than ever. Gives unequalled bargains in 150 new styles. Saves you \$20 to \$40 on your new rig. My free catalog tells how it is possible to sell you a genuine Split Hickory this year as low as \$39.25. And remember that on every Split Hickory I give

30 Days Free Road Test and 2-year Guarantee

You take no chances. I let you pick out the rig you want and drive it 30 days over your own roads—under your own conditions—before you decide. I prove the quality. I prove the value. You test the rig for comfort, light running, style and workmanship from top to tires at my risk. Be sure to write for my big free 1916 Buggy Book before you buy. A postal will bring it free, postpaid. Send today. See for yourself the money you can save. Address

H. C. PHELPS, President
THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.
Station 237, Columbus, O.

If you are interested in a new Farm Wagon or a new set of Harness, be sure to ask for my special Farm Wagon and Harness Catalog.



Write for FREE Catalog NOW—Today!

Her Ways
Oh, the gladness of her gladness, when she's glad;
And the sadness of her sadness, when she's sad;
But her gladness, when she's glad, or her sadness, when she's sad,
Isn't in it with her madness, when she's mad.

Miles of Birds

It is difficult to imagine a flock of birds forty miles long and nearly half that many miles wide, but such can be seen about the Furneaux group of islands, situated northeast of Tasmania and under the direct government of that State. These birds are the antarctic petrels, but are called by the inhabitants of the island "mutton birds," and constitute the principal means of support of the dwellers of the Furneaux group by furnishing oil for export. Every year, about the 20th of September, almost to a day, these birds arrive, not by the thousands, but by the millions, at their rookeries, and for almost four weeks are busy restoring their old nests and building new ones.—Exchange.



Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915

Farmers pay for their land with one year's crop and prosperity was never so great.

Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre
Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre
Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from \$12 to \$30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful. There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for settlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address

F. A. HARRISON
210 N. Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Canadian Government Agent.

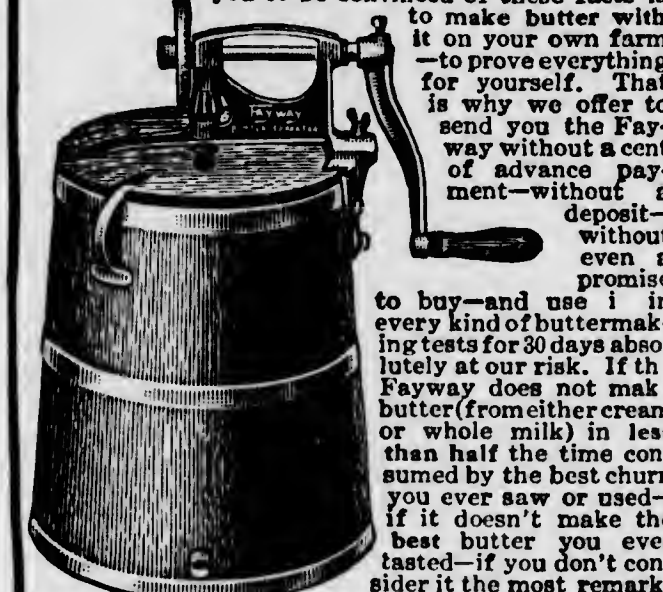
ARMLEDER MOTOR TRUCKS FOR THE FARM

Have the strength and pulling power necessary for your work. Our new sales policy means a greater saving to the purchaser. Write us for catalog and further information. THE O. ARMLEDER CO. Cincinnati, Ohio

No Money In Advance

30 Days Free Trial

MARVELOUS BUTTER MAKER
Nothing we can tell you here can give you a fair idea of the remarkable ease and speed with which you can make butter with the wonderful Fayway—and better butter than you have ever been able to make with any ordinary churn. The only way for you to be convinced of these facts is to make butter with it for 30 days absolutely at our risk. If you don't like it, we will refund your money without a cent of advance payment—without a deposit—without even a promise to buy—and use it in every kind of butter-making test for 30 days absolutely at our risk. If it doesn't make the best butter you ever tasted—if you don't consider it the most remarkable butter-making invention ever offered—we don't want you to keep it. Send it back at our expense. If you decide to keep it, you may pay all cash or on easy monthly payments.



Genuine bronze Ball Bearings make it easiest to operate churn ever built. Only churn with ball bearings. Perfectly adjustable slide to keep you may to all conditions affecting pay all cash or on easy monthly payments.

The Fayway Butter Separator

The Fayway principle solves the question of finer butter under all conditions. It keeps the fat globules intact. Ordinary churns break them down. Result—greasy, salty butter. Fayway butter has better body, contains less moisture, keeps longer, looks and tastes better than any "churned" butter. It's the extra fine butter that brings you fancy prices.

5c to 10c More Per Pound
For Fayway butter—think of it! You can actually get it because of its better quality. And you get more butter because the Fayway recovers all the butter-fat. Ordinary churns leave up to 10% of the butter-fat in the butter milk. Extra profits alone pay for it over and over again.

5 Year Guarantee
Only Farm Churn that can stand up under such a strong guarantee. Think of it! You guarantee this marvelous butter-maker for 5 years. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. This is the machine that has revolutionized butter making on the farm. Don't confuse it with any other churn—the principle is "different."

FREE Buttermaking Course
Opens your eyes to bigger butter profits. No matter how small or large a herd you milk you should know the secrets this course reveals. Post card brings facts and proof. Write today—NOW!

The Fayway Co., 192 John St., Cincinnati, O.

Cheap as Wood

We manufacture L. A. W. and Farm Fence. Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices. WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 962 10th St. Terre Haute, Ind.

\$10,000.00

BACKS THIS SAW. IT IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SAW MADE. As low as \$7.90 HERTZLER & ZOOK Portable Wood SAW

is easy to operate. Only \$10 saw made to order. Hertzler & Zook Co. Box 3, Belleville, Pa.

Four-State Country Life Conference

The third Country Life Conference of the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association will be held in Philadelphia on February 7, 8, 9, and 10, in the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce in the Widener Building.

Many noted speakers will address this Conference, among whom may be mentioned Dr. L. H. Bailey, Dr. Calvin Kendall of New Jersey, Hon. Charles E. Patton, Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, Dr. Harold Foght, Bureau of Education, Pres. H. V. M. Dennis, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, Farmers' Exchange, Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Rev. Warren H. Wilson, Hon. Philander C. Knox, Governor Harrington of Maryland, and Governor Miller, of Delaware.

This Conference represents the rural education and marketing interests of the four States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, and will afford an opportunity for the discussion of many interesting features of the Smith-Lever bill, the New School Code, the marketing problems of farmers, and other questions.

Farmers near enough to Philadelphia to take in this Conference should not fail to attend. If city people are sufficiently interested in country problems to devote three days to their discussion and finance the undertaking, country people can spare time to throw light on the questions discussed and talk over local conditions.

Kansas Leads in New Granges

The number of Granges organized and re-organized from October 1, 1915 to December 31, 1915, both inclusive, is as follows:

Organized	Re-organized
Colorado	1
Illinois	1
Indiana	3
Iowa	2
Kansas	33
Maryland	1
Michigan	10
Minnesota	4
Nebraska	6
New Jersey	1
New York	4
Oklahoma	3
Ohio	7
Vermont	1
Washington	4
Total	81

Pennsylvania

Maine

Total

For Strict Neutrality

I am enclosing you a copy of a petition which I recently received from an organization for strict neutrality.

I have wondered why a peace-loving organization like the "Grange" has not appealed to the President of our country to stop this dirty work of supplying the warring nations of Europe with arms and munitions.

It is not in our power to stop this ruthless slaughter, but we can stop sending them the goods to do the slaughtering with.

The Grange has accomplished a great deal of good, and I believe that right now in the name of Peace we should make an earnest and determined effort to stop the exportation of arms and munitions.

Yours fraternally,

MILLARD R. SHAULL.

Hazy Ideas

"I have been promised a job in the forest service," said the politician.

"What are your duties to be?" "I don't know much about the proposition. I have been told that I was to be sent out to inspect Government preserves."

"For what purpose?"

"To see if they comply with the Pure Food laws, I suppose."

No Acorn

When James A. Garfield was president of Oberlin College a man brought for entrance as a student his

son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him."

When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He takes only two months to make a squash."

Operator Installer Lineman Clerk

The Picked Army of the Telephone

The whole telephone-using public is interested in the army of telephone employees—what kind of people are they, how are they selected and trained, how are they housed and equipped, and are they well paid and loyal.

Ten billion messages a year are handled by the organization of the Bell System, and the task is entrusted to an army of 160,000 loyal men and women.

No one of these messages can be put through by an individual employee. In every case there must be the complete telephone machine or system in working order with every manager, engineer, clerk, operator, lineman and installer co-operating with one another and with the public.

The Bell System has attracted the brightest, most capable people for each branch of work. The training is thorough and the worker

must be specially fitted for his position.

Workrooms are healthful and attractive, every possible mechanical device being provided to promote efficiency, speed and comfort.

Good wages, an opportunity for advancement and prompt recognition of merit are the rule throughout the Bell System.

An ample reserve fund is set aside for pensions, accident and sick benefits and insurance for employees, both men and women. "Few if any industries," reports the Department of Commerce and Labor, "present so much or such widely distributed, intelligent care for the health and welfare of their women workers as is found among the telephone companies."

These are some of the reasons why Bell telephone service is the best in the world.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy One System Universal Service

Burpee's Seeds Grow

The Fortieth Anniversary Edition of Burpee's Annual, the Leading American Seed Catalog for 1916, is brighter and better than ever before. It offers the greatest novelty in Sweet Peas, the unique "Fiery Cross", and other novelties in Rare Flowers and Choice Vegetables, some of which cannot be had elsewhere. This book of 182 pages tells all about proved and tested seeds. It is mailed free. A post card will do. Write today, mention this publication. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia

DEMPWOLF'S FERTILIZERS

OLEOMARGARINE LEGISLATION

It may not be amiss for me to call the attention of our readers to an organization that has for its object a better agriculture.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY UNION is an organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois and was organized to protect the dairy industry from the fraudulent sale of any substitute for the product of the dairy; to protect the interest of the consumers of dairy products; to disseminate dairy knowledge and in every way further the interests of dairymen and others engaged in the handling of dairy products.

The great contention between the manufacturers of oleomargarine and the dairy people is the coloring of oleomargarine. The natural color of oleomargarine is white, and the natural color of butter is yellow, and when oleo is colored in imitation of yellow butter it brings from 5 to 20 cents a pound more than when it is uncolored. The coloring yellow of any imitation, or substitute, for butter, is done for the purpose of using this trade-mark, and to make deception possible. The dairy cow cannot stand against this unfair competition, for "where substitution is possible, competition is impossible."

It has been proven conclusively that where oleomargarine is sold uncolored, it is of a better grade and sells for less money than when colored. For the protection of the consumer, and the producer of honest dairy products, the National Dairy Union contends that each product should stand on its own bottom; that oleo shall not be made in imitation of butter of any shade of yellow.

When the present law was put into operation an interpretation was placed upon it that all oleomargarine should pay one-fourth of a cent a pound tax, unless the government showed it was subject to ten cents per pound tax. Less fraud would have been committed had the government placed a reverse interpretation upon it, that all oleomargarine pay ten cents a pound tax, unless it was shown by the manufacturers that it was only liable to the one-fourth of a cent per pound tax, and this interpretation we really believe would have been in line with the interpretations of similar laws. This wrong-end-foremost-way of enforcing the law made it more easy to defraud the government out of some 27 millions of dollars of taxes.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress a few days ago recommended a change in the present oleomargarine law.

The National Dairy Union champions legislation that will prevent the frauds which have always prevailed in the sale of yellow oleo, by fixing a limit of color for it, which conforms to that which is now known in the trade as white oleo, and by changing the present tax to one cent a pound.

Your help is necessary to make these efforts a success. Can we count on you?

Respectfully your,

WILLIAM J. CREASY,
Secretary, N. D. U.
Catawissa, Pa., December 15, 1915.

Retailers' 30c Quality COFFEE

Direct from Wholesaler. Fresh off the Roaster

5 POUNDS FOR \$1

Bean or Ground
Delivered Free within 300 Miles
10 lbs. Delivered Free 1,000 Miles

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

GILLIES COFFEE CO.,
233-239 Washington St., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 76 YEARS

JERSEY MILK RECORD BROKEN

The American Jersey Cattle Club reports that the milk record of the Jersey breed has been broken. The cow Passport 219742, owned by Hon. J. C. Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., completed on November 15, 1915, a record of 19,694.8 pounds of milk, testing 987 pounds, 85 per cent. butter, tested under the supervision of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College.

Passport weighs 1,147 pounds, and it might be of interest to add that she has a daughter in Mr. Sibley's herd weighing over 1,300 pounds. Passport dropped twin calves just previous to beginning this record. During it she lived in an open shed in a country where 30 degrees below zero is not uncommon in winter, showing that the Jersey is not necessarily either a small milker or delicate, as is often said.

Passport is a daughter of Interested Prince, who has thirty-six daughters in the Register of merit, out of Nursery Rhyme of St. Lambert, and was bred by Messrs. Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa. She has another record of 15,656 pounds milk, 814 pounds butter, completed in 1914.

TO THE OPTIMIST

Why does the optimist have so many friends? you ask. It is because he is happy—and happiness is contagious. We all want to be happy, and happiness breeds health. Health brings enjoyment; enables us to think clearly, act wisely, and become cheerfully prosperous. So we all like the optimist. May his shadow never grow less.

But why is he happy? you ask again. How can he be an optimist, even when everything goes wrong? There must be a reason. Yes, there is a reason. It is Faith. The business optimist believes in himself; he believes in his business; he believes in the possibilities. He believes in his business because he knows his product; he knows its usefulness; he knows that it is needed—if not now, sometime. This knowledge gives him courage, so he works and smiles and wins. Are you an optimist?—Clipper Clippings.

Discovered!

A father and his small son were visiting friends in the country. The little fellow went out to watch the milking, and when he returned he told his father that he knew where they got the milk, and upon being questioned replied, "Out of the cow's frankfurts."



FREE
This portfolio of 32 accurate and artistic drawings of popular standard-bred fowls each on a separate sheet 8 x 10 1/2 inches in size, with description and history of the breed on the back—included FREE with each annual subscription to

The Poultry Item

The Item is the big illustrated poultry monthly that tells "what to do and how to do it" to make a success at poultry keeping. The Portfolio is a work of art—a mine of information—an invaluable reference work for every breeder or buyer of standard-bred fowls.

Sent 50 cents for a full year's subscription to the Item—or \$1 for 3 years—and the Portfolio will be included. Get these big helps now!

THE POULTRY ITEM

Box B Sellersville, Pa.

American Fence and Steel Fence Posts

Big, full gauge wires—full weight—full length rolls woven with a mechanically hinged joint. Superior quality galvanizing—proof against hot sun, sleet and snow.

American Steel Fence Posts, cheaper than wood and more durable. Last a lifetime. Hold fence secure against all conditions.

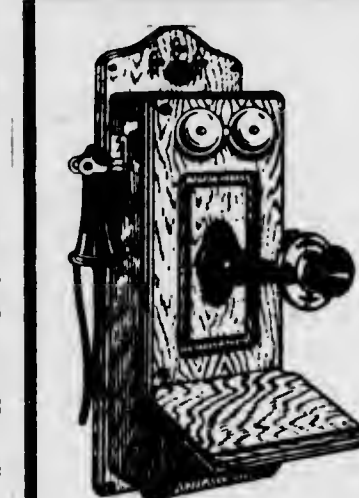
Sent Free

Write for booklet on how to set posts and erect fence. Every farmer should have it.

Dealers Everywhere

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Chicago New York Pittsburgh Cleveland Denver



MY TELEPHONE What Does It Do For Me?

THE wonder and the value of the Farm Line Telephone is unquestioned. The construction of the rural system is not difficult, the understanding of it is simple and easy, when proper apparatus and material are used.

Kellogg telephones are known throughout the world for their reliability—built complete in our

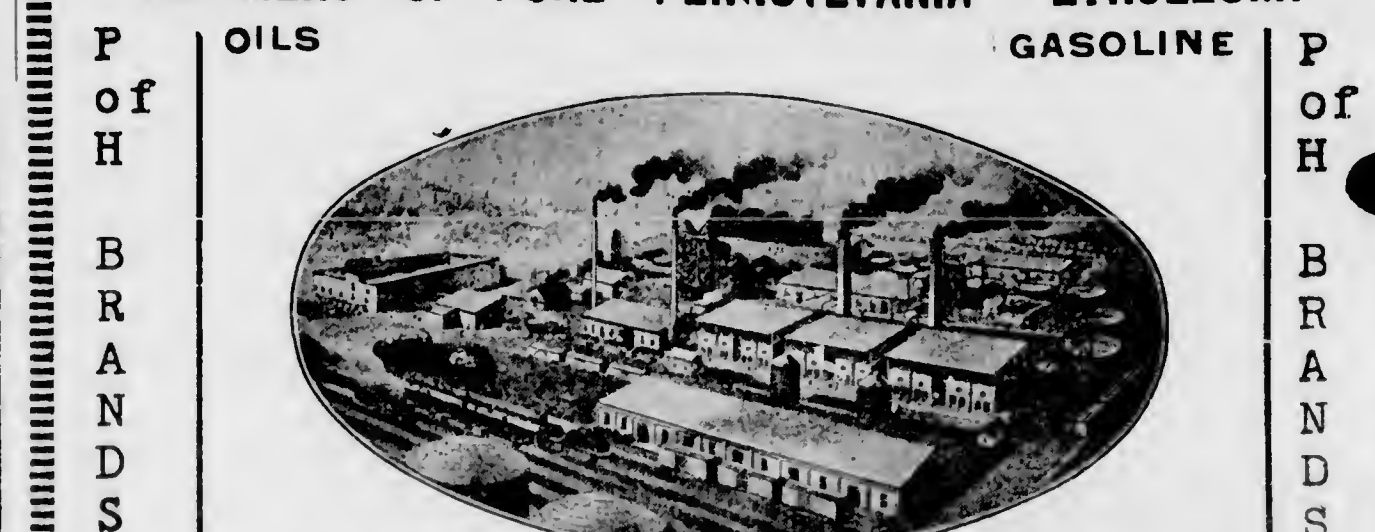
own factory—their worth is proved convincingly on thousands of lines throughout the country. If your telephone is not doing for you as it should, if you are planning new lines—if you want information—write us a card today. We have a complete, illustrated bulletin telling in plain, non-technical language all about the telephone—How it works and why. These books contain valuable information for experienced managers as well as beginners—no matter what make of telephone you are using.

We have a special farm telephone department in charge of long experienced, practical men who know every money saving feature of the best and latest telephone equipment. Let them help you. There is no charge for this special service to help you make your telephone the most economical—the best. Write today. Please mention this paper.

"USE IS THE TEST"

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.
Kansas City, Mo. CHICAGO San Francisco, Calif.

EMERY MANUFACTURING CO. - BRADFORD, PA.
LEWIS EMERY, Jr., Proprietor
REFINERS OF PURE PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM.



LAMP OIL (Water White) AUTOMOBILE OILS AND GASOLINE
GASOLINE (68°, 70°, 72°, 74° test)

Lubricating Oils, Harvesting Machine, Engine, Gas Engine, Cylinder, Separator, Floor Oils, Road Oils.

Endorsed by Pennsylvania State Grange. Write for Prices



For eyes to last a lifetime

All the winter day you look forward to the evening, to serving supper, to seeing the family gathered in the sitting room—father reading, the young ones getting their lessons done; you yourself sewing—all surrounded by a soft flood of light from the beaming lamp on the center table.

And to get the very best results, fill them with **Rayolight Oil**. Rayo Lamps are mechanically perfect—they never flicker nor smell, but they do throw a flood of



soft, mellow light—a light that is ideal for reading, sewing or playing. And the Rayo is a beautiful lamp—special designs for special rooms—but every Rayo Lamp can be easily and quickly cleaned.

Of course, Atlantic Rayolight Oil does best in Rayo Lamps, but it will improve the light of any lamp. Really the best for heating, lighting and domestic uses. It burns without smell or smoke, and it burns economically.

Ask for
**ATLANTIC
Rayolight
OIL**

by name. It costs no more than the unknown, untried kind.



As a result of our widely advertised request, thousands of careful housewives tell us that Atlantic Rayolight Oil is the very best thing they know for polishing windows and mirrors, brightening faded carpets, restoring linoleums, etc. Naturally, for this kind of work, it is important to get the very finest grade of kerosene—so be certain to ask your dealer for Atlantic Rayolight Oil.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

Secretary's Corner

NETTIE E. AILMAN

The pages of History of Grange work for the year 1915 in Pennsylvania are recorded in the Books of the State Grange—the successes, the failures, the inspirations, the discouragements. But when all are summed up and balanced, the showing is that the balance is in the right column. The receipts have over-run the expenses and the gain in membership has surpassed the loss. While these gains are not very large, it furnishes inspiration for increase of interest and activity and at the same time stands out as a warning that eternal vigilance is the price of advancement. Let this be the watchword for 1916. The outlook for the year is good. The lists of officers for 1916 are mostly in the reports for last quarter of 1915 come with encouraging promptness.

I urge the newly elected Secretaries to continue the good record of your predecessor, and in keeping with Grange doctrine, "Onward, ever Onward," strive to do even better than your predecessor. Much of the success of the year before us rests with the Secretaries. With a courteous and efficient secretary always at post of duty, almost any Grange is bound to prosper. Blanks for making quarterly reports to the State Grange will be mailed you about the 1st of the last month in each quarter, viz: March 1st, June 1st and September 1st. There are always some miscarriages and losses in one way or another, so see that you are provided with blanks before end of each quarter by writing for the blanks if you find it necessary. Then send in your report as soon as possible after close of each quarter.

The annual word has been sent to the Masters of all Subordinate

Granges from which list of officers for 1916 have been received. Any Master having failed to receive it up to this date should notify me and the same will be forwarded promptly if your Grange is entitled to receive it.

Since the State Grange meeting two Granges have been organized—1667 in Lancaster county by Deputy T. C. Evans with 58 charter members, and 1668 in Allegheny county by R. K. McEwen with 62 charter members.

RESPONSES TO GREETINGS

From our Worthy Ceres, Dr. H. McK. Lyons comes assurance of deep appreciation of the message of greeting and sympathy sent by the State Grange while in session. "It was surely very nice to be remembered. While I have many, many pleasant recollections of my Grange friends, the fact that they could remember me when so busy in a short session will be one of the recollections I will always carry with me."

From the pen of Brother Whitehead, "Your notice of passage of Resolution" adopting Report of Committee on Universal Peace and extending fraternal greetings is fully appreciated. I thank you, and wish a bright and successful year for Pennsylvania patrons.

Fraternal,
NETTIE E. AILMAN.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

You can improve the interest in your Grange by using the Patron's Pride song book, 20 cts. or \$1.75 per dozen. Will throw in 4 copies of "My Pennsylvania Hills" with each dozen. Address, G. W. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, O.



WITTE ENGINES

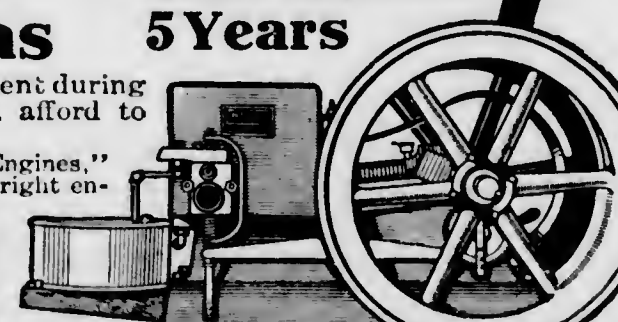
BEFORE you buy any kind of a gasoline or kerosene engine, write for my offer, under which I send an engine to earn its own cost while you pay for it. Stationary Engines at less than \$17.50 per horse-power—2 H.P. \$34.95; 3 H.P. \$22.45; 4 H.P. \$29.75; 6 H.P. \$37.55; 8 H.P. \$43.65; 12 H.P. \$57.00; 16 H.P. \$79.70; 22 H.P. \$95.80. (F. O. B. Factory). Portable Engines and Saw-Rig outfits proportionally low. Guaranteed high quality—thoroughly proven during 20 years by many thousands in use at all kinds of work in every state.

Cash or Easy Terms 5 Years

For my low prices, and under my easy terms of payment during a whole year, you can now, more easily, and better, afford to own an engine, than to do without one.

Fine Book Free My free book, "How to Judge Engines," will show you how to select the right engine, and it will save you money that you want to save.

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Most hardware and seed dealers carry the Standard in stock. Ask for a demonstration. If your dealer does not handle the STANDARD do not accept a substitute but write direct to us and we will supply you.

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Illustration of a person using a spray pump on a tree.

Pennsylvania Grange News

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Editor-in-Chief

JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furnias, Lancaster County, Pa.

Associate Editors

WM. T. CREASY, Catawissa, Pa. THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Wyom.

MRS. NETTIE E. ALLMAN, HANNAH MCK LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.

State College, Pa. MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.

Managing Editor Business Manager

MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa. ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 35,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser sends "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

As we get into the work of the new year we should bear in mind that the next two months are the ones in which the opportunity is offered for a step forward in Grange work. No doubt before this reaches our readers, the Deputies for the coming year will have received their commissions. I have already received some good reports of work done in installing and instructing the Granges in different parts of the State. This is fine, and means so much in the getting fresh spirit into the Granges. I would advocate Grange-visiting, as well. Those who visit will get as well as give new ideas.

If any Granges have not as yet sent in the names of their officers for the Registry, they should do so at once to the Worthy State Secretary.

In making up the list of Grange Fire Insurance Companies for the Registry, we find that our risks have reached the splendid total of over \$53,000,000.

I want to call the attention of our members to the memorials that will be sent out by the National Grange Legislative Committee in the near future. These are important questions, and should be acted upon by every Grange. We want you to write personal letters by the hundred on the Prohibition amendment. This is for the benefit of your children and for all mankind and no one who recognizes the baneful effects of alcohol should fail to make their personal influences felt at Washington on this subject.

I need not urge you to write to our advertisers when you wish to buy anything in their line, as you all understand that if you do not do this, the reason for advertising with us is gone. We are pleased to note that our advertisers are sending in word that they are getting inquiries and are therefore responding nicely. We take only good advertising, turning down, without regard to cost, spurious business.

Don't forget our slogan for Grange work this year. Pennsylvania is scarcely on the list this last quarter, only having credit for re-organizing one Grange. We want a better showing for the next quarter; it's up to our new deputy force to show us what they can do. These winter months are the times to have membership campaigns and to get in touch with business contracts and in general to work toward "No dormant Granges, few weak ones and many new ones."

John A. McSparran

"NO GREATER MONOPOLY."

"There is no greater monopoly on the face of the earth than the Pullman Company. Their rates are high for the service rendered and their arbitrary rules and regulations are almost unbearable. This gigantic corporation pays its help so little that they depend upon a charitable traveling public to provide themselves and families with the necessities of life. One who travels much realizes that he must contribute to this obnoxious custom or be ignored by the pompous porter or waiter in the dining car, although one has paid roundly to the Pullman Company for all service rendered. We believe that this great corporation should be compelled by law to pay its own help."

The quotation given above is from the report of the committee on transportation at the National Grange. The statement here made about the Pullman brings out this thought. As we travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railroad and saw the tremendous operating difficulties they were laboring under and found that in that sparsely settled country with their long hauls and their stations far apart they were making 15 per cent upon the capital invested, the wonder arose "why is it that our railroads with their short hauls and their abundant tonnage is always making a poor mouth and constantly asking for more money for the service they perform?" We have been told that the C. P. pay their labor more than do the railroads in the East here in this country. Their rates must be nearly on a parity with the other cross country carriers, or they would soon be out of business. Where then do they get the ability to make this dividend under the conditions under which they are working?

We believe that we were able to see where a large part of the leakage in our railroading comes from. The Canadian Pacific appears to have no

hangers on as our lines do. They handle the express business for the stockholders, not for some inside corporation called an Express company. They conduct their own dining service, instead of giving the profits of the business to a powerful monopoly like the Pullman above referred to. They keep for their stockholders the profits from the News business instead of presenting this lucrative business to some of the folks inside. In short, the business of the road is, so it seems to the onlooker, all conducted for the benefit of those who own the road and not for the enrichment of a few on the inside.

I am not a railroad man, but I do think that it would be a wiser move for the railroads instead of asking people to tell them why the railroads have not the confidence of the people, to take over some of the business that belongs to the stockholders, stop charging for service all the traffic will bear, and come before the public with clean hands.

The people are very patient. They have been abused enough to demand Government ownership of Transportation companies, and really it is all adding insult to injury for them to come now asking people to tell them why it is that they have not the confidence of the people. The Pullman Company is not the only stench in the nostrils of the people, but it's a bad one. I paid 40 cents for two eggs sometime ago when they were selling by the dozen for less than that. It is such outrageous management as this that makes the so-called "system" of corporate management a joke in the eyes of business men in other callings.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

INTEGRITY OF THE COURTS

The quotation given below was taken from one of the daily newspapers and is part of an account of a case that was heard before Judge John Faber Miller, of Montgomery County.

"The jury in the Simons case was composed of intelligent business men. After hearing the case, which was ably defended by the railroad company with a corps of skilled lawyers, the jury last May rendered a verdict in favor of Simons' widow and granted her \$14,675 damages.

Simons was a newspaper man, who was killed when he traveled in an automobile with a campaign party in October, 1914. The automobile crossed the Reading Railway tracks at Souderton and was struck by an accommodation train. Simons and Arthur McFarland were killed and four other members of the automobile party were seriously injured.

Let Decision Wait Many Months. After the jury had given the verdict the railroad company immediately filed application for a new trial and also made the formal motion to have the verdict set aside. It was accepted as a matter of course that the case would be appealed to the highest court by the railroad company for the reason that Simons' companions in the wrecked automobile have all brought suits, and the first case to be brought to trial naturally would be made a test case for the others.

But nothing was done in the matter since last May, when the jury verdict was rendered, until after the November election, at which Judge Miller was elected to a full ten-year term to the court to which Governor Tener appointed him at the death of Judge Weand a year ago.

After the election, the Simons case was brought up for argument again, with the result that Judge Miller refused the railroad's appeal for a new trial, but made a new trial unnecessary by the simple process of setting aside and annulling the jury verdict in favor of the widow entirely and personally rendering a verdict in favor of the railroad.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS AND THE GRANGE PROGRAM

The Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania appeals to the State Grange, as one of the most influential bodies in Pennsylvania to help in the campaign to check the appalling prevalence of Feeble-mindedness in our State. The facts are these:

Feeble-mindedness is incurable. Feeble-mindedness is hereditary. The feeble-minded woman is likely to be unusually prolific. Feeble-mindedness is enormously costly, and the people of Pennsylvania are paying the bill. Our State institutions are over-

The expense of appealing therefor is shifted from the railroad to the widow, who goes before the supreme court with a verdict against her."

Is it surprising that the sanctity of the courts and respect for their decisions is losing ground among the people of this country. It is significant that this case was held up by this Judge from May until after the election and then when the case was argued as to appeal he refused the appeal but made it unnecessary by setting aside the action of the jury entirely and rendering a verdict in favor of the railroad. Such absolute contempt of the law by one of those who are charged with its interpretation is very much worse than contempt of court. We have laws and they are enforced to make those who have business before the court respect the dignity and rules of the machinery of law before which they stand, and yet this judge (and he is not alone in this vile practice) would use the taxes of the people of a county to pay the expenses of a trial by jury, twelve men are compelled to leave their business and sit upon the case for the very purpose of preventing one person deciding questions of fact, and after keeping the widow out of her money for months has at this late day shown utter contempt for the judgment of these twelve men, defied autocratic power and defied justice.

I know of nothing that would tend to restore the confidence of our people in the courts so quickly as to impeach some of these judges who are devoted to agriculture, could come to a wider field of usefulness if they added to the training of these splendid youth as keen a recognition of the diseases that afflict the body politic as they have of those that infect the plant and the animal, and as earnest an enthusiasm in entering into the work of eliminating the scabs from society as from the orchard and the fold. All of which sounds real nice but is not a very well-defined foundation on which to erect additions to college courses. No doubt the colleges would be grateful to Mr. McSparran if he would state just what should be taught and who should teach it. Will he not enlighten us with particulars rather than dazzle us with glittering generalities?—National Stickman and Farmer.

In all these institutions the cost of maintaining them is large, for they are not attempting self-support. The crowded and have long waiting lists. Our hospitals, asylums and almshouses have many feeble-minded inmates returning to the community to propagate their kind and spread disease.

Of our jails and prisons the same is true, and also of our children's homes and asylums. Many are at large in the community, a menace to all and a charge on charity.

In all these institutions the cost of maintaining them is large, for they are not attempting self-support. The

cost to the courts and to the schools is great.

We can relieve much of this evil condition by segregating our feeble minded in institutions, where experience has proved they can be largely self-supporting and far happier. The expense of this is small compared to the burden we are bearing now and the burden we are allowing to pile up for the future.

What can we do? Legislation must be secured. To secure this:

(1) Public opinion must be aroused to realize the problem.

(2) Data must be secured which will make every member of the Legislature realize that this condition needs attention at once.

Will the Grange help us? An exhibit on Feeble-mindedness will be held in Philadelphia in February. We are arranging to have it go elsewhere in the State afterward. Would any member of the Grange suggest that the exhibit go to any special neighborhood?

We have literature to give out on this subject. We have speakers glad to talk at meetings of any kind. We welcome letters or visits or questions or suggestions. We want your cooperation.

Will you give it?

Charles H. Frazier, M. D., Phila. Pres. Public Charities Association. Arthur Holmes, Ph.D., State College. Dean of Pennsylvania State College. Robert D. Dripps, Philadelphia. Executive Secretary, Public Charities Association.

Address: 403 Empire Building, Philadelphia.

While it is true that the appeal for help for the feeble minded cannot fail to reach our sympathy yet we would ask that instead of expending money to build asylums that these organizations go after the cause. If the State goes dry feeble mindedness will die out. Better attack the disease at the fountain head.—Ed.

FEELS GRATEFUL FOR STATE GRANGE

Pennsylvania Grange News: January 3, 1916.—Let me thank you in the name of the college for the very pleasant statements you make about the entertainment given the State Grange at its recent meeting at State College. I assure you we enjoyed the occasion as much as you. I believe your presence here greatly stimulated Grange interests in this part of the state. It will always be a pleasure to welcome the annual convention at this institution.

Cordially yours,
EDWIN E. SPARKS,
President.

"PARTICULARS WANTED"

Last week in his annual address the Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, John A. McSparran, said: "We are convinced that the colleges of the country, and especially those devoted to agriculture, could come to a wider field of usefulness if they added to the training of these splendid youth as keen a recognition of the diseases that afflict the body politic as they have of those that infect the plant and the animal, and as earnest an enthusiasm in entering into the work of eliminating the scabs from society as from the orchard and the fold. All of which sounds real nice but is not a very well-defined foundation on which to erect additions to college courses. No doubt the colleges would be grateful to Mr. McSparran if he would state just what should be taught and who should teach it. Will he not enlighten us with particulars rather than dazzle us with glittering generalities?—National Stickman and Farmer.

I must confess some surprise that Brother Bayard (he calls me Mr., but

I think he is still a Granger and so will use the correct term), should be seemingly ignorant of this thought that I have presented to the people of this and other States for twenty years. It is humiliating, of course, to think that I have accomplished so little. However, I will explain once more. I respect college men. They have capacities by virtue of their training that makes them clearer thinkers and better speakers than the men with the same natural ability, less the training. If then these men are not trained along lines that will make their lives most useful, we all are losers because of that fact. And when I see these men devoting their lives to greater production and teaching farmers that therein lies success as farmers, see those who are classed as Farm Experts saying and doing practically nothing upon the great subject of distribution except by more attractive package and from an individual standpoint, afraid to open their mouths apparently upon the questions of Legislation that lay back of the question of distribution and the general welfare of the Farmer, I do not blame these splendid young men so much as I blame the people and institutions that have them their ideas and their viewpoint. With thirty-one people to the square mile in this country, we are not going to need intensive farming for generations; but we do need now and have needed for a long time laws that will give equal opportunity instead of special privilege, and we need fearless men who can analyze and propagate these propositions for the general welfare, and to that end should be taught the science of Government, the laws underlying taxation, in fact the whole subject of political economy.

If our educated men lack the appreciation of Sovereign citizenship and can see nothing but the individual scramble for the mighty dollar as against an equal opportunity for all (the thing for which our forefathers gave their lives) how can we expect to continue the kind of Government they gave us and the institutions they have bequeathed not only to us but to the whole wide world. And therefore I contend that these fine, splendid fellows should come out of our agricultural colleges imbued not only with the idea of making good for themselves but also with a realization of that larger idea that the welfare of each is bound up in the good of all.

Fraternally,

JOHN A. McSPARRAN

Gleason, Pa., January 3, 1916. Pennsylvania Grange News:—Please find enclosed check for a \$2 donation from Ogdenburg Grange No. 293.

Mars, Pa., December 24, 1915. Pennsylvania Grange News:—Enclosed find four dollars for subscriptions to Adams Township Grange No. 1369 for the Grange News.

West Utility, Ohio, December 27, 1915. Pennsylvania Grange News:—With this I enclose 25 cents in stamps to pay my subscription to the Grange News for 1916. Union Grange 1181 has disbanded, but though I am a Granger, was the first and last Secretary of our Grange. No Grange within nine or ten miles of me.

Fraternally,

D. J. PRICKETT.

Egypt Mills, Pa., Jan. 3, 1916. Dear Sir and Brother:—Enclosed find money order for \$6.00 as a contribution for the following names of members of our Order who are entitled to Pennsylvania Grange News.

Fraternally,
CLUSTER G. BENSLEY, Master
EDGAR V. BENSLEY, Secretary
Union Grange, 1499.

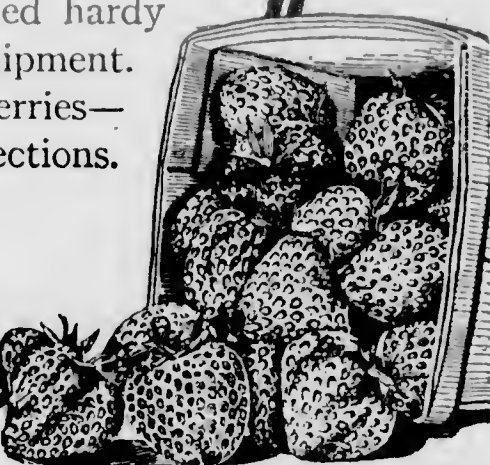
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G. W. Johnson Limestone Co. Dept. 21 New Castle, Pa. Dealers—Choice territory still open. Write us for full particulars. 7

Patrons of Pennsylvania

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LET ME SEND YOU MY PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about paint and painting. The best paint is the cheapest paint. I make the best paint. INGERSOLL'S PAINT has been made for 63 years. It is made with scientific accuracy from the best materials, thoroughly combined by machinery—you cannot mix good paint with a stick. Other paints are sold by dealers in supply houses. This method requires salary and expense of traveling salesmen and profits for jobbers and retailers. These extra expenses are numerous profits you must pay when you buy Store Paint. If the dealer's price is low the measure is short or the quality poor—usually both.

I Can Save You One-Half Your Paint Bills

One-half the price you pay the retailer represents the factory cost of the paint. The other half is required for middlemen's profits and expenses. Our paint is shipped fresh from the factory to you. You pay simply the factory price. You pay no salesmen; no hotel bills; and no middlemen of any kind. The dealer or supply house may offer you a paint at our price; but they cannot give you our quality at our price. They must add the cost of their expensive method of selling and middlemen's profits to the factory cost of the paint. If they give you our grade of paint the cost will be double our price, offered by dealers and supply houses. They may save you a little on first

Don't Use Cheap Paint

cost, but no more labor is required to paint your buildings with INGERSOLL PAINT than with inferior store paint. Poor paint always makes a building look shabby in six months or a year, and is sure to make you regret the little saving on the first cost of the material. INGERSOLL'S PAINTS will give you long service and look well all the time.

Ingersoll's Mixed Paints Have Held the Official Endorsements of the Grange for 37 Years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your own neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy paint from the mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let me send you my FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE. IF YOU WANT PAINT WRITE TO ME. DO IT NOW. I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.

No. 234 PLYMOUTH STREET. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. The Editor of this paper recommends Ingersoll's Paints.

AMONG THE GRANGES

SOME GRANGE ACTIVITIES IN NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

The writer installed the officers of Stone Valley Grange Tuesday evening, Jan. 11th. Had fairly good attendance and a pleasant and profitable meeting.

On Saturday, Jan. 15th, the Northumberland Grange observed their annual oyster feast with a large attendance and every one enjoyed the occasion very much.

During the afternoon the writer installed the officers, the entire thirteen being present. Some timely remarks were made by the newly installed officers and it was quite late in the afternoon when the meeting dispersed, every one expressing a feeling of good will and pleasant and profitable time.

The Northumberland Mountour County Pomona Grange will meet in the Odd Fellows Hall in Danville on Wednesday, Feb. 23d.

On Thursday, Jan. 13th, the writer installed the officers of Kelly X-Roads Grange. This Grange is in a very thrifty condition, being only eighteen months old. They met at the home of Bro. J. B. Winkelbleck and had a bounteous oyster dinner. The installation took place after dinner, and a short address was made by the writer and by Bro. C. N. Marsh from Milton, a former County Deputy; by Bro. John Rein, the new Master, and by Bro. J. A. Beck, the Lecturer who is well qualified for that station; also remarks by Past Master Winkelbleck and the other officers of the Grange. The writer has arranged to visit Buffalo Grange Feb. 2d, White Deer Grange Jan. 29th, and Spring Garden Grange Feb. 5th.

H. F. GEISE, Deputy.

Clarion Co. Pomona Active

Clarion County Pomona Grange No. 27, met with Murphy Grange No. 735 last month and drew up resolutions of thanks to the Divine Master for kind care and guidance in the past and asked for the same in the future. A resolution was also adopted asking all Subordinate Granges of the county to do something for the upbuilding of the Grange and to ask for legislation which "will protect us in our rights, especially in rural mail delivery."

Bedford County Pomona

One of the largest meetings ever held by the Bedford County Pomona was that of December 2d, at which many lively addresses were made and spicy debates indulged in. The next Pomona will be held March 1st in the Trust Company Building, at which a free entertainment will be given.

WEST BRANCH GRANGE

West Branch Grange No. 136, of Lycoming County, will drop you a few lines to let you and our sister Granges throughout the State know what we are doing. We met at a Special meeting on New Year's day, with a large attendance; we also had with us Past Master of our Pomona, Brother L. A. Pldcoe and District Deputy Shaulder, both of Battle Run Grange, with several other members of the same Grange. During the meeting several new members were given the 3d and 4th degrees and the business for the old year straightened up.

The auditing committee made a very interesting report. Amount taken in during year 1915, \$144.68, of which \$45.00 was initiation fees. The members of our Grange bought through our purchasing agent during 1915: clover seed, \$441.50; timothy

seed, \$141.79; coal, \$357.65; dairy feeds, \$763.60; binder twine, \$186.12; fertilizer, \$1174.96; groceries out of our store, \$1240.80; total amount, \$4806.42. We have a very live purchasing agent in Brother Chas. E. Reisin. Inventory of our stock which is down stairs in our Hall, shows a stock on hand of \$184.31—only groceries.

At noon we went below and sat down to a good old-fashion dinner which our sisters know how to get up. In the afternoon an open meeting was held. Brothers Shaulder and Pldcoe installing the new officers for 1916, after which our visitors gave several very good interesting talks.

WILL HAVE NEW HALL

The secretary of Greenville Grange No. 1607, writes: "Our grange has begun work on the foundation of a new hall. It is to be a two-story building 28x48 feet."



Court Scene of the Symbolic Work of the Third Degree, Brandywine Grange No. 60; also the Degree Team.

Some Columbia County Grange Doings

On January 1st, Sugarloaf Grange, No. 105, held their annual oyster dinner, 206 members and their families being present. It required thirty gallons of oysters to serve them. After dinner, the officers were installed by Brother C. H. Dildine. All were present and responded with interesting and appropriate speeches, interspersed with good music. This Grange owns a fine Hall which is free from debt. When not in use by them, they allow it to be used as a Community Hall, which is greatly appreciated by the general public.

On the same evening, January 1st, Bloom Grange, No. 322, which is now starting a boom with a number of new members and just moved in a fine hall with all up-to-date conveniences, gave a six o'clock pig roast dinner to their members and a few invited brothers and sisters. It was a very unique affair. Brother W. W. Evans, who is County Superintendent of the public schools and Lecturer of the Grange, acted as Toast Master, after which the officers were duly installed by Brother C. H. Dildine. This Grange expects to initiate a large class in the near future.

Costello Grange Feels Encouraged

Costello Grange, No. 1310, Potter County, held their regular meeting on the evening of January 15th, with an attendance of forty members and

a large number of visitors. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on a class of six, after which the officers for 1916 were installed. Then, to make every one feel good, the sisters served a bounteous supper, such as only the matrons can serve. All departed for their homes, feeling encouraged and resolved to march through the coming year with all of their might for the "good of the Order."

This Pomona Grange Goes on Record for "Dry" County

Pomona Grange No. 5, composed of Columbia and Lower Luzerne Counties, passed the following important resolutions at their meeting held at Bloomsburg, January 7, 1916:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of Pomona Grange No. 5 that our Court, in passing on licenses, be made familiar with the fact that the

saying that each one should sweep his own door sill.

"THEREFORE, Be it resolved that the master of Pomona Grange No. 5 appoint a committee of three to report to the next Pomona meeting on: first how our monies are being spent; second, how valuations compare; third, to work out some plan, if found necessary, to form permanent committee to look after the expenditures of our taxes."

P. of H. Regulation Grange Regalia, Costumes, Banners, Flags and Supplies

Highest grade of materials used. Best of workmanship employed.
Send for new catalog No. 690

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. COMPANY
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THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD
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Ask the Granges who are using them.
Everything for Grange Work.

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Officers' Sashes, Badges, Past Master's Jewels

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Manufacturers of Regulation Grange Goods
53-55 Pleasant Street, WORCESTER, MASS.
Established in 1885

Farmer's 1916 Bargain List
STRAWBERRIES
and other small fruits, shrubs, plants, vines, etc. Not cheap stock, but a rare chance to get the best at wonderful bargain prices. Don't miss it. Sent free on request.
L. J. FARMER, Box 634, Putaski, N. Y.

THE FRONT THAT GAVE
THE GRIFFIN SILO FAME

Continuous Open Door Front
Permanent Steel Ladder Attached

Size 8x20	\$ 80.00
Size 10x24	\$115.00
Size 12x26	\$149.00

Other sizes in proportion.
Discounts to agents.

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Box 21, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Adlets.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. LEE, Minneapolis, Minn.

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We want live Salesmen to sell the fastest selling Silo on the market. Many exclusive and superior features. Good proposition for local man or traveler. Live wires only. Address nearest office.

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Nappanee, Indiana. Williamsport, Pa.

GUERNSEYS AND CHESHIRE

Pigs, Glits, and Bull Calves to bring the dollar. FRED W. CARD, Sylvania, Pa.

Meadowview Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Pigs—Circular on January 10th describing Jersey Bulls, 1 to 3 years old, and 30 bred Berkshire Sows. VALIEE HAWKINS, Fawn Grove, Pa.

POTATOES: Beauty, Bliss, Bovee, Carman, Cobler, Queen, Longfellow, Mountain, Rose. C. W. FORD, Fishers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Calves, at Farmers' prices. J. A. Megarell, Orangeville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Bull Calves, from officially tested dams. Write for prices, pictures and pedigrees. Walter M. Crutenden, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GRASS SEED AND GERMAN MILLET—All kinds of Clover, Alfalfa, Northern Grown Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, and Orchard Grass, Clipper Fanning Mill and Cotton Seaming Sacks. Write for prices and state kind of seed wanted.
U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM—Breeder of thoroughbred stock, Guernsey cattle, Poland China and Chester White Swine. Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. C. H. DILDINE & SONS, Proprietors, Orangeville, Pa.

NOTICE TO FARMERS
Keep on hand German Distemper Remedy at all times for distemper, coughs, colds, epizootic, and all glandular troubles in horses and stock.
Price fifty cents and one dollar per bottle at all druggists, or direct prepaid.
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MULES FOR SALE—I always have from 200 to 400 mules on hand, consisting of 5 months old mule colts, yearling mules, two year old mules, and broken mules of all sizes and ages. Come to see my stock and be convinced that I have what I say. They are for sale at my stables in York, Pa.
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AGENTS To sell Oils, Belting, Hose, Paint, Varnish, to factories, mills, auto owners, stores, threshers, outside large cities. Excellent proposition. Paid weekly. O. L. DOTY, General Manager, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Is your beauty marred by Sunburn, Windburn or Chapping? Use Caro Greaseless Face Cream. Sample for 10 cents.

WILLIAM HOWARD COOK, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—Capable farmer or salesman to handle independent line of Silos, Silo Fillers, Farm Implements and Specialties. Silo & Implement Factory, Lackawanna, N. Y.

OBITUARY

John J. Rosa, of Delaware.—All Patrons of Delaware are genuinely grieved by the death, on the 24th instant, of Past Master of the State Grange John J. Rosa, of Milford, in his eighty-third year. At the formation of the State Grange in 1875 in the city of Wilmington, brother Rosa was elected to fill the Master's chair, so well did he perform this work, that he was retained in this position until 1882.

In the counsels of the National Grange he was acknowledged a strong factor, and succeeded in placing his State, although small in territory and membership, in the front rank among the representation of states, a position which it still holds.

The death of John Rosa is the first in road by the grip hand that marks a break in the band of Past Masters of the Delaware State Grange, nine in number. Every Patron who had held that high honor, prior to last Friday is still living, and active in the welfare of the organization.

Brother Rosa was a strong man of deep convictions, his home and family ties were lovable, wedded to his chosen occupation a splendid farmer, a loyal and efficient Patron devoted to his home Grange, attending its meetings whenever possible, and taking leading part in the work at all times; we will all miss him in Delaware.

Sister Hannah Eager whose death was mentioned in the January issue, was elected Pomona of the State Grange in 1882. She was a member of Eagle Grange, No. 1 at Montgomery, Lycoming County. This was the first regularly organized Grange in the United States. This meeting was held at Harrisburg.

Brother Geary C. Bell, of Maplewood Wayne County, who died in December, was elected Assistant Steward, at Harrisburg in 1892.

Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality

Baltimore, Maryland

To the President and the Congress of the United States:—

We the undersigned, Citizens of the United States, Men and Women, unite in earnest protest for human rights—against the exportation from this country of "the things which kill" for the use of nations engaged in the present conflict. While this sale of arms may be legal, it is morally wrong, and an embargo on arms is certainly legal and morally right. We base our protest on International Law and precedent, as follows: Woolsey International Law: "If the neutral instead of wheat, should send powder or balls, cannon or rifles, this would be a direct encouragement of the war, and so a departure from the neutral positions." "President Taft in 1912 issued a proclamation forbidding the export of arms and munitions to Mexico."

"In 1913 President Wilson continuing the policy of President Taft, said that an embargo on arms "follows the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality." "On April 23rd, 1898, after the Spanish-American War had begun, the British Government placed an embargo on munitions of war. The British Government also has a law on its statute books, conferring discretionary power on the King of England to forbid the export of arms and ammunition."

"Germany did not permit her citizens to sell arms or munitions of war to Spain during our war with that nation."

Beside all this, we have President Wilson's own declaration of Neutrality: "We must be neutral in fact as well as in name, and we must put a curb on every transaction, which might give a preference to one party in the struggle over another."

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Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Manuals—4th Degree, latest edition, per dozen.....	2.50
Manuals—5th Degree, per set of 9.....	1.50
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Song Books, "Grange Melodies," board covers, cloth, single copy or less than half dozen.....	.40
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In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts. Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

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THE NATIONAL FIELD

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Editor

All those who make a study of the Grange, and try to understand it from the ground up, know that the name comes from an old English word meaning a farm homestead or home, with its complete outfit of buildings, fields, orchard and garden. A one-sided, partly developed, half-way worked farm is not a Grange. Neither is one without its true home and family a real Grange. My long years of Grange experience and observation have shown me that the local Grange that works the nearest to the ideal contained in its name, that carefully looks after and works all its fields, cares for all its crops, is the one that attains the greatest success not only for its own membership but for the community in which it is located.

One of the most important of the Grange farm fields is that devoted to Legislation, and from this field, through careful, painstaking work and united effort some of the finest and most successful Grange crops have been gathered, "and still there's more to follow." If we will all pay the price, "—make the effort, share the duties, neglect none of the details, follow the plans of our chosen leaders, and work together harmoniously and unitedly, we will keep the tares out of the wheat, and, as in other years, "rejoice at the harvest."

Congress is now in session. The legislation "field," is before us. Keep an eye on it. Great and important questions are pressing for attention, sometimes the farmer and sometimes his good wife find many "calls" for work that must be done, and the good advice is sometimes given, "Do the thing nearest to you." From my outlook and from a Grange standpoint, the "nearest" right now is the protection and preservation of our Rural Mail Delivery service, a child of the Grange, one that with good care and nurturing has grown to be a strong and sturdy youth, with promise of greater growth and usefulness as the years pass by. But obstacles are being prepared for his pathway. Attempts are being made to take away his sustenance, place weights upon him which will stop his growth, injure his present usefulness and mar his prospects for the future. My prophecy is that the Grange will win, but there is work to do at once.

It is not a partisan question and the Grange is not a partisan organization. It wins its battles because it is non-partisan, because it wants a square deal. "An equal chance in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The Grange has good friends, true friends, in all parties. It is like the man who when upon his death bed was told that he must repent or he would not go to heaven, and replied, "Well, I have friends in both places."

Each member should form a part of the "preparation." Read about it, think about it, know about it, talk about it. "Knowledge is Power." The National Grange has taken strong grounds against weakening rural delivery. State Granges have done the same. The National Grange Legislative Committee is a strong one. By placing Brother John A. McSparran, the truly Worthy Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange upon that committee it has won renewed confidence and recognized one of our most progressive and fearless young Grange leaders. Himself and that committee will be heard from during this Congress, for sure.

The Post Office Department, in the name of economy is overhauling the rural mail service. Why don't it attempt some of this economy by cutting out some of the "deliveries" in the big cities, where as in New York and Philadelphia, carriers are kept going the rounds constantly in one building, making hourly deliveries

and collections, not even placing the mail in boxes, but opening the door of the business man's office, enters, lays his mail up on his desk, but that's "business," and not farming, and so "we will go for the farmer, as usual, because he is 'easy,' and won't kick like the other fellow." We'll see if he won't kick this winter, and at the ballot box next Fall. That's "business" for the farmer and all the rest of us.

Already under the new "system" a large number of the old routes have been abolished and new and larger routes have been established. Sometimes two routes are combined in one, or two routes formed where three routes existed before. The carriers in general are required to cover routes and to serve a larger number of persons. From those States in which changes have been put into effect, protests are already going to the Post Office Department and to Congressmen. It is plain that many are dissatisfied. One Congressman says: "About all I'm doing is to receive protests about rural routes."

One of the most common among the objections made to this backward step, is that the new routes are too long. The carriers cannot give all their patrons good service. Some get their mail only three or four times a week instead of daily as before. Others find themselves moved farther away from their mail boxes, some are refusing to receive mail any longer by carrier, and say they prefer to go to the post office for it, after the old fashion. It is said that the Postmaster General is assured of the support of a large number of men in Congress from the large cities, without regard to party. The Congressmen from the rural districts and States, say that about the only legislation the Government has enacted directly for the farmers and the people living in the rural districts, is the rural free delivery, and that this service should not be scrapped and weakened. Strong efforts should be made to enact a law which will make it impossible for the Post Office Department to change routes in such wholesale fashion, and deprive so large a portion of the people of good service, and for which they are paying as well as the city business man.

Let us stand together for what we already have, and which has proven of such benefit, and placing our stakes in advance, except still better service and more benefits, for instance two deliveries a day on rural routes, then we can really answer important letters "by return mail," and not be twenty-four hours behind our city friend, who can answer his "return mail" letter within an hour after receiving it. The one benefit of rural mail delivery is alone worth to the farmers and rural people of this country far more than all the cost of building up the Grange; and it is now worth far more than all its small cost of maintenance, to stand up and protect "our child."

Real Problem

"Well, pa," said young Cobbles, "now that I have perfected myself in agronomy, I'm going to show you how to run things about here." "Agronomy," eh," mused the old farmer. "That's a hifalutin' name ter call farmin' by, an' I guess you know a whole lot about it, but there ain't no college on earth that kin teach you how ter put pep inter a hired man."

"The Pennsylvania Dairy Union and The Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeder's Association will hold a joint meeting at the Mononahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wednesday and Thursday, February 23-24, 1916. Speakers of national reputation will address the meetings."

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And You Can Secure Grapefruit or Orange Trees To Plant It—Free of Cost
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JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr.

Listens to Betsy Jane, his wife, describe Scenes and Incidents that Impressed her at State Grange

Says she: "John you should have been at the State Grange meeting."

Says he: "Me at the State Grange? You planned the whole affair and said I was to stay at home and keep house while you went to State Grange."

Says she: You might as well went to State Grange. I don't think I made anything by having you at home to do the house work. I can't find any dish cloths, the eggs that I put up are all gone, and I just would like to know how you did manage it about washing the dishes.

Says he: "Well, I was reading about this sanitary business, so I took all the wash rags and dish cloths and burned them up. I thought it was wasting time to wash dishes, so I got a lot of empty pasteboard boxes and cut them to the size of a plate, and when we were done eating I put them in the stove; that saved dish washing, then I had another rule that each one must keep his own knife, fork and spoon clean. And the eggs that you had packed down in suit were very handy to get at, and I was really glad that you came home, because the eggs were all."

Says she: "John, I don't want to be harsh with you, because you done the best you knew how, but hereafter don't tell me how to cook, or talk about what you read in the books about cooking."

Says he: "I suppose while you were at State College you took a short course in cooking."

Says she: "John, I consider that an insult. Why should I waste time listening to some young girls telling me how to cook? Haven't I been cooking all these years? To show you the difference between practical work and talk I can use no better example than yourself. You have been telling me for years how to run the house, and when I left you in charge, and you did the house-keeping just for a few weeks, everything was out of place, and nothing here to cook, and it seems to me that you had a pretty sameness affair, just because you had a lot of theory and no practice. I think the best thing to do under the circumstances is for you to go to State College and take a short course in cooking, but for my part I don't think it would do you any good when it comes down to practical work, and at any rate if you could learn anything it is not likely that you would, because I don't think that you have much hankering after housekeeping work."

Says he: "I guess the best way we can settle this is for you to stick to the house, and I will try and run the farm."

Says she: "That's it exactly, John, you are on the right track now."

Says he: "I would like to have your story of the State Grange meeting."

Says she: "Well, John, I will try and tell you some of the things that I seen at the State College and the State Grange meeting. The college people took us out over their farms to look at their cows. I guess they have have got some good cows, but I seen some of them black 'mooley' cows that I don't believe gave 2 quarts of milk a day, judging from appearances, but then I guess they were to show how nice a real poor cow could look, because these cows would have all made good beef, of course, they had some other kinds of cattle that gave more milk. They have very fine barns, which cost about as much as a couple of our best farms could be bought for in this neighborhood, but I guess that is all right, because it had some other kinds of cattle to put up a poor barn. Well they are raising some little trees in the forestry department. They have greenhouses to teach the boys how to raise plants and vegetables, and some fields of alfalfa, and they are carrying on a lot of experiments,

They are showing the difference in different kinds of fertilizers. They also have a creamery where they make butter and ice cream, and I don't know what all. They have a mechanical department where I think some of the pupils are put that have pretty thick skulls, and I guess they open up their heads so that they can get something in. At least I think such departments would be necessary in order to get some sense into the heads of some of our dudes. It may be possible if they keep on experimenting that they will find some kind of a bacteria called the bacteria of wisdom, and then they can use it for inoculation. There is no doubt that such a serum would be in big demand amongst our legislators."

"We had a large meeting, but some of our Grange friends were kept at home on account of its being so near Christmas. Brother Detrich was not at the meeting. I inquired of Brother Lloyd, the editor of Grange News, why Brother Detrich was absent, and he said that Nevin was training, expecting to go with Teddy across the water to fight the Dutch."

"Sister Lyons could not attend on account of falling from a porch. I believe if she would have trained she might have held her balance and escaped the fall. At least, this is the argument that our friends are putting up as the advantages of being prepared. Well, the Grange was decidedly against this preparing-for-war business. When the subject was up for discussion, one of our Chester county sisters arose and said: 'I was attending school, I knew a boy that was always training for fighting, and he had more fights than all the other boys put together, and it was plain to her that the more they prepared the more they wanted to fight. In fact, the whole State Grange was of the same opinion, so the preparedness proposition received no support.'

"On my way to the State Grange, I stopped off in Philadelphia to take a look at the town. I wired the mayor that I need not go to the trouble to meet me at the train with an automobile, and I didn't care to advise him on Philadelphia affairs. I know he followed my advice, because he didn't meet me. I don't care so much about looking at the houses in the city, because they are generally alike in all our towns; but I had read so much about Philadelphia being a city of homes that I thought I would like to meet its people on its main thoroughfares. I walked down Chestnut street and up Market, and I met more drunken people talking to themselves than you would meet in one of our Schuylkill County mining towns where every other building is a saloon. But I guess they were getting ready for Christmas and they began to celebrate early."

"I was going to call on some of the editors of the great newspapers to write editorials on how they squared their conscience by upholding the booze business. But then I thought they were doing well by advocating the building of asylums for the inebriated and epileptic, and homes for 'the feeble-minded, but I am afraid that later on when they are met at the gates by St. Peter and asked for an excuse for upholding the booze business, they must get better excuses, because the dollar 'ad' won't pass them there."

Says he: "Betsy Jane, hold on; you will soon be delivering some of Billy Sunday's sermons."

He Spoke Too Fast

No doubt the doctor spoke rashly. An inquisitive niece, seeing him return from the funeral of a wealthy patient innocently inquired:

"Uncle Tom, do you attend the funerals of all your patients who die?"

"Good heavens, no!" said the doctor. "Do you think I have nothing to do but go to funerals?"

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In each town to ride and exhibit sample 1916 "Ranger" Bicycle. Write for special offer. We ship on approval, 60 cent deposit, allow 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL, actual riding test, and prepaid freight on every bicycle. LOWEST PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. Do not buy until you receive our catalog and learn our unheard of prices and marvelous special offer. Three counter-rotating wheels, lamps, parts, sundries, all at low prices. HEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Bridles \$3.00 up Army Revolvers \$1.05 up
Rifles .30 " " .45 .48 " " .50 " " .55 " " .60 " " .65 " " .70 " " .75 " " .80 " " .85 " " .90 " " .95 " " 1.00 " " 1.05 " " 1.10 " " 1.15 " " 1.20 " " 1.25 " " 1.30 " " 1.35 " " 1.40 " " 1.45 " " 1.50 " " 1.55 " " 1.60 " " 1.65 " " 1.70 " " 1.75 " " 1.80 " " 1.85 " " 1.90 " " 1.95 " " 2.00 " " 2.05 " " 2.10 " " 2.15 " " 2.20 " " 2.25 " " 2.30 " " 2.35 " " 2.40 " " 2.45 " " 2.50 " " 2.55 " " 2.60 " " 2.65 " " 2.70 " " 2.75 " " 2.80 " " 2.85 " " 2.90 " " 2.95 " " 3.00 " " 3.05 " " 3.10 " " 3.15 " " 3.20 " " 3.25 " " 3.30 " " 3.35 " " 3.40 " " 3.45 " " 3.50 " " 3.55 " " 3.60 " " 3.65 " " 3.70 " " 3.75 " " 3.80 " " 3.85 " " 3.90 " " 3.95 " " 4.00 " " 4.05 " " 4.10 " " 4.15 " " 4.20 " " 4.25 " " 4.30 " " 4.35 " " 4.40 " " 4.45 " " 4.50 " " 4.55 " " 4.60 " " 4.65 " " 4.70 " " 4.75 " " 4.80 " " 4.85 " " 4.90 " " 4.95 " " 5.00 " " 5.05 " " 5.10 " " 5.15 " " 5.20 " " 5.25 " " 5.30 " " 5.35 " " 5.40 " " 5.45 " " 5.50 " " 5.55 " " 5.60 " " 5.65 " " 5.70 " " 5.75 " " 5.80 " " 5.85 " " 5.90 " " 5.95 " " 6.00 " " 6.05 " " 6.10 " " 6.15 " " 6.20 " " 6.25 " " 6.30 " " 6.35 " " 6.40 " " 6.45 " " 6.50 " " 6.55 " " 6.60 " " 6.65 " " 6.70 " " 6.75 " " 6.80 " " 6.85 " " 6.90 " " 6.95 " " 7.00 " " 7.05 " " 7.10 " " 7.15 " " 7.20 " " 7.25 " " 7.30 " " 7.35 " " 7.40 " " 7.45 " " 7.50 " " 7.55 " " 7.60 " " 7.65 " " 7.70 " " 7.75 " " 7.80 " " 7.85 " " 7.90 " " 7.95 " " 8.00 " " 8.05 " " 8.10 " " 8.15 " " 8.20 " " 8.25 " " 8.30 " " 8.35 " " 8.40 " " 8.45 " " 8.50 " " 8.55 " " 8.60 " " 8.65 " " 8.70 " " 8.75 " " 8.80 " " 8.85 " " 8.90 " " 8.95 " " 9.00 " " 9.05 " " 9.10 " " 9.15 " " 9.20 " " 9.25 " " 9.30 " " 9.35 " " 9.40 " " 9.45 " " 9.50 " " 9.55 " " 9.60 " " 9.65 " " 9.70 " " 9.75 " " 9.80 " " 9.85 " " 9.90 " " 9.95 " " 10.00 " " 10.05 " " 10.10 " " 10.15 " " 10.20 " " 10.25 " " 10.30 " " 10.35 " " 10.40 " " 10.45 " " 10.50 " " 10.55 " " 10.60 " " 10.65 " " 10.70 " " 10.75 " " 10.80 " " 10.85 " " 10.90 " " 10.95 " " 11.00 " " 11.05 " " 11.10 " " 11.15 " " 11.20 " " 11.25 " " 11.30 " " 11.35 " " 11.40 " " 11.45 " " 11.50 " " 11.55 " " 11.60 " " 11.65 " " 11.70 " " 11.75 " " 11.80 " " 11.85 " " 11.90 " " 11.95 " " 12.00 " " 12.05 " " 12.10 " " 12.15 " " 12.20 " " 12.25 " " 12.30 " " 12.35 " " 12.40 " " 12.45 " " 12.50 " " 12.55 " " 12.60 " " 12.65 " " 12.70 " " 12.75 " " 12.80 " " 12.85 " " 12.90 " " 12.95 " " 13.00 " " 13.05 " " 13.10 " " 13.15 " " 13.20 " " 13.25 " " 13.30 " " 13.35 " " 13.40 " " 13.45 " " 13.50 " " 13.55 " " 13.60 " " 13.65 " " 13.70 " " 13.75 " " 13.80 " " 13.85 " " 13.90 " " 13.95 " " 14.00 " " 14.05 " " 14.10 " " 14.15 " " 14.20 " " 14.25 " " 14.30 " " 14.35 " " 14.40 " " 14.45 " " 14.50 " " 14.55 " " 14.60 " " 14.65 " " 14.70 " " 14.75 " " 14.80 " " 14.85 " " 14.90 " " 14.95 " " 15.00 " " 15.05 " " 15.10 " " 15.15 " " 15.20 " " 15.25 " " 15.30 " " 15.35 " " 15.40 " " 15.45 " " 15.50 " " 15.55 " " 15.60 " " 15.65 " " 15.70 " " 15.75 " " 15.80 " " 15.85 " " 15.90 " " 15.95 " " 16.00 " " 16.05 " " 16.10 " " 16.15 " " 16.20 " " 16.25 " " 16.30 " " 16.35 " " 1



THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN

HARD TO WIN

Persons Who Do Big Things Do Not Let Themselves Be Held

It was on the football field at one of the large colleges. A big tackle had been brought over to the varsity field from one of the class elevens. It was his first experience with the big team. He played a fine game until the other side had the ball. Then he did not "break through" as he should. The coach finally stopped the play and went over to him. "What is the trouble? Why don't you get through?" he said. "I'm not playing fair. He is holding me," said the tackle.

"If he holds you again I'll put you off the field!" flashed back the coach. Of course, as the tackle said, it is against the rules to hold an opponent unless he has the ball, but the coach wanted results and not excuses. His position was that a man ought somehow to break away; that no man must let himself be held. And that is true, no one ought to let himself be held. The excuse may be excellent, but a player who is held is put out of the game as effectively as if he were off the field. He might just as well be off the field. The people who accomplish things worth while in the world are those who will not let themselves be held. There have always been things enough to hold them. They might have found excellent excuses, but they have not had to use any excuses.—Youth's Companion.

Looking Ahead

In future years we will not boast, as we are boasting now, that we had forebears in the host upon the Mayflower's prow. Nor will we boast of Norman blood, or how our sires, shed gore, when they crossed o'er the raging flood, with Bill the Conqueror. We'll say, when gathered round the board, "By Woden and by Thor! Our fathers sailed with Henry Ford, and put an end to the war! They cranked their ship with fiery zeal, and sailed for Peace's sake, with Henry at the steering wheel, his foot upon the brake. Across the briny deep they slid, and wangled their peaceful lyres, and when the ship began to skid, they calmly changed their tires. The monarchs in their anger roared, above the martial din. "What have we done that Henry Ford should come to rub it in?" The soldiers, with their crimsoned hands, remarked, "By Mother Goose, the stuff's all off when Henry lands, and turns his white dove loose!" The wearied armies lost their grip, the battleships sailed home, when Henry toolled his good tin ship across the leagues of foam. And o'er the world the White Dove soared, the Dove men panted for; our fathers sailed with Henry Ford, and put the lid on war."

WALT MASON.

The Man Who Died on Christmas

He was old—nearly seventy. He was mild of voice and gentle of manner. He lived on the top floor of one of those flat houses in the Upper West Side which persons of pretension always refer to as apartment houses. He wasn't strong and it was some thing of a task for him to climb the four or five long flights of stairs. He wasn't a success and he wasn't a failure. He was just one of the great army of nondescript workers who go through life without ever having much more than is necessary for the keep of themselves and those dependent upon them. He had two passions. One was for music. He played the organ in a

West Side Church. The other was to save by hook or crook enough money so as to have \$5 in the house against an ever recurring contingency. He died on Christmas. Now the church has a new organist and the old man soon will be forgotten. The children in the block in which he lived still think of him but the ones who will miss him most never knew his name; never knew whence he came or anything about him. His passion always to have at least \$5 in the house was for one purpose. On bitterly cold nights, or on nights of storm, he never would rest until he had changed his \$5 bill into nickels and dimes and had journeyed through snow, or sleet or rain or biting cold, through the parks and the by-ways where he could find broken, homeless, penniless outcasts and distribute among them dimes and nickels—enough for a cheap meal, or for a bed or, possibly, a drink; something to cheer them, something to lessen their misery. When his nickels and dimes were gone he returned to the flat house and climbed the stairs; cold, wet and weary but happy. He was one of God's modest creatures who served the unfortunate as best he could and without the knowledge of those about him.

Faithful Over a Few Things

It is a difficult thing for a man to get an honest estimate of himself from his fellows. If he die, he cannot read his obituary; if he run for office the praise of his friends is so mingled with the abuse of his opponents that he must conclude both are biased; and if he keep on the even tenor of his way he may hear no comment at all. Is there not a time in every man's life when, having performed the task committed to his charge, he is entitled to an estimate of his fellows, and to such an appreciation as he has earned? If he has betrayed his trust, or shirked, or blundered, little need be said; the consciousness of failure is sufficient weight for any soul. But if he has kept the faith; if he has forewarned the world, and clung to truth, it would seem that he had earned of his fellows a friendly smile, and an encouraging word. Besides, a hero is seldom a hero to his intimates. It is only when those at a distance proclaim him that the home folks take notice.

THE LAND BEYOND

Robert J. Burdette

I watch the sunset as I look out over the rim of the blue Pacific, and there is no mystery beyond the horizon line, because I know what there is over there. I have been there. I have journeyed in those lands. Over there where the sun is just sinking is Japan. That star is rising over China. In that direction lies the Philippines. I know all that. Well, there is another land that I look toward as I watch the sunset. I look toward as I watch the sunset. I have never seen it. I have never seen any one who has been there, but it has a more abiding reality than any of these lands which I do know. This land beyond the sunset—this land of immortality, this fair and blessed country of the soul—why, this heaven of ours is the one thing in the world which I know with absolute unshaken, unchangeable certainty. This I know with a knowledge that is never shadowed by a passing cloud of doubt. I may not always be certain about this world; my geographical locations may sometimes become confused, but the other world—that I know. And as the afternoon sun sinks lower, faith shines more clearly, and hope, lifting her voice in a higher key, sings the songs

of fruition. My work is about ended, I think. The best of it I have done poorly; any of it I might have done better, but I have done it. And in a fairer land, with finer material and a better working light, I will do better work.

CATALOGUE NOTICE

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date 1916 Large SPRING AND SUMMER Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest Embroidery Designs, also a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, giving valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Send orders to Pa. State Grange News

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One on Pa

"Tommy, your master's report of your work is very bad. Do you know that when George Washington was your age he was head of the school?" "Yes, pa; and when he was your age he was President of the United States."

SUGAR 25lbs 98¢

25 lbs. best Granulated Cane Sugar for 98¢ when ordered with other money-saving Larkin Groceries, such as flour, coffee, tea, canned vegetables, dried vegetables, ham, bacon, fish, cereals, crackers, preserved fruits, relishes, confectionery, laundry and toilet supplies of all kinds.

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Report of Legislative Committee.

The Legislative Committee of the National Grange met at the National Hotel, at Washington on Wednesday, January 12 for the purpose of outlining the work of the committee in connection with the measures in which the Grange is interested now pending in Congress. The undersigned was made Secretary of the committee.

In view of the many objections that were made to and the resolutions that were passed against some of the developments in the delivery of Rural Mail at the National Grange and some of the State Granges, it was thought best to have a conference with the Postal authorities at Washington, and see if a better understanding upon this proposition could not be reached. Accordingly, the committee called upon the Postmaster General, who very willingly agreed to such a conference. The date has not at this writing been set, as it is the hope of the committee before long to have some important hearings and in connection with some of them, to have a number of the near-by Masters attend, and if they will, have them bring their Legislative Committees and others, not only that there may be a strong Grange showing at the hearings, but that they may attend the Postal Conference and visit their Congressman in the interest of the measures in which we are all interested.

It was decided not to ask for a hearing upon the Prohibition Amendment, but to send a letter to the Granges asking the members to write personal letters to their Senators and Representatives in Congress. No doubt, before this reaches our readers these letters will be in the hands of the Granges and it is earnestly hoped that many thousand personal letters will be sent to Congressmen. State Masters can greatly help in this matter if they will co-operate with the National Grange and urge the Subordinate Granges to see that these letters are written. Memorials were also prepared, embodying the action of the National Grange on Preparedness and postulating the wires. These are very important

TO HELP DRUG VICTIMS

Public-spirited men have organized a committee to uplift and assist unfortunates addicted to the drug habit in Philadelphia.

The committee was formed at the suggestion of Francis Fisher Kane, United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, who, in his official capacity, has been in close touch with the drug evil there. The committee will investigate conditions in that city and aid the "dope" user in every way possible.

Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, is general chairman of the committee, and Samuel T. Bodine, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, is executive chairman. Other members of the committee are Charles H. Ludington, president of the Curtis Publishing Company; Dr. John H. W. Rhein, Dr. Charles W. Burr, Pierce Archer, Jr., chief deputy internal revenue collector here; Dr. Francis R. Packard, secretary of the College of

Physicians; Dr. Elmer H. Funk, secretary of the County Medical Society; United States Commissioners Howard M. Long and Charles W. Edmunds, H. L. Barry Jayne, Otto T. Mallory and Dr. H. C. Wood.

The above is taken from the news columns of one of the city dailies. It is estimated that there are 500,000 people in the United States addicted to the drug habit. It is a laudable ambition to assist these unfortunates to break up the habit. But what shall we say of great newspapers that are advertising the deadly cigarette. Should there not be a Committee to persuade these eminent gentlemen to drop "ads" that lead close to the boundary lines of the "dope" habit.

STOKES SEED CORN

The new 1916 Stokes Seed catalog tells about the Stokes method which brings to you only "pedigreed" seeds. It shows the sure way to get better crops. Write for a copy today.

Stokes Seed Corn is grown in New Jersey under ideal conditions and is the pick of the best ears from the healthiest plants. Seed bright and of high germination.

100-Day Bristol, \$2.25 bus.; 6 bus. at \$2.25. Quaker, \$2.25 bus.; 6 bus. at \$2.25. Improved Learning, \$2.25 bus.; 6 bus. at \$2.25. Shipped by freight. Write for quantity prices. No extra charge for containers.

Special quantity prices to Granges quoted to purchasing agents on application.

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Dept. 71.



Round rubber rolls the clothes, turns them over and over and forces the hot, soapy water through them. Washes tub full perfectly clean in 5 minutes. No wringers to shift. Nothing to get out of order. Special low price to introduce. Catalogue Free.

BLUFFTON MFG CO. BOX 32 BLUFFTON, OHIO.

What Daisy Knew
"Daisy," remarked the teacher, "don't love your cat too much. What would you do if it died—you wouldn't see it again?"

"Oh, yes; I should see it in heaven." "No, dear, you're mistaken; animals cannot go to heaven like people."

Daisy's eyes filled with tears, but suddenly she exclaimed, triumphantly: "Animals do go to heaven for the Bible says that the promised land is

flowing with milk and honey, and if there are no animals, where do they get the milk?"



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A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 60c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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Will Spray as many Trees as Three Barrels of Lime Sulfur

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Send for our illustrated booklet—"Proof of the Pudding". Tells how "Scalecide" will positively destroy San Jose and Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Leaf Roller, etc., without injury to the trees. Write today for this FREE book and also our booklet—"Spraying Simplified". Learn the dollars and cents value of "Scalecide, The Tree Saver".

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We Supply Dealers and Granges Only.

Taking up the Rat Question

Grange News:

Enclosed find a few thoughts on the subject of rats. Since all sorts of rural uplifters are abroad in the land it would add to the army of tax consumers to engage a few brigades of rat exterminators.

Paving the Way

Within recent weeks an article has been going the rounds of the press on the great loss sustained by the citizens of the State through the destructive habits of rodents known as rats and mice.

If it were footed up throughout the country and the proposition in all states equating that of Pennsylvania, the sum total would be expressed in ten figures or billions.

That something should be done to avoid such great waste, there is no question, and with the equipment available no excuse to suffer the loss any longer than the following plan can be put into practice.

To "smell a rat" is an old aphorism. Scientific education needs to be invoked to meet the situation.

The agricultural colleges have the facilities and should add to the extension division another branch known as "Rodentia."

This branch of zoology could engage thousands of students from towns and cities to study the habits, the anatomy and species of rats and mice, and when graduated, one expert assigned to each township to demonstrate ways and means how to destroy the "varmints."

In order to accomplish the object, trained ferreters should be supplied with ferrets from a government breeding station, where the ferrets should be trained to handling and in pursuing the game.

Music should also be invoked, the kind of instrument having the most charm by actual demonstration, and like the piper to pipe the rats away, but leave the children behind. It may be possible to discover some virus of a contagious order to inject into living specimens to liberate in infested districts to destroy the rodents most expeditiously.

Think of the damage and danger, when rats may carry contagion and animals diseases including fleas, ticks, fevers, anthrax, apthous fever, hog cholera, the danger is great. Calculate the amount of money that would be brought into circulation by having a single scientist employed in each township in all the States, and the amount of money farmers might save to buy autos and motor trucks.

What the American Issue Has to Say

Under the heading, "Rats," the editor of the "American Issue," submits his view as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture in Pennsylvania and his assistants have sent out a call to the people of the state generally to join in a state-wide war on the rat with the hope of exterminating the little beast. Well, now, the Secretary is a farmer. It

seems mighty strange to us that he does not know enough to know that he can never exterminate all the rats of Pennsylvania. He might as well look about exterminating bootleggers, wild pigs, or sightless tigers. In his war, he takes the opportunity to corner with the brewers, saloonkeepers and gamblers of this state, they can show him very plainly that he is going at this business of exterminating rats in the wrong way. The proper thing to do would be to get some two or three big fat rats on each farm in the commonwealth and feed them and protect them. Give them the right of way to the wheat granary and the market house. Feed them a young chicken occasionally and each day make an offering of some rich cheese for their delectation. That's the way to get rid of the little, mean, lean, hungry rats which infest the dark nooks and corners of the various farm buildings.

The way to deal with rats is to regulate them. Nobody but a simpleton would try to exterminate them, that is to exterminate all of them. Regulate them by protecting a few of the big ones and using them to help kill off the scrawny, cross-eyed, blind rats, the mean, hairless-tailed rats, the three-legged rats.

How unjust the Secretary of Agriculture is that he would propose to exterminate the rats without compensation. As we have said before, the way to deal with rats is by regulation. But extermination ought to be accompanied by compensation. If the Secretary proposes to exterminate these big rats he ought to furnish them enough cheese to live on for a thousand years when they reach the Happy Hunting Ground.

Then there is the question of personal liberty. Doesn't the Secretary know that he is interfering with the personal liberty of the big rats? Of course, it is all right to drive out the blind rats, the lousy rats, the worthless rats and the skinny rats. But to drive out the big, fat rats is a plain interference with personal liberty, and Secretary Patton ought not be surprised if all the inhabitants of ratdom shall begin to squeal when he advises the farmers to interfere with their personal liberty.

Of course, the Secretary means well. He knows that rats carry disease and he would like to save the people from disease. He knows that they destroy several million dollars worth of property in a year in this state and he thinks that might be saved and he thinks that it is difficult to raise chickens and other useful fowls where the rat has full swing. In good faith he has issued this order because he thinks it promotes public welfare. But he certainly has failed to take counsel and advice and learn lessons from the Pennsylvania Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Come to think of it, when he was in Congress he voted in favor of Prohibition, so it is quite possible that the rum bunch have not been volunteering any advice to him on such subjects as personal liberty, regulation, compensation, etc. Rats.

Worthy Patrons:

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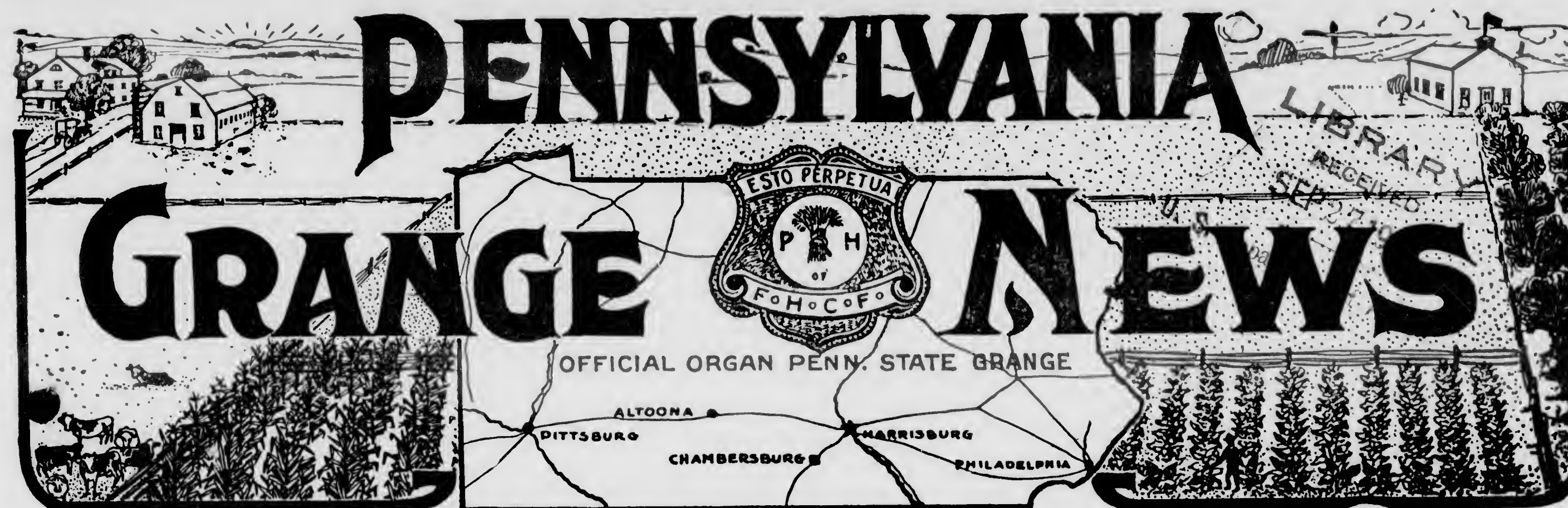
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Buy the best. Insist that your Grange write at once for prices.



VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., MARCH, 1916.

No. 11

GET BUSY IN GRANGE WORK



necessity of action.

This is the way he puts it: Have you yet gone after those new members? Have you looked into that neighborhood that is without a Grange to see if one can not be organized and maintained there? Do you not think that the Grange is or can be made of much value to you and to your neighborhood? If so, then why not pass it along to your neighbor? If organization is a good thing, and you must think it is or you would not be a member of the Grange, then why not make it more powerful and influential by increasing the membership?

Have you a friend somewhere in Grange? If so, why not every time

you write say something about organizing a Grange in his locality? Instead of letting your copy of the News be destroyed, why not send it to someone who should be educated up to the standard of the Grange by sending the paper to him with the request to pass it along? Do you realize that every issue of our paper may thus be made of great missionary value, instead of being used to kindle the fire with? There are, among your friends, many who have not had the chance that you have to learn of the real conditions of life, because the common newspapers are, to a large extent, controlled by interests that are not in harmony with those of the farmer and laboring man, and the tendency of those papers is to mislead the people and teach them that are before us in an entirely different place than they actually are. Tariff has long been used as a bugaboo to mislead the people, and even yet an effort is being made to make the people think that the present close times are due to the present low tariff, when in fact the trouble lies more zeal and earnestness in Grange

in an entirely different direction and the tariff has little to do with it.

As long as private individuals have the power to control the money of this country; as long as the transportation companies, with their watered stock (amounting in some cases to four times the actual cost of construction) can charge just what they will for the transportation of our produce; as long as land speculators can boost the prices of land to four or more times the actual value and compel the home seeker to pay it; as long as public improvements cost twice as much as they should, and the extra money goes into the pocket of those who have done nothing to earn it, just so long will we be robbed of a due return for our labor.

The work of the Grange is to overcome these conditions, that is, to educate the farmer that he will not be led aside from the actual facts and made to believe that the trouble lies elsewhere from where it really is, and you can help by urging the Grange in every locality possible, in getting into the membership of your own Grange every farmer within reach, and by inducing as many as possible to read our Grange paper and think. It is thought, really and truly thinking, that must solve our

(Continued on Next Page)

Agricultural Geology and History Reviewed

W. H. STOUT, Pine Grove.

After spending much time and thought during many years reading theories and following the field workers and so called scientists over much of this and other countries, striving to prove that the soil contains such vast stores of plant food elements that many generations can maintain themselves on the elements inherent in the soil.

The early settlers already knew the best soils, selecting such as were heavily timbered or along alluvial bottom lands where, with little effort, large crops could be cheaply produced for export such as cereals for milling as well as for distillation. Whenever land owners found the soil under cultivation less productive than it was originally, the heavily timbered hard wood forests were cleared and wastefully destroyed, or used up in building houses and barns with the choicest timber that would now be worth fortunes.

(Continued on Page 164)



OFFICIAL FAMILY AND A PORTION OF THE DELEGATES AT STATE COLLEGE.

Get Busy in Grange Work

(Continued from First Page)

problems. As long as you let the other fellow do your thinking for you just so long will you be led away from the actual facts, for it is just such voters as that which are being taught that party lines must be kept. To the fact that political parties have been so strongly nurtured is due, as much as any other cause, the present condition where the farmer has little or nothing to say in regard to what he shall receive for his labors, for hidden by party clouds, men have been able to manipulate, unnoticed, our transportation laws, our banking laws, our public business in general, and when the people have raised a cry about these things they have been told that the trouble came because they voted the wrong ticket, when in fact party had nothing whatever to do with it except to blind the voter to the true conditions.

It is the aim of our Order to educate the farmer to the true condition and suggest possible remedies. Our writers do not all agree on the best methods of gaining the desired end, but these differences should not prevent our getting together on the main, the vital features.

If you have been honored by a deputy master's commission, are you showing that you are worthy of it? You were appointed with the expectation that you would keep the eye of the mind open, not alone among the brethren, but also among the entire district over which your commission gave you jurisdiction. If you are a county deputy there should be no place in the county where you do not know, to a certain extent, what the possibilities are for a Grange, or whether the existing Grange, if there be one, is doing its full share of the work of educating its members and neighbors to become educated and intelligent citizen voters.

AWAKE, if you are not already alert, and look about you. It may cost you time, effort, and possibly money, but can you not afford some of each to make life conditions better? If you can organize a Grange there is a recompense, financial as well as moral. GET BUSY!

What I Know

I know that this day will never come again. Therefore I will make it the best day in which I have ever lived.

I know that happiness is a thing within, and that it is always in the world and very near to me. I know I have but to search for it, and that as soon as I begin to hunt it out, I have it. Also, I know that as soon as I get happiness and begin to give it away, it comes back doubled—and more—to me. I know this.

I know that work is a stimulus and that it keeps the world alive and moving. I know that the people who work with love in their heart and interest in their brains, are the real doers and benefactors of mankind. I know that I can be a doer and a benefactor.

I know that life is exactly what I make it. I know that other people and other forces can influence my life and work only as I follow it. I know that I am young if I live youth; I know that I am happy if I live happiness; I know that I am worth while if I attempt and accomplish worthwhile things.

I know that the greatest thing I can ever do is to do my best at all times and under every circumstance. —George Matthew Adams.

Causes of Industrial Unrest

Taken from report of Industrial Commission of U. S.

The conviction that the wealth of the country and the income which is produced through the toil of the workers is distributed without regard to any standard of justice, is as widespread as it is deep-rooted. It takes every form, but at bottom there is the one fundamental, controlling idea that income should be received for service, and for service only, whereas, in fact, it bears no such relation, and he who serves least, or not at all, may receive most.

What do the millions of workers get for their toil, for their skill, for the risk of life and limb? That is the question to be faced in an industrial nation, for these millions are the backbone and sinew of the State, in peace or in war.

One-third of the adult male workers, the fathers and potential fathers, earn less than \$10 a week, between two-thirds and three-fourths earn less than \$15, and only about one-tenth earn more than \$20 a week.

The mere pittance paid to women and children for their work are not only insufficient for their support, but through the force of competition in a rapidly extending field they threaten the whole basis of the wage scale.

One-half of the women workers earn less than six dollars a week. Six dollars—what does it mean to many? Three theatre tickets, gasoline for the week, or the price of a dinner for two; a pair of shoes, three pairs of gloves, or the cost of an evening at bridge. To the girl it means that every penny must be counted, every normal desire stifled, and each basic necessity of life barely satisfied by the sacrifice of some other necessity.

Last of all are the children for whose petty addition to the stream of production the Nation is paying a heavy toll in ignorance, deformity of body or mind, and premature old age. After all, does it matter much what they are paid? For all experience has shown that in the end the fathers' wages are reduced by about the amount that the children earn.

This is the condition at one end of the social scale. What is at the other?

Massed in millions, at the other end of the scale, are fortunes of a size never before dreamed of, whose very owners do not know the extent, nor even the sources, of their incomes.

We have, according to the income tax returns, forty-four families with annual incomes of \$1,000,000 or more, whose members perform little or no useful service, but whose aggregate incomes, totalling at the very least fifty millions per year, are equivalent to the earnings of 100,000 wage earners.

The ownership of wealth in the United States has become concentrated to a degree which is difficult to grasp.

The "Rich," 2 per cent. of the people, own 60 per cent. of the wealth.

The "Middle Class," 33 per cent. of the people, own 35 per cent. of the wealth.

The "Poor," 65 per cent. of the people, own only 5 per cent. of the wealth.

Effective action by Congress is required, therefore, not only to readjust the existing injustices in the distribution of wealth and income, but to check the growth of an hereditary aristocracy, which is foreign to every conception of American Government, and menacing to the welfare of the people and the existence of the Nation as a democracy.

Transmigration

In New Jersey one morning Perkins looked over his fence and said to his neighbor:

"What are you burying in that hole?"

"I'm just replanting some of my seeds, that's all," was the response.

"Seeds!", exclaimed Perkins angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens."

"That's all right," came from the man on the other side of the fence. "The seeds are inside."

What Life Insurance Does

IT buys a farm and a home.

IT pays the mortgage on the farm.

IT educates the boys and girls.

IT starts the boy in business.

IT protects the widows and orphans.

IT insures comfort and independence in old age.

IT supplies every need in life and full and adequate protection in death.

The Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Company carries out the Grange idea of co-operative effort and its plan of insurance will be very interesting to Patrons everywhere.

LIFE INSURANCE

has been the salvation of thousands upon thousands of homes that otherwise would have been in destitute circumstances and no matter what argument is advanced against a life policy, no man can afford in this age to be without a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

Patrons everywhere are waking up to the advantages afforded by the FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to provide insurance that is absolutely safe, at reasonable cost and affording the most attractive features to be found anywhere. Write for our Grange Album which contains the pictures of the National Master and several of the State Masters and read their message to you.

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HON. E. B. NORRIS, President.

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Upward
American CREAM SEPARATOR
Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction just received and ready to sell, we were confronted with the news that there were large crops in the Balkan States, or India, or somewhere else, and therefore the price would go lower, and as the farmer knew nothing about the at the mercy of the speculator. This was changed when Mr. David Lubin some years ago founded the International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, Italy. By treaty fifty-four of the leading nations of the world have representatives at this Institute. When at harvest time a cry is started that the crops in foreign countries are exceptionally heavy, and therefore the farmers' prices very low in this country, our government in twenty-four hours' time, or less, can find out through its representative at this International Institute of Agriculture the real condition of crops in the different countries of the world, and the information is given to the farmer, so that he can act on his own initiative, whether to sell or hold.

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THE STANDARD SPRAYING CO.
181 Main Street Marysville, Ohio

VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., MARCH, 1916.

No. 11

HOW THE PRICE OF A BUSHEL OF WHEAT IS FIXED

Address of Past Master Wm. T. Creasy
At the Bradford County Pomona
Grange February 17, 1916.

THE answer to the question of how the price of a bushel of wheat is fixed is more complex than one would think by giving it simply an off-hand answer. Many of our city cousins believe that the prices of the farmer's products are fixed by the farmer himself, and that since the cost of living has gone up the whole thing is to blame on a farmers' trust; in fact I have heard this repeated by people who otherwise are pretty intelligent. But saying so and so does not make a thing so and so. There are different classes of products sold in entirely different ways. Our city cousins may be right in their conclusion as to manufactured goods, because they are sold at private sale. The sale of a dozen suits, or a dozen shirts in one count, does not necessarily fix the price of coats and shirts in another country, because they are sold at private sale. The staples of agriculture belong to a different class, because they are sold at public sale in the pits, bourses and exchanges of the world. And when a cargo of wheat is sold in Liverpool the price is wired to all the commercial wheat centers of the world.

It is hard to determine, in some instances, the difference between agricultural staples and manufactured products, for the reason that when agricultural staples are turned into manufactured products such as flour, and you might say meat products, they may get into the hands of a few people that can manage through selling agencies to take from the consumer more than what is a reasonable profit, regardless of the cost of production or the sales made in the markets of the world.

Supply and demand are the two great regulators of the price of agricultural staples. In taking wheat as an example, I remember many years ago, after our wheat crop was harvested and ready to sell, we were confronted with the news that there were large crops in the Balkan States, or India, or somewhere else, and therefore the price would go lower, and as the farmer knew nothing about the at the mercy of the speculator. This was changed when Mr. David Lubin some years ago founded the International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, Italy. By treaty fifty-four of the leading nations of the world have representatives at this Institute. When at harvest time a cry is started that the crops in foreign countries are exceptionally heavy, and therefore the farmers' prices very low in this country, our government in twenty-four hours' time, or less, can find out through its representative at this International Institute of Agriculture the real condition of crops in the different countries of the world, and the information is given to the farmer, so that he can act on his own initiative, whether to sell or hold.

If the crop conditions of the world are normal the price will be normal; if the crop conditions are above normal the price will be below normal. Should the crop conditions of the world be below normal the price will be above normal. Statistics show the amount of wheat consumed by the different nations, so that the demand can very readily be determined and in this way the conclusions arrived at as indicated. But the price can be

"Still pray for peace and still rear battleships?"

Nay brothers, if ye long for beauteous peace,

Beseech no more the seven fold heavens

While still up-piling armaments of death;

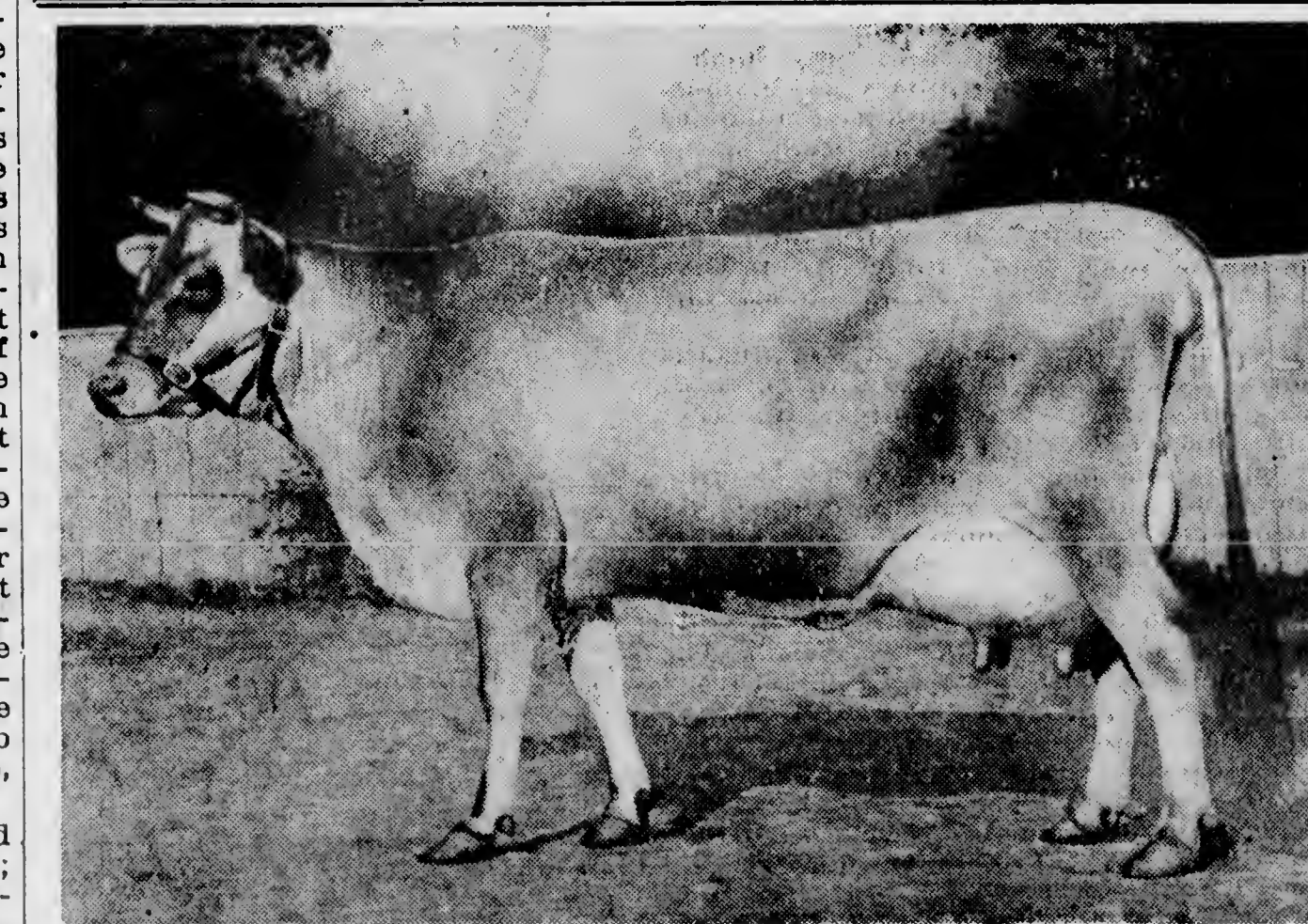
But you yourselves bring peace,—by brotherhood."

—Unknown

further changed if everyone that grows wheat would throw it on the market at the same time. For this reason elevators are built, and warehouse receipts issued on them, so that if the farmer needs money and don't wish to sell his wheat, he can store it in one of these elevators and have money advanced on his warehouse receipt. This is the law in some of our Western States, and national laws are now being enacted by Congress along the same lines. In order to make sure the passage of these measures our committees of the various farm organizations should get busy, because these are some of the things that stabilize the price of wheat.

The crop of the world may be normal and yet the price of wheat at times may be below normal, because too much is placed on the market at one time, and having our grain warehouses, with grain warehouse receipts legalized by the National government, gives us the chance of sending wheat to market more regularly.

I will repeat that supply and demand regulates the price of wheat in the markets of the world, because it is sold at public auction in the exchanges. The buyers will bid up or bid down as the case may be, just the same as they do in our produce exchanges that fix the price of butter and eggs.



THE GRAND CHAMPION DAIRY COW OF THE WORLD
Champion Jersey Cow of the World
Sophie 19th of Hood Farm—189748

Register of Merit test, 1 year, 17,557 lbs. 12 oz. milk; 1175 lbs. 7 oz. butter.
Register of Merit test, 5 years, 64,005 lbs. 4 oz. milk; 4414 lbs. 14 oz. butter.
Isn't she a beauty? She's a typical granddaughter of Sophie's Tormentor, the bull who has produced the greatest family of economical milkers in the world. The Jersey is the money cow. She produces the richest milk on the plainest feed and she's hardy, gentle and lovable.

reasons that these old farmers had thought out were sustained by the highest tribunal of our land, and from these decisions we have the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Anyone can find the rate which will be charged from his place to the seaport on whatever he has to ship, but when he comes to find out cost of ocean transportation he is liable to be charged whatever price the shipping monopoly fixes, because these rates can be changed without notice to anyone two or three times a day.

Ocean freight is divided into two classes (bulk and package freight). The staples of agriculture are shipped as bulk freight and the bulk freight represents 7-9 of ocean freight, while the package freight represents about 2-9 and relates to manufactured goods, and these freight rates are fixed and only changed by giving thirty or sixty days notice.

Because the ocean freight rates on wheat are not fixed, it gives the speculators a chance to buy wheat cheap, because freight rates may be up at the time, and then force, or manipulate a drop in ocean freight rates, and pocket the difference.

There was a time when tramp steamers would keep ocean freight rates on bulk products at the lowest possible point. But the shipping trust have ships which they call fighting vessels which will underbid the tramp ships and put them out of commission, so that the tramp ship today is about in the same boat with the manufacturer of agricultural implements who would cut the price on the trust made goods—he is soon out of business. This, of course, has only been made possible by the shipping trust.

Two years ago some of us appeared before a committee in Congress, asking for a resolution to be passed by Congress for an international conference on ocean freight rates, in order to get a starting point to regulate ocean freight rates. You will understand that this Government cannot lay down a freight rate and compel ships of foreign nations to comply with it. The ocean freight rates have been increasing very rapidly. On February 10, 1910, the rate per ton on farm products averaged \$2.68, September 1st, 1912, it had advanced to \$6.65 per ton. The rate on wheat February 10, 1910, was five cents per hundred pounds. On September 1st, 1912, it was twenty-eight cents per hundred pounds.

And the last quotations that I noticed was forty-six cents a bushel for wheat, or at the rate of about seventy-seven cents per hundred pounds. So that it is plain to anyone that the staples of agriculture, being sold at the world's price, it necessarily follows that a raise in ocean freight rates deducts that much from the price of the producer, not only on what he ships abroad, but on what he sells in his home market. The reason for this advance in ocean freight rates is given as the war, but there are other reasons. These freight rates do not include insurance; wheat recently sold in England at \$2.10 per bushel which shows that after adding the excessive freight rates to our price of wheat at our port there is still quite a difference, the greater part of this difference being insurance.

In the hearing before the committee on the merchant marine and fisheries, on page 691, you will find that in 1912 there was from one and one half to two billion tons of Ameri-

(Continued on page 166)

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Agricultural Geology and History Reviewed

(Continued from First Page)

It is also to be observed that in many parts of Pennsylvania, from the Delaware to the Potomac Rivers, the valuable estates and fertile farms are now in the hands of absentee landlords residing in towns and cities engaged in some business that affords enough means to support the farms, display their wealth and their ignorance about agriculture, appealing to the State for the aid of rural uplifters, extension agents and specialists to help them make a big showing in the magazines and the press in general.

Under the system of finance, government and political rules, it seldom happens that actual farmers acquire means to purchase additional land, while those engaged in commerce, banking, law or in politics—provided the latter can stick to an office for terms of ten to twenty years, at salaries ranging from three to six thousand dollars, drawing on public funds to the extent of sixty to eighty thousand dollars—can invest in country estates and live retired as prominent agriculturists.

Tenantry is on the increase; real farmers becoming tenants or driven into less productive sections where land is cheap to take out an existence under adverse conditions.

Thus modern history is only repeating ancient history when the so-called nobility, or in plain terms the criminal cunning gained control of wealth created by labor, resulting in the decline of all the ancient governments through exhausting soil and the maintenance of an aristocracy, with immense military forces to overawe their subjects.

It is possible to postpone the inevitable with modern methods in the discovery of mineral fertilizers and earlier wastes, but it is questionable how long the supplies of moderate priced artificial fertilizers can be obtained to supply the quantity necessary to restore what is removed with crops.

Use manure, lime, chemicals, cow peas, soy beans, crimson clover, alfalfa, rye, etc. As green manure for humus, then irrigate or tile drain, as the conditions suggest.

The mechanical condition of a soil is of greatest importance, when it is consistency to hold moisture and fertility the other elements can be supplied, while other soils may show a larger amount of mineral elements by chemical test when in an unavailable state are entirely useless in practice.

It has been demonstrated in England and our State that chemical fertilizers can be relied upon to produce crops equal to that of manure, resolving itself into a question of economics. As for soil analysis which may show tons of the elements needed by plants, it is not safe to depend upon it.

Crops are the best guide that every farmer has at his command; so that by simply observing and a little experimenting is of more value than all the fine spun theories advanced by so called experts.

Of all the activities imposed upon the tax payers as rural uplifters, experts, specialists, etc., the agricultural press throughout the country is of more value to practical agriculture than all other agencies combined. The reason is that they disseminate all the useful discoveries of science and contain the actual experience of thousands of close observers and practical knowledge from all parts of the country.

After deliberating and considering the situation, I have concluded that it is time to call a halt and cry out "hold, enough!"

When stalwart farmers follow their shipments to market and shed tears because their strenuous labor in producing tomatoes, peas, beans, potatoes, peaches, etc., do not realize enough cash to pay trolley fare, finding themselves in debt for freight and commission having labor, taxes, with

incidental operative expenses drives them to insanity and even to suicide.

At the same time more rural uplifters manifest their interest in agriculture, among whom are newspaper publishers who could not distinguish between alfalfa and clover, between a jack and a giraffe. Yet they presume to trade on the credulity of farmers assuming an attitude of friendship for benighted ruralists.

Even highly-perfumed town dudes wearing creased pants, looking through their bi-noculars have regard for the farmer, treating former Mud-sills! and clod hoppers with a show of respect, because they hope by passing a few years in some institution where agriculture is taught to gain positions as county agents or professors of some sort and on the pay roll of a State. After passing through the corridors of some college from room to room listening to lectures, in a short time they emerge as from a cocoon, full fledged agents or "agentesses" to be quartered on the community.

Real farmers are getting tired of being chaffed, harangued, scolded, offered free advice and encouraged to rob the soil in order to produce more and cheaper butter, eggs and other products, costing more than they bring in the market. Having attained such a degree of efficiency with "greatest economy," it is not necessary to bear the burden of increasing taxation to maintain an army of self-constituted guardians of agriculture in this country. Therefore, they should be provided with picks and shovels; crowbars and overalls to demonstrate the use of the fulcrum angle to use tools with the least waste of energy and the greatest efficiency on the roads. Our new dependencies Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rica, the Philippines, need scientific advice where numbers might be assigned and sent to China, India and Persia where the inhabitants frequently perish of starvation.

Using in this phrase "greatest efficiency and economy," may be considered as a joke in our laws, likely introduced by some humorous member of the Legislature of this Philadelphia or Pittsburgh to catch the unwary ruralists with a few meaningless words regarded as a "scrap of paper."

Farmers can get many things they don't want or ask for but reduced expenses, revision of our tax laws, the initiative, the referendum and recall are treated with contempt.

There are throughout the country a class of persons manifesting uncommon interest in the farmers' business, constantly prodding them on to raise large crops when it is a well known fact that maximum crops are as a rule not remunerative.

As an illustration take fifty bushels of wheat at one dollar per bushel is worth more than a hundred bushels at fifty cents per bushel. Each sixty pounds of grain removes twenty cents worth of fertility at normal prices while the difference in value is more than made up in the extra cost of harvesting, threshing and marketing.

At prevailing prices for fertilizers with potash at \$400 per ton, nitrate and phosphorus 40% higher, the fertility loss is vastly greater.

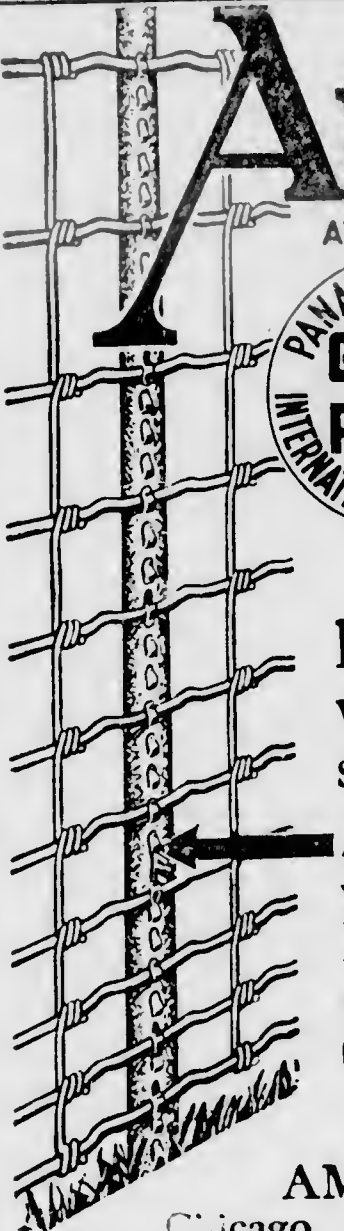
Since the passage of the Lever Bill there is money in view and more in prospect for extension work which creates rivalry between Boards of Agriculture and Departments and Experiment Stations, each striving to secure a share for good round salaries to place rural uplifters in the field having more regard for the dollars than for the farmers' prosperity.

It appears that farmers are regarded as public servants not engaged in private business and were expected to dig out of the soil, the support of all others many of whom "do not labor, nor do they spin" but live as parasites upon agriculture enjoying the best the land affords, yet crying for more, more!

The scheme to impose upon the country some two thousand uplifters (one in each county in the country) did not originate from farmers, but

was promoted by a number of railroad officials; bankers; politicians; a few editors and manufacturers styling themselves "The National Fertility League" through their activities had the Smith Lever Bill passed through Congress. It is quite surprising to know how the farmers are esteemed these days and tickled like Aphides are by ants to yield up sweet secretions to their tormentors.

Now that there is some show of prosperity in some lines of agriculture due to European conditions, it is worth while to watch Congress where the demand will be for Appropriations and more appropriations for a variety of uses—good, bad and indifferent—only to increase the cost of extravagance and burden upon the honest industry.



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TAX HIM

When a man has built a barn—Just tax him.
When a man has cleared a farm—Why, tax him.
When he lays another roof, Hustle 'round and get the proof, Then tax him.

Has a man some idle earth—Don't tax him.
Though it's climbing up in worth, Don't tax him.
Let him reap what others sow, They are rather chumps, you know, If they were not they would go And tax him.

Suggestions For a Live Grange

It gives me pleasure to tell you how much good the Grange has done in our country in the last year. The membership has increased wonderfully, and members are beginning to see what can be done through the Grange. I was talking to a gentleman one day who was not a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and he asked, "What good is the Grange anyway and what has it done?" I never saw anything that amounted to much about the Order.

I said to him, When do you get your mail? Oh, he says, a rural mail man brings it to the house, and I asked him how did you come to get that man to bring your mail, but he didn't know. Then I told him that the P. of H. are the people who got your mail routes, parcels post and several things like that. He said he never heard anything about it before, and now that same person is a member of the Grange. It is that way with a good many of the people. They do not know, or take the time to find out, what the Grange really is. So I think if we would do more work on the outside it would have more influence in getting new members than lots of the things that we do.

Another thing that I believe in is degree work. I think that we cannot put too much care and labor on that. In the last year I have visited several Granges, and it gives me great pleasure to see what has been done in this locality within the last few years especially in the degree work.

Another good way to get a good attendance at your meetings is to have something good to eat. I have found that out of experience. Just for example, at one Grange in this county at the annual field day in August over five hundred people were fed and already people are asking when they are going to have their next field day. So I think something good to eat and a social good time has something to do with getting the young people to attend.

One more thing I wish is the Lecturer's Hour and that I consider one of the important things of the Grange. I think we should always allow plenty of time for the lecturer. We had a farmers' institute in our Grange Hall in October and was largely attended at both meetings and enjoyed by both old and young, and I hope we have the same in years to come. I wish to say that we have a bird club in our locality and I think that is a very good thing for if we don't take more care of our birds there won't be any in a few years.—C. H. Cronkhite, Deputy Warren County.

Real Cow's Milk

Wayne MacVeach, the lawyer and diplomat, has on the outskirts of Philadelphia an admirable stock farm. One day last summer some poor children were permitted to go over his farm, and when their inspection was done, to each of them was given a glass of milk.

The milk was excellent. It came, in fact, from a \$2000 cow. "Well, boys, how do you like it?" the farmer said, when they had drained the glasses.

"Gee! Fine!" said one little fellow. Then, after a pause, he added: "I wish our milkman kep' a cow."



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Within the wide boundaries of our country, embracing more than three million square miles, dwell a hundred million people.

They live in cities, towns, villages, hamlets and remote farms. They are separated by broad rivers, rugged mountains and arid deserts.

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Good Markets — High Prices
Prizes Awarded to Western Canada for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa and Grasses

The winnings of Western Canada at the Soil Products Exposition at Denver were easily made. The list comprised Wheat, Oats, Barley and Grasses, the most important being the prizes for Wheat and Oats and sweep stake on Alfalfa. No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle feed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bushels. Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer. In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid education, excellent social conditions, perfect climate, and other great attractions. There is no war tax on land and no conscription.

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Canadian Government Agent.

How the Price of Wheat is Fixed.

(Continued from Third Page)

can owned ships under foreign flags. The largest bulk of this was controlled by J. P. Morgan & Company, who organized the International merchant marine, a holding company controlling a number of shipping lines. And strange as it may seem this shipping monopoly for years has insisted upon a subsidy, which was defeated through the efforts of the Grange. There is at present a bill in Congress, known as the Merchant Marine Bill, which authorizes the Government to buy some merchant vessels, to be used in case of war as supply ships for the navy, and in time of peace to transport American products to foreign ports. The advantage of this measure to the farmer is that it will be managed by a board who will fix the rates on these vessels, which will certainly stabilize freight rates on other vessels not owned by the Government. It is also possible for the farmers of a given section to bill their wheat direct from the elevators to Liverpool. Since the freight rates are known, the farmer will know what he is getting for his wheat. While this bill does not reach as far as it ought to, yet it will be of great advantage to the farmers. In the last session of Congress it was defeated by the votes of the votes of the Senators, which left the American people helpless victims to the rapacity of foreign shipping combines. This Bill will be of equal advantage to the manufacturer and every farmer that knows his business will instruct his Congressman and Senators to stand by this measure.

The time has come to regulate ocean freight rates, just as much so as railroad freight rates, and the Merchant Marine Bill now in Congress is a step in that direction. And when the ocean freight rates are fixed it will be more easy to determine the price of a bushel of wheat, and the factors that enter into how the price of a bushel of wheat is fixed will be known, and not guessed at as it now is, and every guess that is made on the farmer's product means a loss to the farmer.

Should the Merchant Marine Bill pass it will put in operation some of our vessels now lying idle. Ten colliers that were used during the Spanish-American War, that had a capacity of 10,000 tons, could carry a cargo to Europe and one back every month, thus making 24 trips in a year, and paying for themselves in six months, are locked to our wharves because of our antiquated shipping laws. Is it not about time that we waken up? By being certain how the price of a bushel of wheat is fixed, we can solve the shipping monopoly.

*A successful conference of Lecturers composing Pomona Grange, No. 3, of Chester and Delaware counties, was held one day last month.

*Bro. A. J. Shaffer, secretary of Bedford County Pomona, is one of the live wires, evidenced by the programs he had printed for the December meeting, securing enough advertisements to cover the cost.

Retailers' 30c Quality COFFEE

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POMONA GRANGE RECOGNIZES FARM BUREAU

The Mercer County Pomona Grange, held a meeting on February 3d. More than one hundred members representing thirty local Granges being present, and a fine program is reported. A large class took the fifth degree.

A committee was appointed to plan a farmers' institute picnic week. State experts will meet the farmers on this occasion and will make their instruction practical by going into the fields and orchards to make observations—a week of helpfulness and of social intercourse.

J. P. Johnston, chairman of a committee on a Mercer County Exchange gave an excellent report which was adopted. A central secretary together with the secretaries of the various local Granges will form the exchange board. Reports from the local Granges will be made to the county secretary as to the products each Grange has for sale or exchange. He, in turn, will make a summary of these reports and send it to each local Grange. It is hoped that through this exchange better selling facilities may be secured.

The following resolutions were adopted:

First, Resolved, That the Pomona Grange of Mercer County recognize financially the Mercer County Farm Bureau as it is an organization serving the best interests of the Granges. Resolved that Pomona Grange recommends to all subordinate Granges of the county that they assist the Farm Bureau both financially and morally whenever possible.

Second, That Pomona Grange recommends to all subordinate Granges that whenever possible they take advantage of the offers made by the different Fair Associations for displays at their meetings, as it will not only create interest in Grange work but will show the people in general that the Grange is a progressive organization.

Third, Whereas the building of good roads is a vital question in this State and country and whereas we wish the best results with the least outlay of money; be it resolved that the Pomona Grange heartily indorses the use of King dregs by the farmers along the roads about their farms and suggest to supervisors of each township that they put this into operation this summer and that said supervisors be urged to cut all brush along the highway.

Fourth, Whereas we believe that the liquor business is a detriment to the farming interests of Mercer County, destroying the moral qualities of our citizenship, leading many young men into lives of dissipation and crime, lessening the efficiency of all classes who use liquor, diverting much money from other legitimate and worthy channels, decreasing the capacity of individuals and families to buy to a proper extent the more staple products raised on the farm and needed in every home; be it resolved that we again express our pleasure in noting the increase of temperance sentiment throughout our land, that we indorse the stand taken on this question by the National Grange and the State Grange and that we pledge ourselves to further the cause of temperance in every possible way.

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Because MAR-LIME is soluble it will yield quicker and bigger results than even ordinary carbonate of lime. And you won't need as much. Write today for lowest prices, free test papers, etc. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE, CALEDONIA MARL BRANCH, 821 Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Fifth, Whereas, The State officials inform us that quail consume many insects which are enemies of the farmer and that quail are becoming very scarce, be it resolved that we petition the State to have quail protected until 1920. Further be it resolved that we ask the open season for rabbits be lengthened.

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Send for our new book, "Natco on the Farm." Fully illustrated from photographs and construction details of all types of farm buildings. Also ask for catalog describing the Natco Imperishable Silo.

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is the most desirable of all brands of pulverized lime. Johnson's contains over 90% total carbonates, the elements most essential to healthy crop stimulation. It can be applied without injury to the soil constituents. Reasonable in cost, easy to handle, no caustic effect. Sold in bulk or convenient sacks.

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JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr. and His Wife, Betsy Jane. Discuss Current Events.

Says she: John, don't you think we had an interesting discussion at the Grange meeting this evening in regard to the uplifters?

Says she: I was much surprised to hear you express your opinion so freely on matters as you did this evening at the Grange meeting.

Says she: I was a little bit provoked when I read some of the proceedings of the Four State County Life Association, held in Philadelphia, where they were talking about "intense farming," and about the women on the farm, and about taking away the rural education to give efficiency to us "hay-seeders." If I would have had a flying machine I think I would have taken a trip to that meeting to express my views.

Says he: Well, Betsy Jane, I will try and make arrangements to get you a flying machine, if you think it would be of any service to you.

Says she: Now, John, don't try to tantalize me. The whole proceedings of these uplifters remind me of reading the label of a patent medicine—it just cures everything. Talking about taking away the little red school houses in the country don't meet with my approval. I would just like to know whether some of these uplifters would like to have their boys and girls hauled in one of these wagons five or six miles through the cold, and among older and sometimes rude and immoral children.

And I know of some children that must start at 6 o'clock in the morning and not get back until after 8 o'clock, or later, in the evening. I just wonder what these uplifters would think to have their children treated like that. This idea of centralized or consolidated schools is out of date. The little red school house in the country is the place not only for our boys and girls to get a primary education, but it will answer for a community building in many instances. These people say we are lacking in community spirit, and still if their views were carried out it would make it still more difficult for our people in the country to have a meeting place. They forget to say that our teachers in the country are getting \$20.00 less State appropriation per year per teacher than they did just a few years ago. In fact, John, there was nothing said at these meetings that showed any thing about a constructive program to better conditions in the country. They forgot to mention that a benign Governor and a docile legislature at its last session appropriated nearly a million and a half of dollars to two great universities for maintenance, when lots of districts in the country are paying from fifteen to thirty mills tax on the dollar of valuation for their ordinary teachers in our country schools. And when they say we are not progressive, and that the

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BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

French, and don't wear "biled" shirts every day in the year.

Says he: I am afraid, Betsy Jane, that you are getting too vituperative on our city cousins.

Says she: John, I have not finished. I am not angry, but I can't help calling attention to matters. The other day I noticed in one of our city papers one of the women recipe writers what copies a lot of cooking receipts out of some of the cook books, with some additions, recommending oleo in some kind of a turnip soup. This would make a real soup—turnips and oleo. This really would turn up a meal. I don't care how sick any one would get if he was foolish enough to eat such a soup. But it does seem strange that these recipe writers are advising us farmer wives to reduce the cost of living by producing more milk and cream, and then recommending the use of a substitute for butter made from the fat of hogs that won't do for first, second or third grade lard.

Says he: Betsy Jane, I think you would better stop or you will get us scared of these new kinds of soups, especially when you have them mixed up with these uplifter statesmen.

Says she: "You have not, as good patriots should do studied

The public good, but your particular ends:

Factions among yourselves; preferring such

To offices and honors, as never read The elements of saving policy; But deeply skilled in all the principles That usher to destruction."

*A new Grange has been organized in Chester county, with 59 charter members, to be called Colearline.

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Pennsylvania Grange News

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Editor-in-Chief
JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.
Associate Editors
WM. T. CREAST, Catawissa, Pa. THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Wysox.
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, HANNAH MCK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.
State College, Pa. MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.
Managing Editor Business Manager
MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa. ROBERT L. LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING—We accept reliable advertisements at 25 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 25,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Master's Letter to the Granges

Before this reaches our readers no doubt the letters for checking up the code books that are in use in Pennsylvania will be in the hands of the deputies and masters of the State. Last year the answers were very slow in coming in, in fact they kept coming all the year. We don't want that to happen again. If the old deputies and old masters have not turned over to their successors the code books that they had while officers, they should do so at once, as these books are not the property of individuals, but of the National Grange, and are loaned to officers for use during their term of office, with the distinct understanding that they will turn them over to their successors. The newly elected masters and the newly appointed deputies will see that they get these books and receipt to me at once, or not later than the first of April.

I want to call attention to the Article from the pen of Bro. Kegley in this issue, as it covers the very points that should be taken up in the Official Letter. I hope all our patrons will read it carefully.

Quite a number of our Granges do not have the Regalia that is required by the law of the order. This should be corrected as soon as possible even if the badge alone is all that can be afforded. It is a requirement of our order that the members be correct, and in proper attire. It adds dignity and beauty to the work of a grange, and in the columns of this paper you will find Ads. from those who furnish these things, as well as tools for the degrees, etc.

When writing State Officers always put the county on your letter so you can be located easily.

Between now and the Primary election is the best time for our people to do good work for the passage of our measures in the next Legislature. You cannot take action in a Grange for or against any candidate but you can as live citizens, go about among your neighbors and let it be known what you stand for the things that we believe should be enacted into law. A corporation tool never makes a Statesman, and now is the time to weed out a lot of those fellows who don't stand for the things of the people. It is all right to pledge candidates on the leading issues, but it is better to support earnestly those whose whole attitude to public affairs is clear and unmistakably in favor of the whole people and not in the interest of any special privilege or any class.

We rejoice in the number of fine letters that have been coming to us upon the many questions of Grange work and policy. We are using a bunch of splendid ones this issue. Let us have them right along. These live articles from our members enliven our paper and enthuse our Granges.

John A. McSparran

THE BOND ISSUE

Judging from the reports that are and have been coming in, our people are as much opposed to the bonding the State for roads as they were at the time of the defeat of the proposition before. In fact it looks as though they were more emphatically against it than before because of the use of the drag. At the time of the other fight that splendid road maker had not been tried out to nearly the extent that it has been since, and some who thought that there was no other good road but a stone one have found that we can all have good roads without large expenditure for almost the entire year.

Another condition ought to make the issue of bonds easier to defeat

than it was before is that automobiles are being used in the country as they never were before and are constantly on the increase. The user of autos in the country wants all the roads good and if the money of the State is to be used on just a small percentage of the roads that means that these users of autos are to travel to a very large extent over dirt roads and roads that will be kept up without State aid. While if the Boulevard system is not encouraged and bonds have never been proposed for anything but that system, there is a better chance to have the State appropriation distributed over the State and for the benefit of all the people.

The idea of issuing bonds instead

of "pay as you go" is one of the cowardly processes that has become almost a mania with our generation. Many of our cities are so heavily bonded that their interest charges and sinking fund alone taxes their people nearly as much as they ought to pay for the entire local government.

Men should be chosen to the coming Legislature who will have the courage to vote against this wicked proposition. Our forefathers very wisely arranged that two Legislatures should pass upon constitutional questions and then they should be submitted to the people. That meant that they were to register their conviction upon the proposition and not

as some did the other time the question was up—simply vote for it to allow it to come before the people.

Now is the time to get busy upon this proposition and not after the Legislature is packed against us.

We must not forget that a more determined effort will be made by those who want bonds more than they do roads to break down the comparatively small majority by which it was defeated before and to prevent any new recruits to the "pay as you go" plan of financing public expenditure.

Granges should discuss these things and be every ready to act.

Fraternally,
JOHN A. McSPARRAN

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

I do not wish to find fault with the selection the Governor has made for Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, nor do I have any personal grievance towards the new Deputy. I served with him in the Legislature, and know him well, and our relations were always friendly; but, nevertheless, I cannot help but approve the editorial comment on this appointment by the Pennsylvania Farmer in its issue of February 5th, in which it said in part that: "Mr. Carothers may be a close student of agricultural affairs and fully qualified to perform the duties of his new office, but he has never been identified with agriculture in general or State-wide sense. He may prove to be a capable and highly efficient Deputy, but his appointment to this office was very evidently made on political grounds rather than because of demonstrated fitness for the position. Mr. Carothers has the abundant opportunity to prove himself and put his office on a basis of genuine service to the farmers of the State. But the evident purpose of his appointment can not be altered by any record that he may make. The Governor has made very definite promises of what he hoped to do for agriculture thru this Department. He outlined a program of reorganization and reform that held much of promise. The farmers had reason to expect that the offices in this one department of State Government that ministers directly to their industry would be filled upon higher requirements than merely the payment of a political obligation or the furtherance of a political ambition."

Under the Agricultural Commission Act passed by the last Legislature this

passed by the last Legislature this appointment was to be approved by this Commission. It was rumored that the Commission opposed this appointment, but finally acted as a rubber stamp for the Governor.

The State Grange at its meeting held at State College passed a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the Governor on this appointment. The committee was appointed, but so far as it can be learned, it did not meet the Governor. It cannot be possible that the Governor refused an interview with a committee appointed by the organized farmers of the State. It is up to the committee to explain.

The object of the Agricultural Commission Bill was to take the Department of Agriculture out of politics, but it seems to have done the reverse. It is now stated from a Harrisburg correspondent that early steps are to be taken by the State's Attorney General to determine whether there is any question of the legality of the new Agricultural Commission. It is a general principle of legislation that commissions are to serve some purpose, and since this Commission has proved its uselessness, it would seem to me that the legal, as well as the sensible thing to do would be to abolish the Commission.

We promise our earnest support to the new Deputy in his efforts to better agriculture in Pennsylvania and I hope that no 3 per cent. of the salaries of those connected with the agricultural department shall be levied for campaign purposes.

A little and might be useful to the Commission.

William J. Breasy

Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

What the Grange May Do

Under the above heading, a western patron writes:—"There seems to be a contention among some Granges that it is not worth while to belong to the Grange because the 'Grange does nothing,' and we have even heard farmers who were once members, make the same assertion."

"I have been a Granger since my Grange was organized, and in that time have noticed there have been members who joined with the expectation of receiving an annual cash dividend on their quarterly dues, and who during the Grange meetings never brought in a new idea, never spoke for or against a motion, who sat the whole evening and looked angry, or sometimes fell asleep, and when the Grange was adjourned, outside would have more to say than anybody about the Grange and sometimes would declare 'that got darned Grange does nothing.'"

"And then, one after another, they dropped out, apparently with the expectation of breaking up the Grange by their non-appearance."

"I claim that the Grange has been a great benefit to the community in different ways, and it is here to stay for good."

Wise Words by Bro. Ketcham

Bro. Ketcham expresses a growing thought relative to Agricultural Colleges and Departments of Agriculture, when he says in his annual report of Michigan State Grange:

"Farmers are saying on every hand, 'Shed more light on our present clumsy, inefficient, wasteful system of distribution.' This demand is becoming so strong that it can no longer be silenced. Extension workers, county agents and institute conductors must have the best information upon distribution placed in their hands, and they must be allowed and encouraged to speak as freely upon this phase of agriculture as they do now upon production. The college being the controlling factor in the appointment, supervision and pay of these men, has the power to inspire and direct their utterances. We respectfully request the State board of agriculture to give this matter their earnest attention."

"At the meeting of Uewchan Grange, Chester County, December 29th, one of the sisters proposed for the 'Good of the Order' that those appointed on the program should either respond, provide a substitute, or pay a fine of 25 cents."

MORE DAIRY COWS NEEDED

An increase in the number of dairy cows in Pennsylvania from one million to three million is urged by Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Foust declares that slowly a crisis is coming and that something must be done to preserve the future of the products which solely depend upon the dairy cow. He says:

"Pennsylvania is considered by many people, without its borders, as a manufacturing State, but in addition it is a great agricultural State with its 213,000 farms with an average of 100 acres to a farm and its 1,000,000 dairy cows."

"Pennsylvania would be a greater agricultural State if a movement was inaugurated to increase the dairy cows from one million to three million. No greater problem confronts Pennsylvania, as well as other States, as the future of the dairy cow. Stop to think that in this country there are the same number of dairy cows that there were fifteen years ago while the consumption of ice cream alone has increased from 55 million gallons to 150 million gallons a year. The cheese consumption has doubled and the population has increased one-sixth, but only the same amount of dairy cows are on the job."

"These facts should bring the realization that something must be done to preserve the future of the dairy cow and the products which depend upon it. Not enough attention is paid to the dairy cow, neither is proper encouragement given to the dairy farmer, for all he gets out of his herd is the manure for the soil."

"Cows that cost forty dollars fifteen years ago cost ninety dollars to-day. Bran that is fed extensively for producing milk cost twelve dollars a ton fifteen years ago and today it is twenty-eight dollars a ton. Labor that could be secured on the farm for fifteen dollars a month fifteen years ago is today costing thirty-five dollars a month and it is hard to get at that figure."

"With milk bringing practically the same price that it did fifteen years ago and butter costing on an average thirty cents a pound to produce on the farm under present conditions, it is readily seen that the farmer who owns a herd of dairy cows, gets up at 4 o'clock in the morning to milk and has to haul it to his market or churn it into butter, gets nothing out of his investment except what goes for the soil."

"What the farmers must do is to assume modern farming methods, which the Department of Agriculture is trying to advance throughout the State, raise twice as much grain and feed to an acre as he does now, and

then raise more dairy cows to keep his farm productive."

"The reason why we do not have more dairy farmers is because the farmer can devote his time and attention to almost anything else, for the time being, and make more money. But if he does not keep a herd of cows, the time will come when the farm will not be as productive as it would have been had he made possibly a little less money and worked a little harder in keeping a large herd."

"I subscribe to the sentiments of a prominent dairy official who says: 'Truly the cow is man's greatest benefactor. Hail, wind, droughts and floods may come, destroy our crops and banish our hopes, but from what is left the cow manufactures into the most nourishing and life-sustaining food—and is she not life itself to the thousands of little ones stranded upon the hollow hearts and barren bosoms of modern motherhood? We love her for her docility, her beauty and her usefulness. Her loyalty has never weakened—and should misfortune overtake us, as we become bowed down with the weight of years, we know that in the cow we have a friend that was never known to falter. She pays the debt, she saves the home, God bless the cow—little do we realize the debt we owe her.'"

We cannot agree that the thing for the dairymen to do is to put on more cows. Mr. Faust shows very ably that the farmer today is producing milk at very little over the cost of production. He is not in the business for his health or for philanthropic purposes, and he will put on more cows whenever the return in proportion to the work justifies. It is the marketing of the product of the cow that is destroying the cow herself. No justification can be found for the fact that it costs as much to deliver milk to the consumer as to produce it. There is no advertising expense scarcely and the sale is regular. Nearly everyone wants this product and they want it regularly and in nearly even quantity."

There is something wrong with the system, and our Department of Agriculture would perform a great service to everybody if they would address themselves to this problem by experimentation and give the producer a larger share of what the consumer pays, and, if possible, reduce the price to the consumer or give better quality for the same money.—Ed.

Legislative Committee's Conference with Farmer's Union

At the call of the National Master, the Legislative Committee of National Grange, together with several of the nearby State Masters, assembled at Washington. Arrangements had been made for a hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of preparedness. Before going into this hearing, a conference was had with the Farmers' Union, quite a number of whose officers were also present at Washington for the purpose of working for the measures outlined by their organization. Mr. Barrett, National President of Union, appointed Mr. Dornblazer, of Texas, to represent the Union in the hearing. Brother Taber of Ohio, and the Secretary of the Legislative Committee were chosen by National Master Wilson to represent the Grange.

Brother Taber opened the argument by taking up the action of the National Grange, and in a strong logical way, amplified that splendid resolution. Mr. Dornblazer followed with a statement of the several actions taken by the National Conventions and several State Conventions of the Union. He brought down the house when he said in answer to the question, "do not you farmers prepare for cyclones by having cyclone cellars," "Yes I do have such a cellar on my place, but I would be

a fool to dig another." The undersigned closed the argument.

On the 9th, we had a conference with the Postmaster General with regard to the development of Rural Mail Delivery, the report of which is found elsewhere in this issue.

The members of the Grange were several times in conference with the representatives of the Farmers' Union and planned to work together for Rural Credit Legislation along the lines laid down by the National Meetings of both organizations, for the establishment of a Government-owned plant for the taking of Nitrogen from the atmosphere, for Government-owned merchant vessels, for a highly progressive income tax; and for the completion of the legislation to make denatured Alcohol a commercial possibility at a reasonable price. It would be well for our people to get a clear understanding of the reason why we have not ere this received the benefits that were years ago heralded would follow the passage of the denatured alcohol law.

You can do a great work toward the creation of public sentiment upon these questions if you will see that the articles of value that appear in our Grange papers are given to the local papers in the several communities for re-publication.

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

Early Ripening Crops

Extra profits come from early maturing crops of quality.

It's the early maturing vegetables that avoid glutted markets and bring top prices.

It's the early ripening corn crop that escapes frost and yields solid marketable ears.

Fertilizers carry plenty of available plant-food, give crops a quick start and hasten their ripening. This is one great advantage from the use of fertilizers aside from the crop increase.

Our crop bulletins are free on request.

Soil Improvement Committee

of the National Fertilizer Association

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"WHAT TO DO WHEN YOUR COWS ARE SICK"

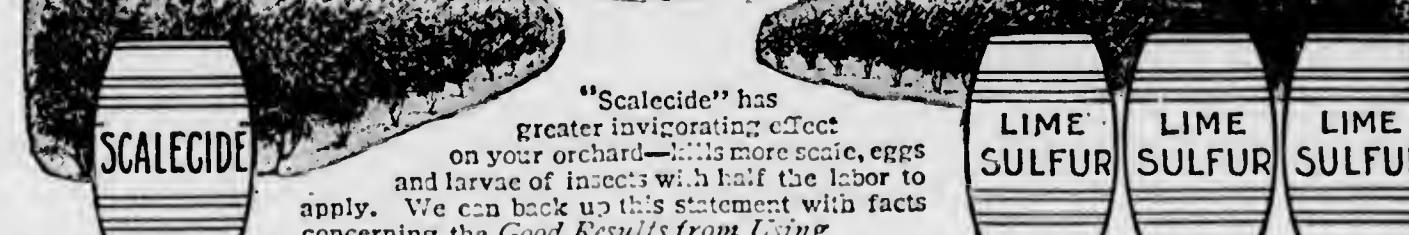
Tells how to successfully treat cases of Abortion, Retained After-birth, Barrenness, Scours, Udder Troubles, Lost Appetite, Bloating, etc. Just the book dairymen ought to have handy. Also tells how

KOW-KURE

that wonderful specific for cow troubles, has saved thousands of dollars for dairymen. How it cures when all else fails. How it increases the milk flow by putting cows in the "pink of health." Costs but a cent a day—returns dollars in making cows profitable—keeps them up to the highest point of productiveness. Cheapest cow insurance you can buy. Book proves all this by the endorsements of those who have used it. Write to-day for a free copy.

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Send for our illustrated booklet—"Proof of The Pudding". Tells how "Scalecide" will positively destroy San Jose and Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Leaf Rollers, etc., without injury to the trees. Write today for this FREE book and also our booklet—"Spraying Simplified". Learn the dollars and cents value of "Scalecide, The Tree Saver".

Our Service Department can furnish everything you need for the orchard at prices which save you money. Tell us your needs.

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RED CLOVER, ALFALFA, ALSYKE, TIMOTHY, REDTOP,
ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS, ETC., ETC.

We specialize in CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS and offer seeds of highest purity and growth. Shall be pleased to mail offers with samples, stating purity and germination, upon application.
We Supply Dealers and Granges Only.

Expressions by Correspondents.

HE OFFERS A FEW SUGGESTIONS
Editor "Grange News."

Have you space for a few words of commendation and a suggestion? The writer has had opportunity to read not a few periodicals published in some special interest, and "The Grange News," holds its own with any of them.

A granger since 1872, I am daily more convinced that the coalition of those who produce from the earth, along present lines and constantly improving, is the one great movement of the age.

Suggestion. The writer often finds a young or middle-aged person who is unable to draw a receipt for money paid to him or her, and one is astonished to know how many high school graduates cannot tell the difference between a bank check and a draft, who could not, even endorse a check properly; in short, who are ignorant of all, or many, of the most common usages of business.

Many things are taught in our public schools for which a vast majority of the learners have no use whatever in after life—and this useless knowledge is forced on them. Suppose boys and girls were taught in the public schools the rudiments, at least, of business law and practice in the place of much that now is taught and is useless? Who can better take up this question and carry it to success than the members of that great Order to which the country already owes so many wise and valuable reforms—the "Patrons of Husbandry." Trusting I have not taken too much of your time or space, I remain, fraternally yours for all progress.

J. H. PUERIAM, of 1223.
Tioga, Pa., February 14, 1916.

THE PENSION INJUSTICE

Editor News:—I was very much pleased with the article in the January Grange News by John A. McSparran in regard to pensions. It speaks well for the future of agricultural statesmanship when our appointed leaders—the chosen exponents of progressive agricultural sentiment—look further and higher to promote agricultural welfare than the mere raising of corn and potatoes, and enter the realm of political economy "for the good of all."

One thing stands out prominently in the discussion of these questions, and that is that farmers must emphasize their claims by their votes and thorough investigation must precede the just exercise of the franchise.

Owing to the investigation, we flamed back the turgid floods of a \$50,000,000 political outrage disguised as a rural beneficence, and if Brother McSparran's ideas had been carried out from the beginning on this pension outrage—the distribution of the public fund for worthy and patriotic, instead of partisan political ends, at least, I repeat it, at least one billion dollars would have been saved to the public treasury and no worthy soldier would have been neglected or injured, and we will prove it, if Uncle Sam will give us the documents and the facts involved in the case.

Think of giving a pension to a man with an income of \$200 a month, and the farmer contributes his mite to the outrage.

Look at the demands made on the public fund, which belongs in part to the farmer and has been swelled by his economies, for pensions, pensions, pensions on every hand, but I read of no "Agricultural Compensation Act" to recoup farmers who have grown old and poor and infirm in feeding the nations: Why?

We haven't put our votes behind the claim: We will forego our claims, we don't want pensions if you will let us prune out the dead wood from the \$167,000,000 now spent in Federal Pensions.

I am urged to send this letter to you on account of the fearless and independent exposure of Brother McSparran and because his views are those which I have entertained for years and one solution of the problem is to send fearless and able men to Congress to clean out the Augean stable whose accumulations are a disgrace and a menace to the purity and perpetuity of our free institution.

THE MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS AS I FOUND IT

For many years I have been marketing my own farm products, and those of some of my neighbors and by experience and observation learned some of the difficulties of marketing, and I found that the great problem which confronts us Eastern farmers is not the raising of farm products, but the profitable marketing of the same.

I attended the farmers' institute of this county during this week and it is the same old story, "raise things, raise things." This is the chorus of

TOP DRESS all your Crops with Nitrate of Soda alone, no matter what other fertilizers you may have used. 100 pounds to the acre for seeded, and 200 pounds to the acre for cultivated crops will do the work. The increase will yield large profits over the cost.

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WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director
25 Madison Avenue, New York

the agricultural collages. They are acting the part of the beast that propagates the species simply to gratify a passion, never caring what becomes of the offspring and thus are disreputable bodies, because anything respectable, fathers its offspring. They are placing us before the consuming public as a set of ignoramus and

sluggards, not taking advantage of what science has done for us; while the fact is that the fault lies in the obsolete way of marketing our farm products for which the consumer is just as much to blame as the producer.

If the heads of the department of labor and the editors of the labor

READING BONE FERTILIZERS



Better Than Ever

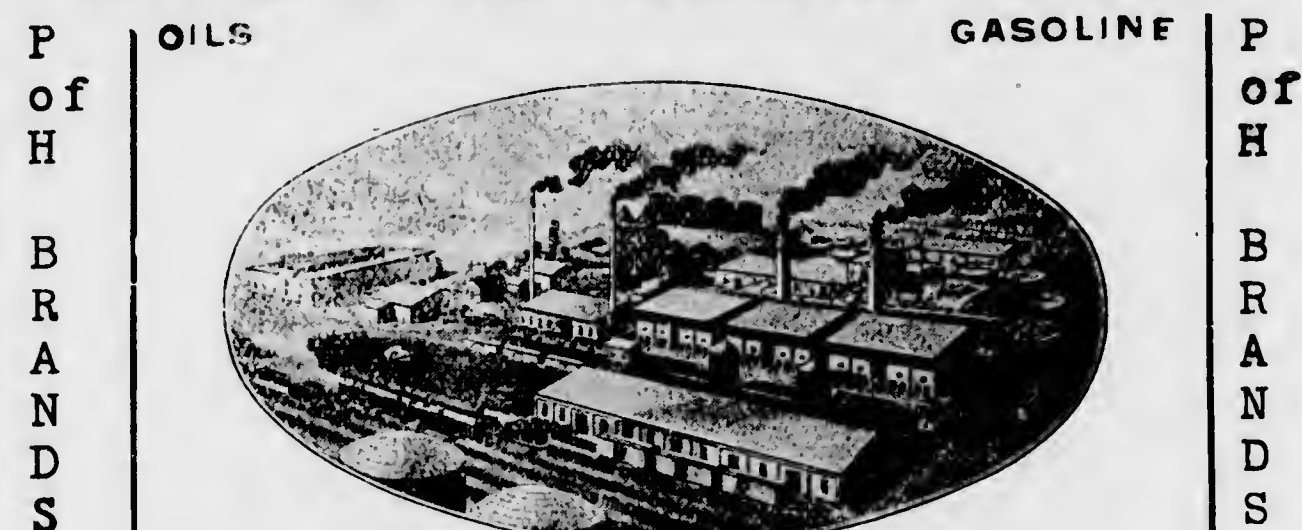
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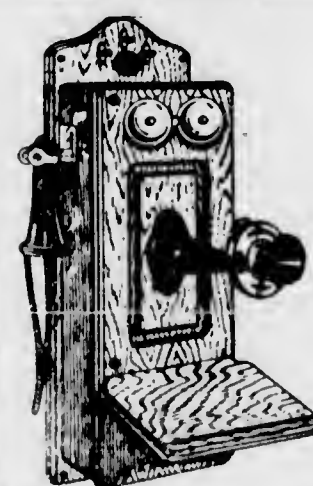
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GASOLINE (68°, 70°, 72°, 74° test)

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THE wonder and the value of the Farm Line Telephone is unquestioned. The construction of the rural system is not difficult, the understanding of it is simple and easy, when proper apparatus and material are used.

Kellogg telephones are known throughout the world for their reliability—built complete in our own factory—their worth is proved convincingly on thousands of lines throughout the country. If your telephone is not doing for you as it should, if you are planning new lines—if you want information—write us a card today. We have a complete, illustrated bulletin telling in plain, non-technical language all about the telephone—How it works and why. These books contain valuable information for experienced managers as well as beginners—no matter what make of telephone you are using.

We have a special farm telephone department in charge of long experienced, practical men who know every money saving feature of the best and latest telephone equipment. Let them help you. There is no charge for this special service to help you make your telephone the most economical—the best. Write today. Please mention this paper.

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presses would treat the laboring men as the heads of the department of agriculture and the editors of the agricultural press treat the farmers, they would be tarred and feathered. This fact is known by every intelligent farmer: that, if an agricultural produce becomes only moderately plentiful the price of that commodity goes down below the cost of production, consequently it pays us to restrict the output.

But this is not an honest way of doing it. By this method, the people are not properly fed. Statistics tell us that hundreds of thousands of school children do not get enough nourishment, and if the thing would be investigated, the same condition would prevail among the grown-up people. As possessors of the soil, it becomes our duty to feed the people properly; not at our price nor at their price, but at a reasonable price. I know that I am expressing the sentiment of a great majority of farmers when I say that, if feeding the world is to be a lottery we are not in it. Consequently, it becomes the duty of every producer and consumer of agricultural products to study and work out a system of honest marketing, and if the government has money to spend to help the agricultural classes and, helping the farmers on this line would be helping the consuming public just as much or even more, it should spend a large portion of it on systematizing the market.

Fraternally yours,
Nazarette, Pa. ALBIN F. MYERS.

The Status of Oleomargarine Legislation.

Mr. Editor:—Up to the present writing the oleomargarine legislation presented in the 64th Congress is as follows:

House Bill number 3613 was introduced December 10th, 1915 by Mr. Dyer, which is a Bill to amend the Act of Congress of May 9th, 1902, to permit the coloration of oleomargarine to look like butter, and that no tax be imposed thereon. This Bill, if passed, would permit the artificial coloration of oleomargarine with ingredients of any kind, without a tax being imposed. Another Bill known as House Bill number 7620 was introduced January 5th, 1916, by Mr. Gordon, which provides for the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax on the manufacture, sale, and use of domestic oleomargarine, and to repeal the Internal Revenue tax of 15 cents per pound imposed upon the sale, transportation and use of imported oleomargarine and to amend certain sections of such Acts. Both these Bills have been referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It will be seen by the titles of these two Bills that the packers want to sell oleomargarine colored.

From the "Oil Miller," Atlanta, Georgia, January, 1916, page 28, we find the proof of our statement, which says: "The opposition to the tax comes mainly from the big packing interests in Chicago, and other meat sections, as well as from the cottonseed oil manufacturing concerns of the South." The question arises what interest have the packers in the cottonseed mills of the South, because one hundred dollars worth of cottonseed meal is used by the dairy people to one dollar's worth of oil bought by the packers in the manufacture of oleo. Is it true that the packing interests own one-half of the cottonseed mills of the South?

"The Modern Packing House," by F. W. Wilder, a standard authority on packing house methods, on page 459, says: "The formula for high grade butterine differs from low grade in that it does not contain cottonseed oil." Hence it must be inferred that the oleo manufacturers want to make a low grade oleomargarine and hide its inferiority by coloring it to resemble butter. To prove this statement I quote from a letter written by Hon. James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania, (where oleo is sold uncolored). He says: "The product is purer and more wholesome than it was when all sorts of schemes were devised to impart to it color or a tint by adding

cottonseed and other oils, which depreciated its flavor and quality." And further proof can be added from a letter written by Hon. James H. Maurer, President of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania, to Samuel Guimpers, in which he says in concluding his letter, the following: "Therefore, looking at the question from every angle possible, I can see but two reasons why some dealers and manufacturers want a law, giving them the right to color in imitation of butter, their product; one is to charge more for their product and the other, to give them a monopoly of the butter market."

The Haugen Oleomargarine Bill prepared by the National Dairy Union will be introduced in Congress the latter part of February or first of March.

WM. T. CREASY,
Secretary, National Dairy Union.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery that
Cuts Down the Cost of
Paint 75 per cent.

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed To
Everyone Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a new way of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 66 North Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.



The Choice of Nearly 2,000,000 Cow Owners

Year by year an ever increasing proportion of farm separator buyers decide that the De Laval is the only cream separator they can afford to buy or use. In fact, about the only excuse ever offered for buying any other separator nowadays is that its first cost is a little less than the De Laval.

But they soon find out that the last cost of a cream separator is what really counts, and when they realize that the De Laval gives the most and best service for the money they buy a De Laval.

Over 40,000 users of inferior machines discarded them for De Laval during the past year in the United States and Canada alone.

Better be right in the first place and start with a De Laval.

The De Laval Separator Company,
165 Broadway, New York. 29 E. Madison St., Chicago.

SCOTT'S RED CLOVER

Look out for Buckhorn and other weeds in clover this year. Very little pure seed to be had. Ours is practically free from weed seeds and waste. Much the cheapest to sow. All other varieties of field seeds. Same price and instructions. How to Know Good Seed? Write today. O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO., 137 Main St., Marysville, O.



Are you paying to sit in the dark—

Paying to ruin your eyes, paying to smell burning wick and the odor of poor kerosene? Are you doing these things?

Unless your home is equipped with Rayo Lamps—you probably are. And what's more, you are paying the identical price that would buy you the flood of brilliant, eye-soothing, steady light that beams from a Rayo Lamp filled with slow-burning.

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

Rayo Lamps are beautiful—an ornament to any room. And they burn brightly, without flicker or smell. Your dealer can show you a special design for any room, ranging in price from \$1.50 up. No matter what sort of light you've got, the addition of a few Rayo Lamps will make your home brighter and the folks happier.

But Rayo Lamps are at their best when burning Atlantic Rayolight Oil. It is the one kerosene that burns without smoke or smell—that is always the same. It gives the brightest light and the greatest heat for the least money.

The use of Atlantic Rayolight Oil doesn't stop with burning and heating; thousands of housewives have written us that it's the very finest thing to brighten faded carpets, keeps the moths away from closets, shelves and drawers, cuts grease better than anything else, and that for washing windows it's without equal.



Be certain to ask for Atlantic Rayolight Oil by name—it costs no more than the unknown, unreliable kerosene.

The dealer who displays the sign



can always supply you

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh



Susquehanna Pomona, No. 7 Holds Fine Meeting

Brother Ainey told how Fairdale Grange had been winning the banner, mentioning good work by officers, "feeds," entertainments, co-operation and personal work. Mrs. Wilmarth gave some good suggestions that were used by Gibson Star Grange. Mrs. Blaisdell, of Highland Grange, says: "Give them something to do and have entertainments." Mrs. Smith, of Hope Grange, said the lecturer should keep still themselves and have the members furnish the entertainment, i. e., leadership. Mrs. Southworth, of Lawsville Grange, and Mrs. Snyder, of Harford Grange, gave useful hints on the lecturer's work. C. P. Lyman spoke of the desirability of discussing the issues of the day in the Grange. Dinner was served to over 100 in the church parlors.

Every Grange in the county but two reported to Pomona and showed a membership in the county of over 3,200. Brother C. B. Dayton, of Susquehanna Grange, gave a description of the work of the Susquehanna County Cow Testing Association.

Pomona decided to have a history of the different Granges in the county and have these published in the papers. Fairdale won the banner for the third time in succession and wins a permanent banner. Lawsville was second and Highland third in the efficiency contest.

The following resolutions were adopted at the closing session:

1. Demanding a revision of the R. F. D. routes of Susquehanna County, so as to give good service to the R. F. D. patrons, by shortening the routes and not making economy the chief end.
2. Favoring Local Option, after an interesting discussion on Prohibition vs. Local Option.
3. Asking for the full High school appropriation from the State.
4. Endorsing the Shackelford Road Bill, now before Congress.
5. Favoring a Federal tariff commission and taking the tariff question out of politics.
6. Demanding a fair tax system, to relieve real estate of their unjust share of taxes.
7. Asking the State of Pennsylvania to live up to law on the road appropriations.

Bradford County Pomona in Session

February 17 and 18, Patrons from many of the forty-seven subordinate Granges in the county, assembled at the honored guests of Wysauking Grange, No. 58 the oldest Grange in the Pomona district having done continuous service in the Order for more than forty-two years. This Grange is the home organization of the Piolet family, Colonel Victor E. Piolet being remembered by older Patrons as the forceful State Master of many years service who led the Grange in the State very successfully during the trying years of the early movement. Then his son, Louis T. and wife, always tireless workers in home, county and State Grange meetings, on down through the years to their son, Thomas W., on whose shoulders now rests the mantle of State Lecturer.

Pomona Master H. E. Chase, of Troy Grange called the session to order and presided in his usual efficient manner up to the time for the installation of the new corps of officers when a note of appreciation was heartily extended to Brother Chase for the five years valued service he had given the duties of the office. D. V. Clark, of Rome Grange, assumed the honors as Pomona Master and comes to the broader field of Grange

service with the warm support of the Order.

The program was full and well rendered, covering a large range of topics, that space here will not permit detailing. Past State Master Wm. T. Creasy was the speaker of the evening, presenting many truths in a clear and convincing manner.

Other Patrons and friends of the Order were present during the two days' session. Adding helpfulness to the occasion, were F. N. Moon, Overseer and Thomas Piolet, Lecturer of State Granges; A. M. Cornell, Past Lecturer State Granges; Mrs. Jane K. Foulke, Prof. F. R. Stevens, D. K. Sloan, L. B. Sexton, C. S. Gorham and others.

The meeting was one worthy the great Order it represents and one that must aid in the uplift of the calling of agriculture.

"Poultry Night" at Grange

"Poultry" was the subject of the meeting of Oxford Grange, Chester County, one evening last month. Different members told of their preference of certain breeds of fowls and gave the reason. A vote resulted in the Plymouth Rock being declared a leader as a general purpose fowl; Leghorn second. The Board of Trustees reported that over \$700 of the indebtedness of the Grange has been paid, exclusive of the piano fund, and that with another year's work the organization will be in good financial shape. It was requested that the members who keep chickens keep accurate account of receipts and expenditures for the year, with methods of feeding, to report in the beginning of 1917.

Lackawanna Pomona

This Pomona held its session with South Abington Grange, at Clark Summit on February 8th, with an unusually large attendance. Covington Grange, of Daleville, receiving most members since last report, won the banner. All the subordinates are doing for better attendance, and a special banner is to be awarded to the one showing the highest percentage of gain. This result is to be reported at next Pomona.

At the meeting on the February 8th, resolutions were passed, asking for better rural delivery, and five new candidates were initiated in the fifth degree. It was considered the best Pomona ever held by Lackawanna.

A Fine Book on Berry Culture

Many of our readers, who have taken up the fascinating and profitable work of strawberry culture, and especially those who will take it up for the first time this year, will get a great deal of good from this book entitled, "The Book of Berries." It is one of the most complete of its kind.

Among other things, "The Book of Berries" points out the adaptability of various varieties to different climates. It also tells in an interesting way how to select land, how to drain and fertilize for the best results. The best methods of planting for field culture as well as for the garden are given, etc.

Strawberry growing is a very enjoyable and profitable work, and the "Book of Berries" should be a valuable aid to any reader in getting the most from his patch. This book is sent free upon request by the W. F. Allen Co., 119 Market St., Salisbury, Md. They are well-known specialists in berry plants, and growers of a famous fall-bearing variety of strawberry plants. You will do well to write for your book today before you forget it.

WEST ABINGTON GRANGE ENJOYS AN OYSTER SUPPER

West Abington Grange, No. 1200, gave a free oyster supper to its members on New Year's eve in honor of the last payment on the debt against their Grange Home.

Seven years ago last December, the members of West Abington Grange being crowded for room in the building they were renting, decided to purchase a home of their own. So they bought a building two stories high, paying \$1700 for same; and then added improvements to the amount of \$500, making a debt of \$2200, and now have it all paid. So it was decided to invite State Master, J. A. McSparran, to meet with us on the evening of January 26th to burn the note, or mortgage, which he kindly consented to do; but having a rising young lawyer as a member of the Grange, who is of a historic turn of mind, he requested the members to keep the mortgage and have it framed and hung in Grange Hall. This was carried out, and so the mortgage was not burned but cancelled, and will be framed and hung, as suggested.

Brother Armstrong, of Alderson, Pa., was also present, and Brother A. F. Hobbs, of Fleetville Grange, composed and read a beautiful poem on the burning of the mortgage.

Carter Camp Grange

The Carter Camp Grange No. 1563, of Potter County, held a special public meeting January the first with an attendance of sixty-five for the purpose of installing their officers for the year, 1916. On February 3d, the third and fourth degrees were conferred to a class of twelve. Both evenings were pleasantly spent and refreshments were served by the Sisters.

At the regular meeting on February 17th, this Grange celebrated its third anniversary meeting, also conferred the third and fourth degrees to two candidates.

In general, this Grange is steadily growing and prospering.

Wayne County Pomona

Wayne County Pomona met in Freedom Hall, Honesdale, on February 16, with Worthy Master Samuel Saunders in the chair. Reports from seventeen Granges were received and the honor banner awarded to Hickory, of Rileyville. The afternoon session was devoted to discussions on Fertilizers and Farm Bureau work. C. M. Honeywell, Master of Centre Hill Grange, of Luzerne County, and eastern agent of the Reading Chemical Company, gave some good ideas on the use of fertilizer. Prof. J. S. Champion reported progress made for the organization of a farm bureau. Representatives of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad were present and advised the forming of the bureau and said their company would be glad to assist.

Lakeville Grange was reported reorganized with fifteen members and in good condition.

The evening session was open to the public and Worthy Lecturer Mrs. F. S. Keene furnished a good program. There was plenty of fun and some good solid things for the Patrons and visitors to digest. Cards were given out and subscriptions turned in to cover the expenses of the farm bureau committee in getting the matter before the people of the county.

**Kimberton Grange, No. 1304, Chester county, celebrated its tenth anniversary on February 5th with an all-day session and with a very interesting program of exercises.

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Rally by Harford Grange

The members of Harford Grange, No. 418, Susquehanna County, met on February 12 for a Rally, ten officers and a large number of patrons being present. At 2:30, a public session was held, and a Lincoln program given. A large number of visitors were present, and the session was regarded one of the most profitable meetings held for some time.

The following Rally Song, composed by Sister, Mrs. William Benning (worthy lecturer) was sung:

Grange Rally Song
Tune—Battle Hymn of the Republic.
Come, patrons, let us rally,
Raise the standard of our Grange;
And for its improvement
Let us strive to make a change.
To its noble teachings,
Let none of us feel strange,
While we go marching on.

Chorus
Yes, we rally to our Grange Hall,
To our good, old local Grange Hall,
To our good old Harford Grange Hall,
We'll all go marching on.

In this great organization
Let us all an interest show;
It's ever moving forward,
Its progress is not slow;
A square deal for the farmer
We'll all unite to show,
As we go marching on.

Then young folks, come and join our ranks,
You surely need its aid,
And through its influence
Better farmers have been made.
Those who have been loyal,
And in the Grange have stayed,
To the front are marching on.

Yes, we'll all meet together,
A strong and loyal band,
For the good of the Order
We'll all unite to stand;
In faith, hope and fidelity,
We'll clasp each other's hand,
As we go marching on.

Corry Grange, No. 55

Writes the press agent: Corry Grange, No. 55 is still amongst the living and seems to have started the new year right. Worthy Master Sister Smith and Worthy Lecturer Sister Simmons are tireless in their efforts to maintain the right spirit and interest, and each meeting since January 1st has been largely attended. At the regular meeting on February 19, fourteen names were balloted upon, and one proposed for membership, the latter being, J. B. Patterson, the noted manufacturer of furniture and Mayor of our city. Mr. Patterson recently came into possession of a farm and there is no doubt as to how he will "farm it," judging from his integrity in other enterprises in which he is interested.

Wappaseung Grange, No. 188

Writes a Patron: The above Grange was re-instated five years ago in February, work commenced at once on a new hall, it was completed the following fall, and at the present time is nearly paid for.

We have a membership of about 150, but on account of its being in a rural community and so many members live at a distance, our average attendance is small. Our Worthy Master, Brother Clyde Schneider, is a very efficient leader, and we anticipate a very good year in Grange work. Our meetings are every Wednesday evening, and we usually have an interesting program.

We served Thanksgiving dinner, and realized a profit of \$25. It was a decided success both socially and financially.

London Grange Full of Life

The following contribution from a member of London Grange, Grove City, Pa., shows that there is life backed by the membership:

London Grange, No. 1492, has just closed a very successful year. Our meetings have been well attended and much interest manifested. We gave the play entitled, "Jayville Junction," on the 18th and 19th of January, having a full house both

nights, and it was pronounced a decided success. We realized about sixty-eight dollars for the two nights.

The Farmers' Institute was held in London Grange Hall on January 14th and 15th and was a great success. Although the weather was all good, Brother E. B. Dorsett gave his famous lecture, "The Uncrowned Queen," which was greatly appreciated by all who heard him.

We can readily see what a great benefit a Grange Hall is to a community, as it brings before the farmers some of the best men in the State which otherwise they would never hear.

Morning Star Grange

Writes the Master: Morning Star Grange, No. 1271, in Fayette County, is now starting on the second year in its new Grange home, and from present prospects, it promises to be the greatest year Morning Star has ever known. We meet twice a month and usually have big crowds.

Although February 18th (our last meeting night) was a very stormy one, we had a good crowd, and initiated six in the third and fourth degrees; after which we had one of those feasts, such as only Grange women know how to prepare.

About a year ago an attendance contest was inaugurated, with the understanding that the losing side was to furnish the winners with a banquet. This resulted in about forty new members being brought into the Grange. And now on March 17th, we are going to have what the losers will be the finest banquet this Grange has ever seen.

We are having good literary programs, and the keenest of interest is being shown in every department of the work.

Lincoln Day at Fleetville Grange

The regular meeting of Fleet Grange, No. 1199 on February 12th was fittingly observed in memory of Abraham Lincoln by a program rendered appropriate for the occasion consisting of vocal and instrumental music, select readings, recitations and remarks. There was a good attendance and after adjournment the members enjoyed a treat of confectionery and fruit.

Verses, which are representative of the noble traits of the great emancipator, and also the principles and objects of the Grange were composed for the occasion, and recited by A. F. Hobbs.

GROVE CITY GRANGE

Writes the secretary of the above named Grange: "Grove City Grange meets in a clean and thriving little city in Mercer County. It was organized four years ago, mainly for co-operation in buying and selling. Seed, fertilizer and groceries comprise most of the goods bought. The selling part has not been very successful, probably because it was not needed.

Last summer the U. S. Government established an experimental creamery in Grove City. The business is run on a co-operative plan, and the patrons received a little more than market price for butterfat. Interest in dairying is increasing very fast. A. O. Dahlberg, manager of the creamery, has applied for membership in our Grange."

Newton Grange Dedicates Its Hall

Ever since Newton Grange was organized March 9, 1912, in Oakville, Cumberland County, its members have been devising ways and means of procuring a Hall, in the meantime using a school house as a meeting place.

At last, on September 4, 1915, a store building (in Oakville) sixty by twenty-five feet, was purchased for eleven hundred dollars, the first floor being rented to a storekeeper, who has charge of the furnace and the heating of the building. Some little revenue is received aside from this but we would be glad for any ideas

from other Granges, which have cleared their debts. The second floor has been attractively fitted up for a Hall with anti-room, piano, etc., the total cost being a little over two thousand dollars.

On Friday evening, January 14, 1916, the dedication exercises were held. The Grange felt itself fortunate in securing worthy Master John McSparran as speaker of the evening, and a delightful program of music and literary exercises was carried out.

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This Pear is a Cure Profit-Puller
Known as the Bureau Duce or Thanksgiving Pear, it proves to be a money-maker. When it is stored until the holiday season, this variety frequently sells as high as \$5.50 a barrel.
Write today for FREE book that's a checklist of helpful information.
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Box 50, Seneca, N.Y.
Members of Union Grange, No. 171, New York State. Send your Trade Cards. Trees grown by a Patron for a Patron.

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The House We Live In

By Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons, Ceres, State Grange

Discarding Christianity
Jack Graham was very much excited as he met his rector.

"After twenty centuries of Christianity's teaching peace on earth," he cried, "most of the Christian nations of the world are now busily engaged in shooting down their fellowmen! If that is all Christianity can do, I am through with it."

"Just what are you going to put in its place?" inquired Doctor Brown. "I don't know; but I want something better than that!" declared Jack fiercely.

"Let me see," said the rector. "Whatever unfaithful adherents practice, Christianity says that moral qualities are of supreme consideration. It exalts honesty and purity, and declares that the highest goodness is the unselfish giving of oneself for others' good. When you discard Christianity, will you be satisfied with a lower standard, Jack?"

"Of course not!" said Jack. "No one would ever be satisfied with the

lower after he had seen the higher." "Well, when you discard Christianity, where will you find a higher ethical teaching than that?"

Jack stood looking at the minister. "Well, sir, I must confess that there isn't any," he said. "It isn't the ethical teaching of Christianity of which I complain."

"Well, let us look deeper," the clergyman continued. "Christianity declares that at the heart of the universe is Love; that a Being of love surrounds us always, eternally seeking entrance to our lives that He may bless us and help us. All we need is to let Him in, and however weak we are, we shall become strong; however despairing we are, we shall be filled with courage; however broken-hearted, we shall know the deepest joy. Tens of thousands of the most intelligent of every age since Christ bear united testimony that exactly that has been their experience. Will you be satisfied with a religion that does less than that? Can a man ask

any religion to do more than that?"

"Why haven't twenty centuries of that religion made this war impossible?" cried Jack.

"If your physician left you medicine for some illness, and as soon as the physician's back was turned, you pitched the medicine out of the window, and you steadily grew worse, could you justly say that the medicine had failed and you need something different?"

Jack stood thinking it over. Then he held out his hand to the clergyman. "I am properly ashamed, doctor," he said. "We don't need a different religion. We need only to live the religion that we have!"

Patrons, kindly write to advertisers for prices and circulars.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing about it but I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money, if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or hurting them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 5 minutes. Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1772 Court Street, Birmingham, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

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English S. C. W. Leghorns and Almy's strain R. C. R. I. Reds. Circular free. CLAUDE L. MOORE, Slippery Rock, Pa., R. R. 3.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. White Wyandotte, White Minorca, S. S. Hamburgs, Barred P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks from prize-winning stock. NORMAN V. HOSACK, Jackson Centre, Pa.

POTATOES Chief, Cobbler, Gold Coin, and White Wonder. We also have good quality of early potatoes. C. W. FORD, Fishers, N. Y.

Registered Holstein Calves and Cattle for sale. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. F. HOWES, Conyngham, Penna.

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Pigs, Glts and Bull Calves to bring the dollar. FRED W. CARD, Sylvania, Pa.

Meadowview Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Hogs—Circular out January 10th describing 4 Jersey Bulls, 1 to 3 years old, and 30 bred Berkshire Sows. VALLIE HAWKINS, Fawn Grove, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Calves, at Farmers' prices. J. A. Megargel, Orangeville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Bull Calves, from officially tested dams. Write for prices, pictures and pedigrees. Walter M. Crutenden, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GRASS SEED AND GERMAN MILLET—All kinds of Clover, Alfalfa, Northern Grown Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Clipper Fencing Mill and Cotton Seedless Sacks. Write for prices and state kind of seed wanted.

U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM—Breeders of thoroughbred Guernsey cattle, Poland China and Essex White swine, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. C. H. DILDINE & SONS, Props., Orangeville, Pa.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. C. R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes. Extra fine stock of two great laying strains. Good show record. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pineview Valley Farm, W. E. Sahli, Prop., Harmony, Pa.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. LIST, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Several S. C. Rhode Island Red and Barred Rock Chickens at farmers' prices. GEO. W. OSTER, Osterburg, Pa.

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A PATRON FILLS THE GOVERNOR'S CHAIR

Much jubilation is felt among the Patrons of Massachusetts that that commonwealth now has a Grange governor, the first member of the Order who has ever held that office in Massachusetts. The executive is Samuel W. McCall, a charter member of Winchester Grange, No. 343, in Middlesex county.

He was the guest of honor at the State Grange session in Springfield December 14, upon which occasion he paid special tribute to the Grange as an organization that is promoting self-government, as against the tendencies of the times towards centralization. He especially rejoiced that the rural communities have such a defender as the Grange and felt that its largest mission is along this direction.

A NEW FENCE BOOK FOR FARMERS

A great many of our readers have already sent in for the new catalog issued by the Brown Fence & Wire Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. This concern has been in business for 33 years and in that time has built up an enormous business among over 400,000 farmers. If you are in need of fence or gates for any purpose, you will do well to send a post-card to this company for their 1916 catalog which is just off the press. It contains 80 pages, shows over 150 different styles of fence and gates, quotes prices direct from factory to you, freight prepaid. It is one of the most interesting catalogs of its kind we have ever seen and will doubtless find a place in your home. We suggest that you write for this catalog today. By sending them a request mentioning the fact that you are a reader of this paper your request will receive prompt attention. Simply address **THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.**, Dept. 111, Cleveland, Ohio, and catalog will come to you by return mail. On pages 64 and 65 of this catalog you will find a new line of triple angle steel fence posts which will doubtless prove of additional interest to you.

THOSE WHO KNOW

A friend of mine, rich, benevolent, and with abundance of leisure, wrote and published an account of an investigation which he personally made concerning the condition of the poor people in a certain city. With all the willing sympathy possible I found that after reading his report I failed to get into my system any satisfactory realization of the actual life of the people. He who saw with his own eyes must have had a fuller and deeper realization than any reader of his report could have—it is of course some gain to go and see for one's self. But I could not, after reading the account, could not, after reading the account, self really knew and realized the lives

of these subjects of his investigation. I cannot keep from wondering whether anybody, however sympathetic, can know much about poverty or the conditions of the poor unless he has had the actual experience, and whether this is not the reason why so much modern writing about social conditions is so futile, gets us such a little way toward helping matters.

Who can know what it means to be without a penny except the man who has been without a penny? Add to this that the man has others who are naturally dependent upon him, whom he sees stunted and starved. Who that has not drunk the same cup could know the torture of the soul in such a man? I heard the other day a pathetic story, told by a now prosperous son, of a man who got broken down after the war in the South. The pitifully slender means of the family came from the mother's small school which she had started in the town as a makeshift. The son told me he remembered hearing his father ask one day of the mother that she gave him five cents to put in his pocket, that he would not spend it, but he hated to walk down the street without a penny in his pocket. Who can know the humiliation of such experience except the man who has suffered it?

It would be well if some way could be found for getting the poor to make investigations and reports instead of committing such tasks to college specialists. No matter how learned in economics or how intensely diligent they may be, such specialists, with all their would-be science of sociology, are not the men or women for this human task. We must get rid of much of our sociological faddery and be ready to listen to plain poor folks before we can make much headway in

understanding and realizing the hard problems of poverty.—J. H. Dillard, in The Public.

**Goshen is one of the live Granges of Chester County, the members turning out at all the meetings and inducing their neighbors to have their names added to the list.

You Need Lime For Your Land

and you should use burned lime in some form, either Hydrated, Ground or Lump.

H-O

is hydrated lime put up in 40 lb. bags and has been the standard in some sections for 12 years.

Write for booklet on this subject.

American Lime & Stone Co.

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Lime and Limestone for all Purposes.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

You can improve the interest in your Grange by using the Patron's Pride song book. 25 cts. or \$1.75 per dozen. Will throw in 4 copies of "My Pennsylvania Hills" with each dozen. Address, G. W. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, Ohio.

Patrons of Pennsylvania

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LET ME SEND YOU MY PAINT BOOK. It will tell you all you want to know about Paint and painting. The best Paint is the cheapest Paint. I make the best Paint. INGERSOLL'S PAINT has been made for 74 years. It is made with scientific accuracy from the best Materials, thoroughly combined by Machinery—you cannot mix good Paint with a stick. Other Paints are sold by Dealers and Supply Houses. This method requires salary and expense of traveling Salesmen and profits for Jobbers and retailers. These extra expenses are numerous profits you must pay when you buy Store Paint. If the Dealer's price is low the measure is short or the quality poor—usually both.

I Can Save You One-Half Your Paint Bills

One-half the price you pay the Retailer represents the Factory cost of the Paint. The other half is required for Middlemen's profits and expenses. Our Paint is shipped fresh from the Factory to you. You pay simply the Factory price. You pay no Salesmen; no Hotel bills; and no Middlemen of any kind.

Buy Direct—Save Middlemen's Profits

The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price; but they cannot give you our quality at our price. They must add the cost of their expensive method of selling and Middlemen's profits to the Factory cost of the Paint. If they give you our grade of Paint the cost will be double our price. Don't use cheap Paint offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. They may save you a little on first cost, but no more labor is required to paint your buildings with INGERSOLL PAINT than with inferior Store Paint. Poor Paint always makes a building look shabby in six months or a year, and is sure to make you regret the little saving on the first cost of the material. INGERSOLL Paints will give you long service and look well all the time.

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Ways of Farmers a Puzzle to Writer

I have observed a strange thing; a matter that puzzles me much, I find that farmers about the towns get richer growing crops of briars and broom-sedge than farmers back in the country do growing bumper crops of grass and grain. There are dreary wastes, outlying our towns, which annually grow a glorious crop of goldenrod which I have never known to be even harvested, yet the owners of these lands seem to prosper better than farmers "out back" who raise great crops of grain and hay and have cattle galore.

Rather strange and startling, isn't it? I commend this matter to the erudite instructors at our farmers' institutes. I would also in a general way, kindly suggest to these gentlemen that having expended so much energy, learning and skill in teaching us how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, they now devote a little time and attention to the question of what becomes of them after they are grown; why the farmer does not get them, who does get them and by what means. There doesn't seem to be so much in being a good farmer after all,—to the farmer. Knowledge, skill industry and efficiency in farming are nothing compared to good luck in choosing the location of your farm. Land that is not used at all seems in some places, much more profitable than that in highest state of cultivation.

Why is this thus? It seems to be a matter of choice of location. Most farmers have land that nobody wants. If you don't believe it, just try to sell some of it. The price of farm lands proves it. Take the improvements, the buildings, fences, etc., off most of the farms of Beaver County and you could hardly induce anybody to preempt them, if they were free. The only thing a fellow can do on a farm to make a living is to work. Who gets rich by working?

On this land that nobody wants and that nobody, except the assessor can discover any value in, the farmer stays, raising his corn and "taters," hay and cabbage, hogs and cattle, feeding himself and others, especially others. He is a public benefit, a blessing, a useful citizen but a very

silly one. Because he works, he is swatted by the assessor. His land is assessed at its full value. Because he makes the land productive he is fined and the tax collector sees that he pays his fine.

The fellow who has land but does not work it invokes the pity of the assessor. His land is assessed at from one-tenth to one-third of its value. The owner of the land that raises briars, broom-sedge and weeds is given a bonus in the shape of remitted taxes and thus is encouraged in idleness and is given a premium for holding his land out of use and depriving the community of the benefit and advantage of what it should produce. Thus our tax laws promote industry, thrift and the public good. There is only a sixpence difference between the man who works and the one who doesn't and the man who doesn't, gets it."

Let the farmer get land that somebody wants. The more people want it, the better. Get land where more and more people will want it, as the years go by, somewhere in the march of a town or along the line of a new railroad or trolley line.

Then he can quit raising corn and "taters." Others will raise them for him, gladly, willingly and consider it a great favor to do so. He can then sit down and smoke his pipe in contentment and peace. He need not bother about crops. Briars may adorn his fence-rows and broom-sedge, beautify his fields as they do all about our Beaver County towns and along our trolley lines, yet his bread shall not fail nor his raiment wax old. The people will honor him, those in authority will speak well of him, the assessor will be very good to him, the tax collector will deal with him kindly. As the people multiply and the need for land grows they will bless him more and more.

Much more depends upon where your farm lies than upon your knowledge, industry and ability as a farmer as to the measure of your success. I wonder that more farmers do not show better discretion in their choice of location.

R. W. STIFFEY.

Beaver County.

Pennsylvania State Grange

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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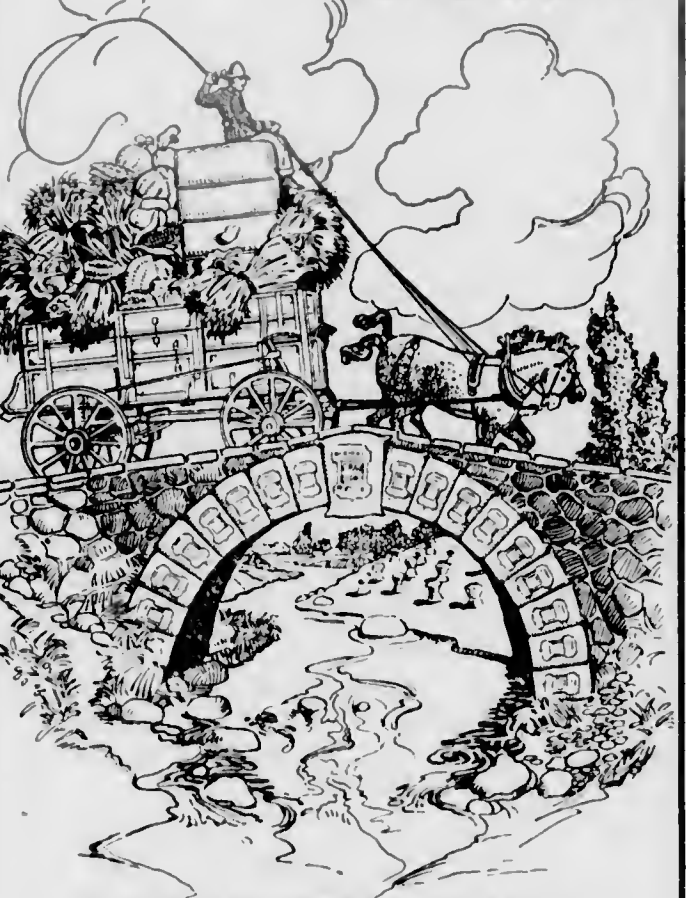
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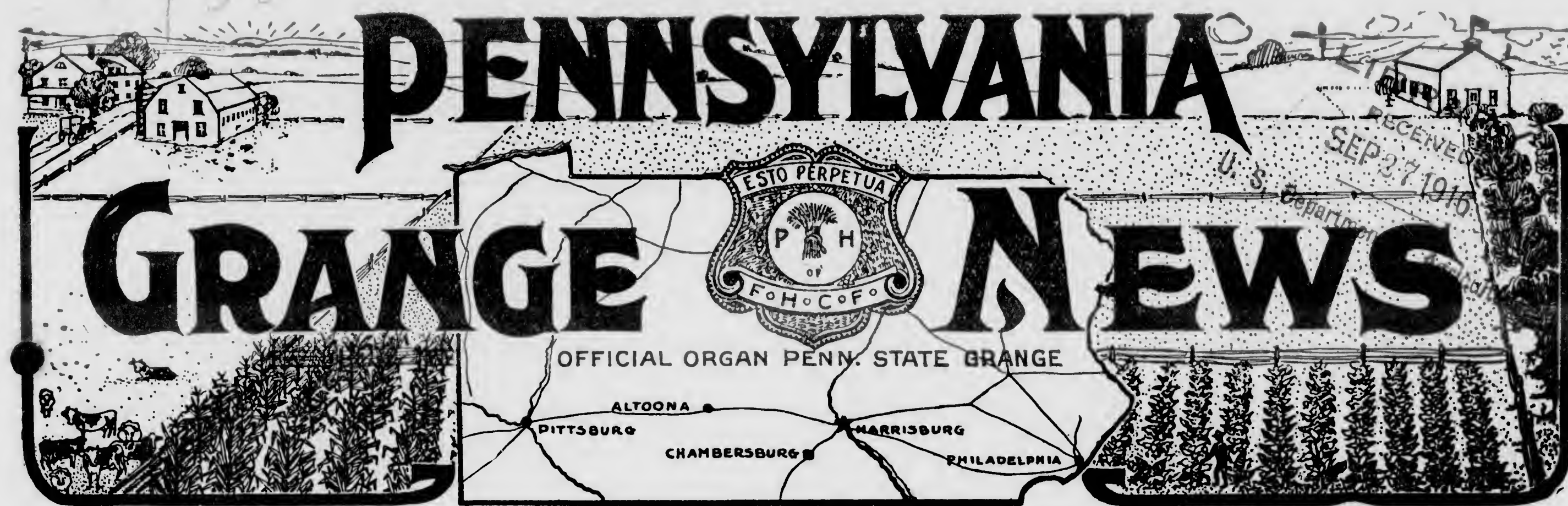
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VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., APRIL, 1916.

No. 12

Does it not Take More Executive Ability to Successfully Manage the Household than it does to Run the Farm?

Written by a Crawford County Sister

In assigning us this subject we feel that you have given us a very elastic subject. One that we feel no one would care to give their final opinion in either the affirmative or the negative and guarantee it to fit all cases. In making an apology for the following ideas I would say that they are based on personal experience of some of our brothers and sisters of West Shinnago Grange, observation and a very little theory. In using the words "executive ability" we will suppose them to be synonyms with practical management. It does take more executive ability to successfully manage the household than the farms, simply because women in the management of the home have the children to instruct, train and teach both by precept and example, almost entirely during the most plastic years of their habit forming and character building.

Our physicians and psychologists say that indelible impressions are stamped and the foundation of character laid before the age of seven years. The children are what counts on our farms, and whatever pertains to their welfare must be held in esteem far above every thing else. It takes executive ability to get the children started right in school. All must not be left to the teacher in the public school today, or the first thing we know the child who is a little slow will be discouraged, or the child who is unusually bright will not be doing the best he can. So much is required of children now that some home work is almost a necessity. If children are to develop any mental talent which they may have, mother's attention is needed to see that enough progress is made to arouse enthusiasm on the part of the pupil. The religious training of children falls almost entirely on the shoulders of the mother. You will find the cases very rare where the children have any religious training if the mother is not a Christian.

These are just a few of the multitude of duties that the mothers need to have on their minds together with the cooking, baking, washing, ironing, dressing, cut fingers and smashed toes, nursing the sick, sewing, and such an endless routine of tasks. The danger is that her time will be so full that she will not be able to keep up with the times and her children who are bound to keep up with the times will grow away from her at the most critical period of their lives—that of choosing associates of their own

years the girl stood second best in her class.

Then the mother needs to know something of the young people her boys and girls associate with, especially the girls. Not because I believe in a double standard of morals but because we have the double standard to contend with.

Now I have called to your minds a few of the duties the women of the farm homes, who are mothers, have to perform. All you who are mothers know that I have not exaggerated. But I am glad we live today instead of twenty years ago even if it is a strenuous time, for we may have some things to help us that they did not have then. I would be glad if every woman who is doing house work on the farm could have running water in the kitchen and a drain or sewer to carry out the slops. Do you know that what water it takes to run a

Preparing for War.

In time of peace prepare for war sounds wise, but it is really the advice of a fool. If we prepare for war, we will have war, sure. We do not believe there are many who want war, but as there may be some we would suggest to them that there is a war going on in our country in which they could enlist their services to some account—a war not against some foreign king but King Alcohol and the whisky traffic—a bloodless war, a war not waged with bullets and bayonets to murder our fellow man, but ballots to protect, save him. For more than a year our neighbors over yonder have been butchering one another at a rate and in a manner that would cause the savagery of savages to hide his face in shame, and for what? No reason that we can see except that they had been for several years preparing for it, increasing their navies, enlarging their munition factories, etc., and the fact that they were all ready and willing. What! Spend millions in war munitions, big war ships which in a few years will be condemned as old-fashioned and out of date and fit only for the junk pile, at the same time not only tolerating but sanctioning by license an evil beside which the real danger of war with a foreign nation would compare about as a molehill to a mountain; as ye sow so shall ye reap, holds good with governments as with individuals. Were Uncle Sam himself to ask the question, What shall we do then? What is the remedy, the cure? The answer is this: Vote as your conscience dictates, old man, and don't forget to pray.—X.Y. Z.

The Foolishness of Men

An infidel once confined in a prison cell wrote on the wall, "God is nowhere," and boasted that he had made an indelible statement of his convictions since the words were cut in stone. Years afterwards a young boy confined in the same cell and not being quite familiar with the English language, translated the line to "God is now here," and the thought helped him to be a Christian. Thus even the foolishness of men is made to honor God.

How About Old Clothes?

A man once was talking about hard luck, and his friend was listening with a sour expression. "Why, you don't know what hard luck is," said the friend. "I have always had it. When I was a kid there was such a bunch of us in the family that there had to be three tables at meal times, and I always got the third one."

"What's hard about that?" "Why," says his friend, "it was fifteen years before I ever knew a chicken had anything but a neck."

Master's Official Letter

THE most important business for the Granges of the State, during the month of April is to stir up interest in the coming Primary election in May. If we want the recognition from the Legislature that the country has a right to expect, we must see to it that we get men nominated whose past record suggests confidence, whose present attitude to the country and its needs is correct, and whose ability to fight upon the floor of the Legislature goes hand in hand with his purpose to vote right on the measures presented. This is strictly non-partisan, as each one works in the party of his choice.

The method is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

It is at the primary that the special interests defeat those who have stood up for the people in the past and choose the tools that they desire to put in their place.

John A. McFarlane

and girls are just entering High School and begin to associate with companions of their own age. In our own township three pupils dropped out of High school this year after having gone six months and every one of those three mothers are sadly behind the times, but the children are bright. One young girl I know wanted to quit High School on account of her Latin. Her mother (who by the way did not know one word of Latin) said: "Why I'll help you. You translate and I will write the English down." They worked one whole winter that way and at the end of four

house a year would fill a small lake? Now, I believe, the physical strength of both men and women on our farms today is our most valuable asset, and we should use our brains to save our strength. Only 40 per cent. of the population of the U. S. lives on our farms today and very likely the percentage will grow less in the coming years. Yet this 40 per cent. are feeding themselves and the other 60 per cent. besides. It would not be possible to do this if the men on our farms did not have up-to-date machinery. Now the percentage of women on our

(Continued on next page.)

Household versus Farm.

(Continued from first page)

farms is less than formerly and yet a large number of women in our community are doing house work by old methods. Today nearly every farm has its gasoline engine and it should be hitched to a pump and made to lift and carry this lake of water that is yearly required to run a house. With a little thought and a set of pipe tools a farmer can put in a water system and attach a boiler to the cook stove without the aid of a plumber.

In six years time, I personally have not pumped and carried twelve pails of water, so I know a water supply system on the farm can be reliable and the expense is so moderate that that is surely no objection. The same engine can wash the clothes, and let me add that wash day isn't such an awful day if the water has been heating while you got breakfast and can be run into a tub or washing machine by an attached rubber hose without you lifting one pound of water. There are other conveniences which will save the housewife's time but the greatest, most labor-saving, is running water in the house. Do not get an automobile until you have running water in the house. While I am talking I might as well make a confession. The good man of the house first suggested running water in our house. I am honestly ashamed of myself that I did not bring the subject up first. I really believe the women are at fault in not having modern conveniences. I believe the average farmer today wants his family to have just as good of everything as he can get for them and I believe all our farm women need do is suggest these changes. Now the reason this apparent change of subjects fits in with these ideas is that it saves a woman's physical strength and her time. She will not be so fagged out, will have more ambition to keep up with the times in an intellectual way,

and more time to do the things that are now neglected. In our own community, I believe the women are more to blame than the men for lack of conveniences in the home. Men understand the value of modern machinery too well to be without it.

In getting the opinions from our brothers and sisters upon this subject, I talked to an old lady, seventy-nine years old, who has raised twelve children to the age of twenty-five years, then she lost two by death. Her sons are good farmers and her daughters excellent housekeepers. I asked her opinion on this subject and her answer was that it possibly required more executive ability to manage the house than the farm, but that it did not far outweigh the ability required to run the farm and that a mother could not do much toward the proper housing, feeding, clothing and educating a large family if the farm was not successfully managed. She said the two were so closely associated together that you could scarcely consider them apart. Our Worthy Master thought the number of children in the family had something to do in determining the greater executive ability required, but the dear old lady objected, and said she had seen mothers with one child, who had a bigger job on her hands than she did with her twelve.

Our Worthy Master's message to you on this subject was that if there were no children in the home the more executive ability was required to manage the farm. Christian character and good citizenship was what counted. That dollars had no value only as they helped to make for these things. That a farmer might amass a fortune of \$100,000 or any sum and if he did not give his children the best chance in his power to do it, it was all a miserable failure.

Let us brothers and sisters in the various Granges go home with a renewed determination to do all in our power for the young people on our farms.

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The Dealer or Supply House may offer you a Paint at our price; but they cannot give you our quality at our price. They must add the cost of their expensive method of selling and Middlemen's profits to the Factory cost of the Paint. If they give you our grade of Paint the cost will be double our price. Don't use cheap Paint offered by Dealers and Supply Houses. They may save you a little on first cost, but no more labor is required to paint your buildings with INGERSOLL PAINT than with inferior Store Paint. Poor Paint always makes a building look shabby in six months or a year, and is sure to make you regret the little saving on the first cost of the material. INGERSOLL Paints will give you long service and look well all the time.

Ingersoll Mixed Paints Have Held the Official Endorsement of the Grange for 42 Years

We can refer you to pleased customers in your own neighborhood. We make it easy for you to buy Paint from the Mill. The book will tell you the quantity needed. The order will reach us over night, and the Paint will be on the way to you in twenty-four hours. Let me send you my FREE DELIVERY PLAN. Send your address for a beautiful set of Sample Color Cards and our Paint Book. We mail them FREE. IF YOU WANT PAINT WRITE TO ME. DO IT NOW. I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

The Editor of this paper recommends Ingersoll's Paints.

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VOL. XII.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., APRIL, 1916.

No. 12

Pennsylvania Grange News**College Graduate**

and

Farm Management

It sometimes seems to us as though many of the graduates of our agricultural colleges think they are qualified to play something of the part of Samuel Slater. Very few of our younger people know anything about this useful man. After the Revolutionary War England did all that she possibly could to prevent this country from establishing manufactures. She had intended that America should remain a colony—furnishing cotton, food and a great market for English goods. She meant to retain the market, at least, by making it impossible for Americans to import and establish machinery for making cloth. Parliament decreed that any one who packed or carried to a ship for export any machine or tool or even a model used in cloth manufacturing, should be punished by a fine of \$2,500 and one year's imprisonment. These laws were enforced so vigilantly that it was impossible to obtain machinery. Americans either tried to smuggle in models or invent machines of their own. Samuel Slater was an expert English mill worker. By accident he learned from an American paper the great need of machinery here. He quietly perfected his knowledge of factory building and in 1789 brought to this country one of the most precious cargoes that ever crossed the ocean. He could not bring plans or models, but packed away in his brain on the films of memory were complete pictures in all details of the latest English machinery. In this country Slater built, largely with his own hands, complete machinery for cloth making and made America free to build up a great industry. Now as we have said it seems as if some of our college graduates imagine that they are agricultural Slaters, carrying mighty and important secrets in their brains. As a rule these young men are city born and bred. They cannot have that sympathy and instinct for country life which can only come to one through a childhood and early maturity on a farm. These men attend an agricultural college and graduate with class honors, for they are bright and grasp their class room work quickly. When they finish at college they are ready to "manage" a farm or an estate and it is at this time that they are willing to play the part of Samuel Slater to agriculture. These men are for the most part clean and bright, ambitious and well trained in technical farming, but they are not Slaters and cannot be expected to do his constructive work. He was able to do what he did for American manufacturing because he worked for long and toilsome years as a common laborer, and in that way learned the spirit or working soul of the machines. No man can hope to do such constructive work through the labor of his brain alone. His hands must know the touch of the soil and of tools. The young men who undertake to manage practical farms with class-room training alone will soon find their place, but there is genuine danger to agricultural education if these laboratory men, without sympathy for farmers or real knowledge of farm work, are selected to teach "agriculture." These young college men need to understand that no one can carry the message of Samuel Slater in his brain until his fingers have written the impression of the work there. No man should pretend to be an agricultural expert until he knows from experience what hard farm work is. The college gown is all right but there should be overalls beneath it.—Rural New Yorker.

WHY KITCHIN OPPOSES PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Diagram which hangs in House Leader's Room showing how much of their annual budgets leading nations now allot to war and "preparedness." "Enough is enough!" quoth Kitchen.

SPENT ON "PREPAREDNESS"—1915

GERMANY 55%

JAPAN 45%

GREAT BRITAIN 37%

FRANCE 35%

UNITED STATES 62%

UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN—1916

UNITED STATES 70%

PREPAREDNESS IN A NUTSHELL

One of the interesting "exhibits" in the pending "anti preparedness" fight in Congress, is the diagram hanging in the office of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. It may be said to sum up Congressman Kitchen's fundamental opposition to any increase in the army and navy budgets at this time. He takes the position that the United States is now paying an excessive proportion of its annual income for war "past and to come."

"Both relatively and absolutely the proposed increase in our army and navy budgets are enormous," says Congressman Kitchen.

"At the expiration of the five-year period for the program this country will then be expending on its Army and Navy more than any nation in the world in times of peace ever expended on its Army and Navy; more than England, with her navalism, more than Russia or Germany, with her huge militarism. At the beginning of the European war Germany was expending for past wars and preparations for wars (on its Army and Navy) 55 per cent. of the total amount of revenues collected, Japan 45 per cent. Great Britain 37 per cent., the United States over 60 per cent. With the proposed military and naval program enacted into law the United States will be expending over 70 per cent. of its total revenues—that is, out of every \$100.00 collected from the people over \$70.00 will go into militarism and navalism, including \$22.00 for pensions, leaving less than \$40.00 for all other functions of our government and for all other benefits of the people."

Legislative Committee Outlines Grange Policy

The Legislative Committee of Pennsylvania State Grange met at Bolton Hotel March 14-15, 1916. Those attending were State Master John A. McSparran, Furness; Hon. William T. Creasy, Catawissa; Hon. Leonard Rhone, Centre Hall; Allan D. Miller, Susquehanna; E. J. Tuttle, Wellsboro. The following statement was prepared:

WHEREAS, The appropriations for country schools are decreasing owing to the diverting of these funds to other places of educational training to such an extent that the townships are receiving at least \$20. a year less per teacher than they did a few years ago, indicated also by the statement of the superintendent of public instruction that the appropriation per pupil has decreased since 1908 from 2.31 to 1.77.

And as the schools must be kept open to accommodate the children and these districts though taxed locally to the limit, are not able with the present decreased appropriation to maintain the school at the standard now recognized by law.

RESOLVED, That we insist that more of the money appropriated for educational purposes be paid to these poorer districts instead of being given to these highly endowed institutions toward which this State has no statutory responsibility.

We also believe that more money should be appropriated to the township high schools for the reason that only 2 per cent. of our children go to colleges and universities, while the high school brings the opportunity of advanced education to the child. We believe also that where possible vocational education should be introduced. In these days when the necessity of education is being everywhere emphasized, Pennsylvania cannot afford to continue this backward course and there-

Developing Parcel Post

A hearing was held before the Senate committee on Post Office and Post Roads by National Grange on March 24th. National Master Wilson not being able to be present, the other members of the legislative committee made the following statement:

Congress very wisely considered the question of weights, rates and zones an administrative matter, and put it in the hands of the Post Office Department and Inter-State Commerce Commission. The limit of weight naturally falls in the same category, and if Congress would fix a limit it should only be such as would prevent abuse. The natural limit to a Parcel Post system is the weight that one man can reasonably handle, 100 to 130 pounds.

It is a shame that we have to make a fight constantly against the Express Companies in this matter. Even if the Express Company did its best to perform a real service, it could not do it with respect to Parcel Transportation, because it does not reach all the people, and if it could reach all the people it could not possibly compete with the Government because of the postage stamp, which does away with so much expensive book-keeping.

The Parcels Post has been a great aid to the people of the country, as evidenced by the increase in Package Transportation. In 1912, the year before the Parcels Post went into operation, the Express Companies carried 317,000,000 or 3 packages per capita at 50 cents per package. In 1915, Express carried 280,000,000 at 48 cents, and Parcels Post carried 400,000,000 at 14 cents each.

The Grange for many years labored to get an adequate Parcels transportation system and looks with great disfavor and concern upon any attempt to curtail its development or injure its usefulness.

(Signed) JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

B. JOHN BLACK.

Bro. Creasy also appeared at the same time, representing Farmers' National Committee on Postal Reform and presented the argument of that committee. Congressman Lewis, of Maryland Grange, closed the hearing. His masterful handling of the technical questions involved fitted in splendidly with the general argument that had gone before, and undoubtedly impressed the committee. So that we feel sure that if the Granges do their duty in sending in their protests, the present method of development can be maintained.

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

Cheap Copper Sulphate

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fore the appropriation to the public schools should be increased, looking to the fulfillment of the Grange doctrine laid down years ago, that the State should pay the minimum salary of the teachers for the minimum term.

ROADS

The bill written by the Grange and presented in the last Legislature covers the proposition better than any other statement we can make. The change of officials in the highway department was for the better, but the State has yet to prove that the system used by them is the most economical way of building and maintaining roads. The principle laid down by the Grange was strictly adhered to in the bill, namely, that since all were entitled to the use of the public highways all should contribute toward them. Another feature of the bill was to put less money in overhead charges and more on the roads. The Grange bill provided for a blanket appropriation for roads to be distributed to the counties on the basis of road mileage and divided between the main roads and the dirt roads in a definite proportion; the Highway Department to be advisory similar to the School Department.

The system was based on the "pay as you go" plan, the idea being that an annual appropriation of five million dollars together with taxes collected locally, would in the course of eight or ten years improve all our roads.

The Grange has been the pioneer in the good roads movement, and what the farmers and consumer want are roads that lead to the market and the railroad station. The farmers want good roads but they will never stand for a system of roads built by bonds where the roads will be worn out before the bonds are paid. We cannot reiterate too strongly our opposition to bonds for roads.

CHARITABLE APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriation for charitable institutions has by gradual increase become one of the big expenses of our State. Not only are the amounts often appropriated to those institutions out of proportion to the amount of charity work done but they have also become a menace to good government by compelling members to support bad legislation in order to hold their local appropriation. We must insist on a budget appropriation for this purpose, to be distributed according to the amount of charity work done.

Notwithstanding the solicitous attention which has been given to the farmer and agriculture in general we find that recent economies in government have been at the expense of the country districts; examples of which are as follows:

First. The cutting off of the appropriation for dirt roads in spite of the law on the Statute Books, requiring State aid for township roads.

Second. The failure to provide the aid granted by law for the wiping out of tuberculosis in cattle.

Third. The throwing back on local taxation the cost of the Primary elections assumed by the State when the law was passed.

Fourth. Decreased appropriations for county Agricultural Fairs.

Fifth. Descending ratio for the maintenance of the rural public school system.

Sixth. Additional exaction of departments upon country people.

TAXATION

From the statements given above it will be seen that the expenses of local government are being greatly increased and appropriations that we formerly received are being diverted into other channels. And yet in spite of that no economy is being practiced. The Statistics issued by various State Departments show that the appropriations made by the last legislature exceed the revenues by several millions of dollars. Hence it follows that additional revenues must be provided. This opens up two great subjects: on the one hand the economic administration of government which we will explain later in another article, and on the other hand the question of taxation. And the question naturally arises from what sources shall this needed revenue be derived. Unless real estate is to carry still heavier burdens of taxation, new fields of taxation must be developed, among which are:

First. There is now no excuse for the exemption of manufacturing corporations from taxation especially in view of the desperate abuse of the word "manufacturing" in relation to taxation.

Second. A tax on coal gas and oil should be laid and collected at the source, and we believe that the taxes derived from these natural resources should be covered into a permanent fund for the improvement of our roads.

Third. Many States are adopting new systems of progressive graduated taxation upon incomes and inheritances, but our constitution forbids the laying of a tax in that way.

Fourth. Corporations of all kinds should pay their fair share of the costs of government.

LOCAL OPTION

For many years the Grange has stood for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and Local Option falls naturally under this head as it means to allow a certain unit of government to decide for itself the question of controlling potable alcohol. We favor the county as a unit.

In this connection we favor an anti-treating law and a law to prevent clubs from dispensing liquor.

NATIONAL ISSUES

We reaffirm our position as to national affairs as follows:
Favoring national prohibition.
Completion of denatured alcohol legislation.

Favoring the revised Haugen Bill on oleomargarine as advocated by the national dairy union.

In favor of conservation of natural resources.
Opposed to limiting the parcel post to 50 pounds.

The State Master was authorized to send a letter to each Subordinate and Pomona Grange, referring to these resolutions, with the request that all members of the Grange make an earnest effort to attend the coming Primary election, with the purpose of securing the nomination of candidates to the State and National Legislature, who are in sympathy with and who will support the policies of the Grange.

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30x4 in.	12.15	32x4 3/4 in.	22.50
30x4 1/2 in.	15.75	32x5 in.	23.60
30x5 in.	16.70	32x5 1/2 in.	26.30

State Lecturer's Corner

THOMAS W. PIOLETT, Editor.

I recently returned from a trip to the United States Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va. and I thought that it might interest some to tell of a few of the sights I saw.

Speaking of the Navy, one immediately thinks of battleships. There were two waiting for orders. The most impressive thing about a battle ship is its extreme cleanliness. One would not feel any qualms about eating off the floor. All the mechanism is run by electricity, except of course the main engines which are steam. All the doors on the ship are made of armor plate and may be closed by pressing a button on the bridge and when they are closed they are air tight. The guns may be fired in the same way; and what guns—twelve inch bore, weighing thirty tons and costing thousands of dollars. The range finder sits way up above the ship in the turret with a telephone at his side, and by means of a mechanical device he can tell just how far the target is away and how fast it is going. He then uses a set of tables to figure at what pitch and angle the gun must be set to reach the target, all of which he telephones down to the chief gunner and all is ready to fire. The whole operation takes about ten seconds, and they rarely miss the mark.

One of the most interesting things to be seen at the Portsmouth Navy Yard is the thrift and economy of the officers and crews of the two interned German Cruisers, the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prince Eitel Friedrich. Since the half dozen officers tried to break their parole and take passage back to Germany, they all have been only allowed a limited space on shore. They have been allowed the run of the scrap piles except the metal scrap, and they have built houses and bowling alleys and shower baths out of material which our Government has thrown away as useless. They have made gardens, and are able to beat the life out of all the truck farmers around in raising vegetables. They are simply appalled at the waste that is going

on all the time, and I think they should be. If any corporation ran its business as loosely as our Government does, it would not last very long. I do not think that it is the fault of the lower officials, but the ones higher up are to blame. For instance: In one of our Navy Yards small tools were being missed at an enormous rate, so the Superintendent decided to search all hands as they left the yard at night, which he did, and while he did not find much on their persons, about five hundred dollars' worth of tools were recovered from the ground where the line had stood. The officer came near being court marshalled and was warned never to let it happen again. They said that it was robbing an American of his freedom.

The Commandant of a Navy Yard is furnished with ten servants by the Government, and as far as running the yard goes, he is not at all necessary. If the money received by our Government were spent 50 per cent. efficiently, we would not be bored by so much preparedness talk. There is too much pork. One can see more from the outside than the one who is inside the business that a board of experts should be chosen whose duty would be to have entire charge of spending the money appropriated for the different departments of our Government.

BROTHER HERR STRICKEN

Just as Grange News was being put to press, word was received that Bro. J. A. Herr, chairman of the Finance Committee of State Grange, was stricken with paralysis, his left side being seriously affected. He has two attendants constantly with him. He suffers a great deal for want of sleep. Fellow Patrons extend him sympathy, and hope for his early recovery.

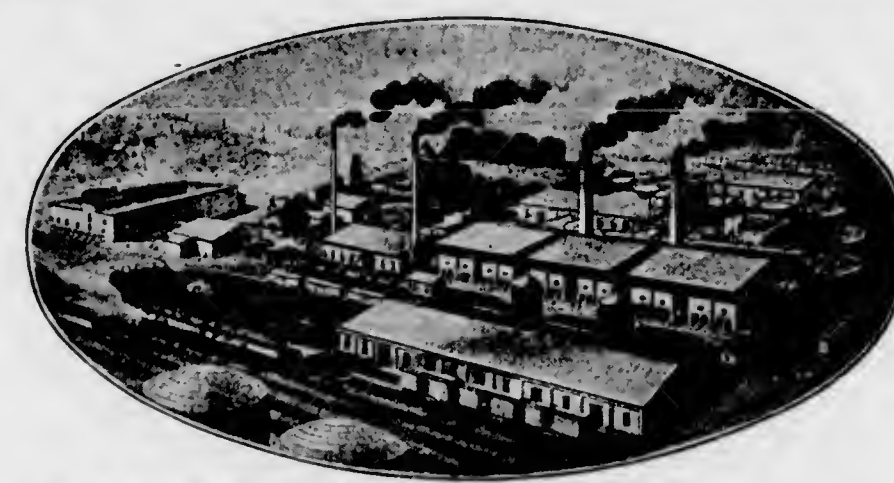
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You love it, don't you?
You wouldn't want your dog butchered in the name of science, would you?

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Name

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P. O.

Kindly send me literature on
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Prof. Frear, State College, on the Value of Floats

The ground rock phosphate now and for some years past, offered on most Pennsylvania markets, comes almost entirely from Tennessee. I am not sure that when you used the word "value" in your first question, you had reference to prices. To make sure I would say that the present ton price of the kiln dried unground phosphate rock of 70% to 80% richness in bone phosphate of lime, is about \$6.25; of 65% goods, under \$6.00. Rock of the latter grade is sold chiefly for direct use. I have seen recent quotation for this rock delivered in Pennsylvania by the car-load in bulk of \$9.00 to \$10.00 a ton; while some dealers have asked judgment as to the possibility of pushing its sale at \$14.00 a ton in smaller lots.

Now, as to its agricultural value:—It undoubtedly has some plant food value, and probably is somewhat readier for use the finer it is ground, providing that thorough working in the soil is practiced, so as to get the most benefit from the fineness of grinding of the rock. Our present evidence indicates that it has its highest value; that is, its greatest effect, on soils deficient in phosphoric acid, where the soils are sour and where the material is applied in the presence of relatively large amounts of organic matter. This organic matter may either be the soil accumulation, green manures turned under, or stable manure with which the rock phosphate has been well intermixed during the manure accumulation. Experiments by Lupton, in Alabama, by McDowell at this Station, and also by one of the chemists of the Ohio Station clearly demonstrate that this is not due to any direct solvent action of the manure upon the rock phosphate, at least, until after the mixture as worked into the soil; but that the carbonic acid caused by organic matter decaying in the soil has a distinct solvent effect upon the phosphate promotive of its solubility upon plants.

I have just said that the rock phosphate has value, but I have not said that the profits obtained from its use are equivalent or equal to those obtained by the application of an equal amount of phosphoric acid in the form of dissolved rock phosphate or dissolved bone. There are cases where the raw rock phosphate has given equal profit and sometimes greater profit, but in the majority of cases the reverse has been found to be true. Illinois experience has, it is true, shown distinct benefit from the application of the raw rock phosphate on southern Illinois soils but the quantities of the rock phosphate there applied were altogether out of proportion to the quantities of dissolved rock ordinarily used. Dr. Hopkins, the most ardent American advocate of the agricultural value of

the raw rock phosphate, himself concedes that for immediate return, the dissolved rock phosphate is probably to be preferred.

I realize that with prices for the rock phosphate little changed and those of the acidulated phosphate increased 40% to 50%, because the price of sulphuric acid necessary for their manufacture, has gone up 40% to 500%, there is a good deal of a temptation to buy cheaper material particularly when the buyer reflects upon the fact that the cheaper material contains about twice as great a percentage of phosphoric acid as is present in the acidulated goods. But we should keep our eye on the North Star of productive effect, and the value of their effects. The cost of applying 200 pounds of dissolved S. C. rock, of fairly average application, to a cropped acre is not more than from 50c to 75c greater than it was last year, and with present high levels of crop prices, a difference of a half bushel or a bushel of corn will pay for this cost increase of the fertilizer applied. Under these price conditions for fertilizers, and products, I have felt that it was my duty to continue, as in the past, to advocate caution in the substitution of the untreated rock for the acidulated goods.

WILLIAM FREAR.

There is one important point in connection with this discussion that I think Prof. Frear overlooks and that is that to the extra costs of the acidulated goods there must be added the cost of the lime that has to be used to keep the soil sweet. It is our conviction that the application of ground raw rock once in the routine in connection with sod or green manure will furnish enough of Phosphoric Acid together with what is in the soil from former applications to insure a good crop and at the same time to eat up those acids of the soil that are harmful and for the eradication of which we have to use lime which is not a fertilizer at all. We do not mean to advise that farmers should risk a whole crop but do earnestly wish that our members all over the State would try this experiment and wait to see what influence it has upon the Grass as a soil sweetener. We know that lime will do this work, but if we can apply a real fertilizer that will do this work of correcting acidity we are the gainers by not having to buy lime and also have the advantage of using a material that will not burn the humus out of the soil.—Ed.

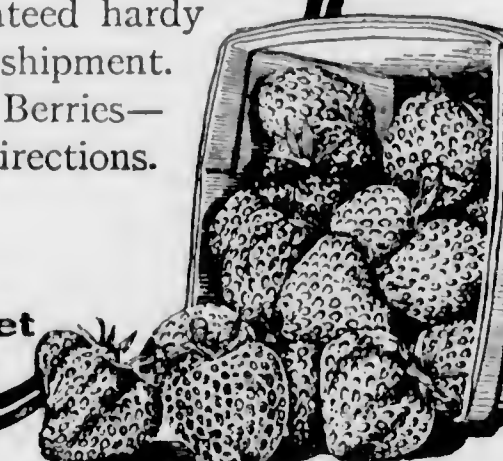
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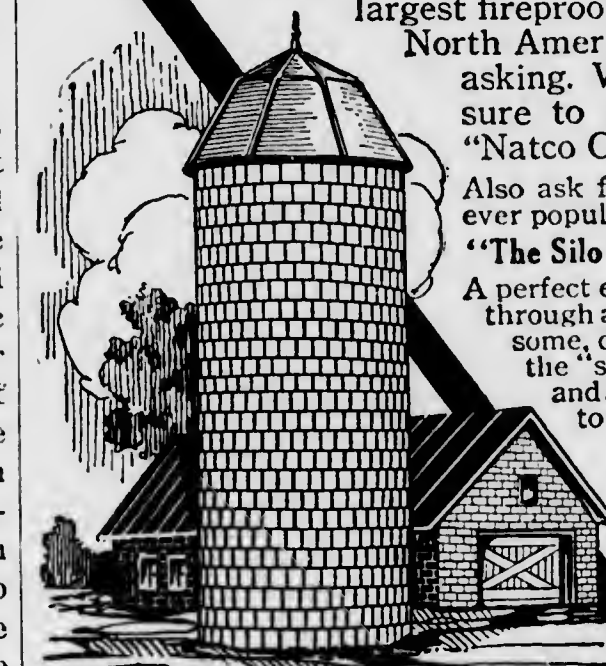
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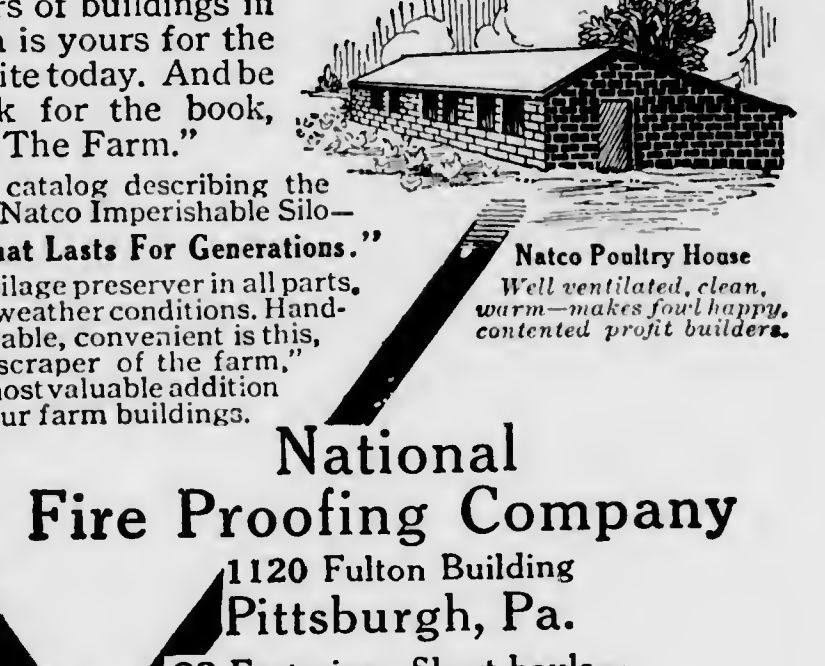
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Pennsylvania Grange News

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Editor-in-Chief
JOHN A. McSPARRAN, Furness, Lancaster County, Pa.
Associate Editors
WM. T. CREASY, Catwissa, Pa. THOMAS W. PIOLLET, Wysox, Pa.
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN, HANNAH McK. LYONS, Lincoln University, Pa.
State College, Pa. MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Compton, Cal.
Managing Editor and Business Manager
MORRIS LLOYD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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ADVERTISING.—We accept reliable advertisements at 20 cents an agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Our circulation is in excess of 32,000 copies a month. This is our guarantee. Our advertising columns are edited with the same care as the reading matter. We do not accept deceptive or questionable advertisements. Our subscribers may deal in the fullest confidence with every person, or concern, whose advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News. If by any oversight an advertisement appears in Pennsylvania Grange News by which any subscriber is imposed upon, or dishonestly dealt with, the publisher will make good to such subscribers the full amount of the cash loss sustained, provided the loss is incurred, and claim made, within sixty days after the date of issue containing the advertisement and provided the subscriber in writing to the advertiser said: "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Grange News."

Copy of Letter Sent to Masters of Subordinate and Pomona Granges.

Worthy Patron:—

The April issue of Grange News will contain a statement of the Legislative Committee upon several of the vital questions that will come before the next legislature.

The great majority of our people agree to the propositions therein outlined and a host of people outside the Grange who are in touch with country life and need, also accept these principles; but our great difficulty comes from the fact that there are not enough people in the Legislature who will stand up and make a fight for what they are compelled to admit is just.

Your committee have instructed me to write each Grange and impress upon them the necessity of their taking a larger interest in the choice of public officers than they usually do. There is a big non-partisan work that the Granges can and ought to do and that quickly, and I appeal to you as Master to see that this work is done if possible.

A committee in each Grange should be appointed to consult and co-

operate with the other Granges in the county to do these two things, namely:

First. To urge upon all Patrons and others the great importance of their attending the Primary Election of their several parties. This is intensely important because many a time a bad candidate gets on the ticket because the good people do not attend the Primary. This election is held in May.

Second. These committees should all get together in a county or Senatorial District and see that worthy candidates are placed upon the primary tickets in all the parties for all offices, especially for members of State Senate and House.

Choose men who are known to be right upon public questions, and if there is any doubt send them a list of questions covering these important measures and publish their answers in your local papers.

Please act upon this matter at once and read this letter at the first meeting of your Grange.

Fraternally yours,

John A. McSparran

THE LECTURERS'S HANDBOOK.

No doubt our Lecturers have received their copy of the new Lecturer's Handbook just out. We feel sure that it will be of great service to those who are trying to have new and timely subjects for discussion and papers. We are especially glad for one thing that we find there and that is that announcements are made of the books and pamphlets that are available for use in connection with special entertainments. Often Granges want to know where to lay their hands upon a certain kind of drill or play or something of that kind and here in concise form is a large list of these publications to which the Grange can refer as need requires.

COMMUNITY CLUBS.

We are sorry to note the organization of Community Clubs in some parts of the State and also sorry to know that some Granges are giving them active support and help.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind from the reports that have come to this office that the work done by these clubs can be just as well done in the Grange. If the same energy and effort that is put into the organization of these clubs is put into the work of the Granges in these communities, they will greatly increase in influence and membership, and thus in addition to the work that can just as well be done for the community by using the organization that is now recognized as the best one for Farmers and country communities, the Grange can do much for that community—much that the club cannot do because of its lack of general organization and wealth of experience.

We are very sure that two organizations for country communities are not necessary and that our members who encourage this latest effort to break the influence of the Grange will live to see it either die out, as it speedily should, or that it will live to plague them in the dividing of the energy of the community and thus weaken the influence and possibly ac-

complish the destruction of both organizations in that community. The history of the "Farmers' Club" is that it either recognizes the superior value of the Grange and is absorbed by it or it grows into an active opposition to the Grange. It is "the house divided against itself."

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

ANTI-VIVESECTION.

There will appear during this year a series of articles and advertisements explanatory of the work and purposes of the Anti-Vivisection Society in this Country. This is done for the information of our members, and we hope that these articles will be followed closely by our readers. The charge is openly made that much of the work of investigation along these lines is conducted in an inhumane and cruel manner. One of the objects of our Order is to protect dumb animals from abuse and therefore we want to know what is being done and how.

JOHN A. McSPARRAN.

THE JITNEY QUESTION.

The following news dispatch is self-explanatory:

The Public Service Commission, in an order issued on an opinion prepared by Commissioner John Monaghan, decided that the jitney service, as conducted by persons in Pennsylvania, is common carrier, coming under the law regulating such carriers and that a certificate of public convenience must be obtained from the Commissioner before such service can be carried on.

The case came before the Commission in a complaint made by the Scranton Railways Company against M. J. Walsh, who conducted a jitney service between Carbondale and Forest City, and involves a similar complaint against W. H. Owens. The service of both the respondents was in competition with that of the railway company.

Commissioner Monaghan, after reviewing the facts, asks: "Is that respondent a public service company within the provisions of the act of July 26, 1913?" He quotes the terms "public service company" and "common carrier," as given in the law and says the act includes "any and all common carriers."

Common Carrier Defined

"Anyone," says Commissioner Monaghan, "who holds himself out to the public as ready to undertake, for hire or reward, the transportation of goods from place to place, and so invites the custom of the public, is, in the estimation of the law, a common carrier. A common carrier of passengers has been defined to be one who undertakes for hire to carry all persons indifferently, who may apply for passage." He further says that a careful review of the facts in this case leads to the inevitable conclusion that the respondent is a common carrier of passengers under the accepted legal definition of that term in common law. This construction is supported by the decisions of the Commissioners of other States. The business conducted by the respondent is in direct competition with the trolley cars, and it is not apparent that there is less need of regulation for him than there is for electric cars.

Status of State License

While he must first obtain the State license to operate his vehicle, yet before he can embark in the business of a public service company he must obtain the consent of the Commissioner.

The opinion of Commissioner Monaghan is approved by the entire Commission, which issues an order covering his recommendations. Walsh must get his certificate of public convenience or go out of business. The same opinion applies to W. H. Owens, S. Wilson and F. Williams, also en-

gaged in the jitney business in Scranton and vicinity.

When the Public Service Commission bill was before the legislature the writer, then Master of the State Grange, called attention to the fact that the bill carried the power to prohibit motor trucks carrying the farmers' products to market. This jitney decision makes it clear that as soon as some one would undertake to haul his own products to market with those of his neighbor's it would be prohibited on the same ground that the jitney must have a permit. And further, if the Railroad show that it is a competing line and interferes with the profits of the road the permit will not be granted. Great laws to reduce the high cost of living.

William J. Leary

TOKENS OF APPRECIATION

Pennsylvania Grange News:—Enclosed find a check for five dollars, being a contribution from Robinson Grange, No. 897, P. of H., of Allegheny County, to be used for the good of "The Grange News."

MRS. MAYME CLEVER, Sec.
McKees Rocks, Pa.

Editor of Pennsylvania Grange News:—Please find enclosed a check for \$3.00 which I have been instructed by Oxford Grange, No. 67, to forward to you toward payment of our Grange members' subscriptions to "Pennsylvania Grange News." I assure you we all enjoy receiving the Grange News.

ELSIE BUCKMAN PERMAR, Sec.
Lincoln University, Pa.

Pennsylvania Grange News:—Enclosed please find check for \$5.00, donated to Grange News by McKees Grange, No. 722, of Luzerne County; also a list of names of one member of each family belonging to our Grange of which please send the paper to each, as directed above.

Our Grange is prospering nicely; have taken in our Order about forty new members for about one year back. We have a grocery store at our Grange Hall for the accommodation of our members and doing a nice business. Every Saturday evening, as we go to Grange, we can get our groceries there. We try to keep quite a general line of goods on hand. So far this spring we have bought some \$350 worth of grass seed for our members, and saved considerable for each party buying seed.

Our Grange meets every Saturday evening, and has a good attendance. If every Grange had a store connected with it they would have no trouble in having a good attendance at their meetings. Wishing you a prosperous year, I am

E. B. ROOD, Sec.
Shickshinny, Pa., March 6, 1916.

Editor News:—Enclosed find post office money order for one dollar for the Grange News to send to following names and addresses. Commence the subscription with the March number. As the liquor question is one of the interesting questions of the day, would it not be wise to include that you do not accept any advertisement of alcoholic drinks of any kind.

WILLIAM L. NEWCOMER.

Uniontown, Pa., March 7, 1916.

[This has been the policy of Grange News since its foundation—no liquor, no patent medicines, nothing of a questionable nature.—Ed.]

Karns City, Pa., March 8.

Penna. Grange News:—Please find enclosed check for five dollars from Kaylor Grange, No. 1396. Also a list of members in good standing.

P. F. HILLING, Sec'y.

OFFICIAL VOTE ON THREE BIG QUESTIONS

The table below indicates how the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature recorded their attitude on the following propositions:

First Column—Local Option. Second Column—Grange Road Bill. This vote was taken on a motion to strike the bill from the calendar, and hence those who voted yea against our bill, and those no are for the bill. Third Column—The Bond Issue cropped up in the last days of the session, and was rushed through without hearings and with little discussion.

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	LOCAL OPTION 128 no; 78 yea	GRANGE ROAD BILL 83 yea; 59 no	BOND ISSUE 160 yea; 24 no	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	LOCAL OPTION	GRANGE ROAD BILL	BOND ISSUE	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	LOCAL OPTION	GRANGE ROAD BILL	BOND ISSUE
Adams	yea	yea	yea	Greenwood	yea	yea	yea	Ramsey	no	yea	yea
Albee	no	yea	yea	Hagood	no	yea	yea	Reel	yea	yea	yea
Alcorn	no	yea	yea	Hackett	no	yea	yea	Reynolds	no	yea	yea
Alexander	no	yea	yea	Haggerty	no	yea	yea	Rhoads	yea	yea	yea
Arnold	yea	yea	yea	Hamilton	no	yea	yea	Rich	yea	no	yea
Aron	no	yea	yea	Harper	yea	yea	yea	Richards	no	yea	yea
Arthur	no	no	yea	Heffernan	no	yea	yea	Rininger	no	yea	yea
Baker	no	yea	yea	Herman	yea	no	yea	Rinn	no	no	yea
Baldwin	no	yea	yea	Hess	no	yea	yea	Robertson	no	no	yea
Barnett	yea	no	yea	Heyburn	no	yea	yea	Roney	no	yea	yea
Bauerle	no	no	yea	Hibshman	no	yea	yea	Rothenberger	no	no	yea
Beck	yea	yea	yea	Hoffman	yea	yea	yea	Rowell	no	yea	yea
Becker	no	yea	yea	Hollern	no	no	yea	Rudisill	yea	no	yea
Benn	no	no	yea	Hollingsworth	yea	yea	yea	Sampsel	yea	yea	yea
Benninger	no	no	yea	Horton	no	yea	yea	Sarg	no	no	yea
Berg	yea	yea	yea	Howarth	no	yea	yea	Schaeffer, Adam C.	no	yea	yea
Berntheisel	no	yea	yea	Hubler	yea	yea	yea	Scott	yea	yea	yea
Beyer	no	yea	yea	lack	yea	yea	yea	Shaeffer	yea	yea	yea
Blackburn	yea	yea	yea	Jones, Edward E.	yea	no	yea	Shaffer, Charles A.	yea	no	yea
Body	no	yea	yea	Jones, William W.	no	yea	yea	Shoop	yea	yea	yea
Bovee	no	yea	yea	Kaiser	no	yea	yea	Showalter	yea	yea	yea
Brosius	yea	yea	yea	Kitts	no	no	yea	Sinclair	no	yea	yea
Broxton	yea	no	yea	Klinger	no	yea	yea	Smith, Jacob W.	no	no	yea
Brumbaugh	yea	yea	yea	Kuhn	yea	no	yea	Smith, Jefferson W.	no	yea	yea
Bungard	yea	yea	yea	Kimble	yea	no	yea	Smith, Lee	yea	yea	yea
Campbell, James O.	yea	yea	yea	Lafferty	yea	yea	yea	Snyder	yea	yea	yea
Campbell, Theodore	no	yea	yea	Landis	yea	yea	yea	Sones	no	no	yea
Christman	no	no	yea	Lanier	yea	no	yea	Spangler	no	yea	yea
Coldsmith	yea	yea	yea	Laurer	no	yea	yea	Spencer	yea	no	yea
Conner	no	yea	yea	Leighner	yea	yea	yea	Statler	yea	yea	yea
Corbin	yea	yea	yea	Lindsey	no	yea	yea	Staving	no	yea	yea
Cox	yea	no	yea	Lipschutz	no	yea	yea	Steedle	no	yea	yea
Cromer	yea	yea	yea	Love	yea	no	yea	Stein	no	yea	yea
Cummins	no	yea	yea	Luppert	no	no	yea	Stern	no	yea	yea
Curry	no	yea	yea	Luxenberger	no	no	yea	Stone	yea	yea	yea
Davis	yea	yea	yea	Lynch	no	yea	yea	Sullivan	no	yea	yea
Dawson	yea	yea	yea	Mangan	no	yea	yea	Swan	no	yea	yea
Dell	no	yea	yea	Marvin	yea	yea	yea	Swartz	no	no	yea
Diselderfer	no	no	yea	Mather	yea	yea	yea	Taylor	no	no	yea
Dodds	no	yea	yea	McArdle	no	yea	yea	Thomas	no	yea	yea
Drinkhouse	no	yea	yea	McCaig	no	yea	yea	Trach	no	no	yea
Dunn	no	yea	yea	McClintock	yea	yea	yea	Twihill	no	no	yea
Eby	yea	yea	yea	McClure	no	no	yea	Urich	no	no	yea
Ehrhardt	no	yea	yea	McConnell	no	no	yea	Vickerman	yea	yea	yea
Eppley	yea	no	yea	McCurdy	yea	yea	yea	Vodges	no	yea	yea
Erdman	no	no	yea	McDermott	no	yea	yea	Wagner	yea	yea	yea
Evans	yea	no	yea	McKay	yea	no	yea	Walsh	yea	yea	yea
Fackler	no	yea	yea	McNichol	no	yea	yea	Walton	yea	yea	yea
Finnerty	no	no	yea	McVicar	yea	yea	yea	Weaver	yea	no	yea
Flynn	no	no	yea	Meakle	no	yea	yea	Weimer	no	no	yea
Forster	no	yea	yea	Mellott	yea	no	yea	Weir	no	yea	yea
Fretz	no	yea	yea	Metzenbacher	yea	no	yea	West	no	no	yea
Fruit	yea	yea	yea	Gans	no	yea	yea	Wettach	no	yea	yea
Gallagher	no	no	yea	Murdoch	no	yea	yea	Whitaker	yea	yea	yea
Gans	no	yea	yea	Murphy	no	no	yea	Whitten	no	yea	yea
Garner	no	no	yea	Neville	yea	yea	yea	Wildman	no	yea	yea
Geary	no	yea	yea	Nieder	no	yea	yea	Willard	no	yea	yea
Geiser	no	no	yea	Nissley	no	yea	yea	Williams	yea	no	yea
Gibson	yea	no	yea	Oaks	yea	yea	yea	Wilson, Henry I.	no	yea	yea
Gingery	yea	no	yea	Ostrander	no	yea	yea	Wilson, William H.	yea	yea	yea
Glass	no	yea	yea	Palmer	no	yea	yea	Wobensmith	no	yea	yea
Glenn	yea	no	yea	Perry	no	yea	yea	Wood	yea	yea	yea
Gompers	no	no	yea	Peters	no	no	yea	Woodward	no	yea	yea
Goodnough	no	yea	yea	Phillips	yea	yea	yea	Wylie	yea	yea	yea
Goodwin	yea	yea	yea	Pickering	no	yea	yea	Wynne	no	no	yea
Gormley	no	yea	yea	Powell	no	yea	yea	Young	no	yea	yea
Graham	yea	yea	yea					Ambler, Speaker	yea	yea	yea
Gransback	no	yea	yea								

In the Senate, the result was as follows: One of the three bills came before the Senate. On the Bond Issue, Stewart and Smith were the only ones who voted against the bill.



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All the winter day you look forward to the evening, to serving supper, to seeing the family gathered in the sitting room—father reading, the young ones getting their lessons done, you yourself sewing—all surrounded by a soft flood of light from the beaming lamp on the center table.

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soft, mellow light—a light that is ideal for reading, sewing or playing. And the Rayo is a beautiful lamp—special designs for special rooms—but every Rayo Lamp can be easily and quickly cleaned.

Of course, Atlantic Rayolight Oil does best in Rayo Lamps, but it will improve the light of any lamp. Really the best for heating, lighting and domestic uses. It burns without smell or smoke, and it burns economically.

As a result of our widely advertised request, thousands of careful housewives tell us that Atlantic Rayolight Oil is the very best thing they know for polishing windows and mirrors, brightening faded carpets, restoring linoleums, etc. Naturally, for this kind of work, it is important to get the very finest grade of kerosene—so be certain to ask your dealer for Atlantic Rayolight Oil.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh



JOHN PLOWSHARE, Jr.

and His Wife, Betsy Jane Discuss Farm Bureau Meeting and Community Clubs



Says she: John you should have been at the farm meeting today and heard the farm agent and farin "agentess" explain how things should be done on the farm.

Says he: Betsy Jane, you took in the whole shootin' match from the beginning to end, did you?

Says she: Yes, the farm agent was telling about treating oats to prevent the smut. He just talked as if it was a new discovery. I would have liked to go up and told him that the Plowshare's had the formula marked on their granary door when I landed there as wife of the junior Plowshare, and how long it was on that door before I don't know. But, at any rate, he was doing some good, and I was glad of it, because you know, John, that you farmers get negligent. It is not because you don't know, but because you don't do what you do know. But the funny thing is that it is necessary to hire one of these young college fellows to come out and tell you things that you have known long before. But that seems to be the trouble with you men, you get together and talk how your crops have been ruined, or destroyed by some fungus, or insect, and never make any effort to get rid of the fungus or insect. You wait till planting time, and then everything is in a hurry, and then you don't do the very thing that you know should be done.

Says he: What did the county agent say about the women's work on the farm?

Says she: Well, I don't just remember that there was anything particular said, except that she spent over an hour telling how things should be arranged in the kitchen, and then woke up the audience by

showing with lantern slides the right planning of a kitchen. This was instructive. It showed how many steps can be saved in the kitchen by having the stove and table, etc., conveniently located. Then it struck me that while some of us might be wasting a little time, why she had wasted an hour to tell us something that she showed afterwards in 15 minutes. I was glad she said this, because you know the Clover Sod's have everything in their kitchen as inconvenient as possible. And it is the same at the barn. They still drive their cows a half mile down to the creek, where they pump the water themselves out of a hole in the ice. You know it is quite a trick for cows to stand on their heads and drink without slipping in, but through practice they have got to be experts at it, and it doesn't seem to worry the Clover Sod's.

Says he: But, Betsy, milkin' the cows at the Clover Sod's is a very short job.

Says she: Yes. That kind of treatment for cows would make milkin' a very short job, I reckon.

Says he: I remember that instead of having a silo to put the feed in, we used to have to dig hay out of sack. And in hay makin' we were in a big hurry, so we stacked the hay in the field, and then in the winter we hauled it to the barn. I remember the old saw toothed hay knife furnished all the exercise anybody could ask for, and after we had the hay loaded on the sled we would upset, and then we had to do the work over again. But as our time wasn't worth very much we might as well be fallin' off of a load of hay into a snow bank as anything else. And I guess that is the way with the county "agentess," I guess she

reckoned that your time wasn't worth much, and so it didn't matter about the time she consumed. She likely was workin' a good bit like the newspaper correspondent for so much a column.

Says she: Well, John, I don't care what you say about these meetings, they furnish some inspiration. Inspiration sometimes beats brains. Some folks call it enthusiasm. It can't be just described. It is just the same like trying to tell what the too-hache, or falling in love is like—you don't know, unless you have been through it.

Says he: I suppose a number of other things were discussed to benefit us farmers, for I am pretty well satisfied that if our work could be turned off as fast as we are getting good advice how to do things on the farm from people that never did them, farming will get to be an easy job.

Says she: Yes, John, they were talking about community clubs, and this is what I couldn't understand. It seems to me that if they want any kind of society, they had better join the Grange.

Says he: That's right, Betsy, Jane. The Grange is already in existence, and has a far-reaching influence.

Says she: That's just what I've

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been thinking about. Why do they want another organization?

Says he: Well you know, Betsy, that these farmers have been so often humbugged by the lightnin' rod agent, and the cloth peddler, and the fellow with new kinds of seeds, and a lot of other get-rich-quick schemes, that he has got to be very conservative, and they are trying to scoop this wisdom so fast into the heads of these old farmers that they are a little suspicious, and don't take kindly to it.

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Says she: That's it, John; I think they can't digest fast enough, it is like tending a lot of big dinners right along—you can't digest them, and you get sick, and you feel as if you didn't want to eat anything. The farmers get such an overdose of good things that they can't digest them fast enough.

Says he: According to your talk Betsy, the farmers will have to have some physics administered. But I suppose it's like the fashions, they come and go, and if we don't get too sick of this overdose, we may be able to select the very best vicuals for the next meal.

Says she: I believe the safe thing to do is to stand by the Grange. It has stood the test for 50 years, and stands for a better agriculture, a better manhood and womanhood on the farm, and at the same time keeps tab on what is going on in our legislative halls, and also fights the battles to get a greater share of the extra blades of grass about which we are so much advised to grow.

Says he: You're right, Betsy Jane, and we'll stick to old Clover Sod Grange, and if we succeed in getting more of the consumer's dollar, we will be able to live more and more like those that are finding fault because we don't produce more and live better.

Says she: I am not quite done with this community club matter. I was told that the head man of this

job was a professor from a big city university.

Says he: I'll bet it's a professor of one of those universities that got a big wad of our money from the State for maintenance, which we discussed in the March number.

Says she: You're right, John. The two big universities got nearly a million and a half of dollars, which should have gone to our public schools, and township high schools, where it would have really benefited the country districts and educated the farmers sons and daughters, without sending them from home. You remember Pete Huckleberry's. They were a hard working family, saved and skimped in order to educate their children. They had several farms and thought that they would have one for each member of their family. They sent their children off to school, and not one of them returned to be farmers, or farmers wives.

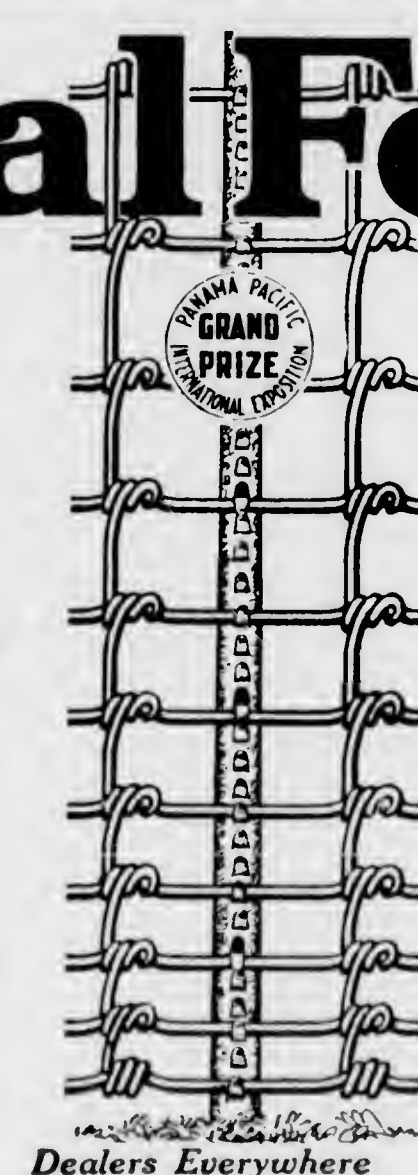
Says he: It is amusing how helpful these people are in words, and how they lack in actions. And this is the reason why farmers are shying at the assistance offered them. They are afraid it's loaded. Loaded with more officials, bigger salaries, and higher taxes.

Says she: What is this to them, like the poet, says:

"What isn't to us if taxes rise or fall?
Thanks to our fortune, we pay none at all."

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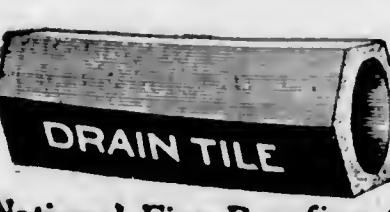
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WORK OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

During the past quarter of a century, the American Anti-Vivisection Society has gained prominence because of its sturdy fight in behalf of dumb animals.

The society, with Philadelphia the centre of its activities, is opposed to vivisection, which is the cutting into of living animals for scientific investigation. Besides cutting operations, living animals are subjected by experimenters to inoculation, poisoning, baking, burning, starving, suffocating, and other cruel methods of research, the society points out.

The American Anti-Vivisection Society was founded in Philadelphia, in 1883.

Mrs. Caroline Earl White, of the Quaker City, while on a visit in England, became acquainted with Miss Frances Power Cobbe, known as the apostle of anti-vivisection in Great Britain. One day she said to Mrs. White:

"Why don't you form a society? There is not one in all the United States, and I think it is a disgrace to the country."

Returning to Philadelphia, Mrs. White interested Miss Adele Biddle in the project, and seven or eight friends were asked to attend a conference, at which it was agreed to form the society.

Henry Flanders, a prominent admiralty lawyer, was first president. He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Ker Morton, who, in turn, was followed by Dr. Blackwood, of Philadelphia. The next president was Dr. Matthew Woods, who was succeeded by Dr. Floyd W. Tompkins. The present head of the society is Robert R. Logan, a prominent Philadelphia.

The first step in a campaign to increase the membership of anti-vivisection societies in this country, was taken at an inter-state conference held in Philadelphia, recently.

It was announced at the conference that Massachusetts had obtained the signatures of 800 physicians and 30,000 others. An effort will be made to surpass that mark in this State, and it is anticipated that shortly an extensive campaign of education will be instituted.

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Demit Cards, each.....	.01
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Origin and Early History of Order of Patrons of Husbandry (Darrow).....	.25
Grange Recitations (Darrow).....	.25
Dedication Rural Homes (Mortimer Whitehead).....	

In ordering any of the above supplies, the cash must always accompany the order. The Secretary is not authorized to open accounts.

Remittances should be made by Postal Money Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letter. Orders for supplies must bear the Seal of the Grange for which ordered.

By order of Executive Committee,
MRS. NETTIE E. AILMAN.



Macungie Grange Marks Anniversary

The third anniversary of Macungie Grange, No. 1569, was fittingly celebrated Saturday night, February 26, in the Grange Hall at Macungie, when about two hundred members, their wives and friends gathered and enjoyed an excellently rendered program, followed by a banquet. Although the date of the anniversary of the Grange fell on Thursday, the event was held on Saturday, so as to allow all the members from Macungie and vicinity to participate.

William S. Weaver, the president Master, gave a brief and interesting history of the Grange. He outlined the buying and selling qualities of the Grange and stated that during the past year about \$3000 worth of business was done in buying various goods for the members at a much cheaper rate than they could have gotten it otherwise.

Instrumental music, a dialogue, a playlet, and other entertaining features were also on the program. The banquet came as the climax to an evening of genuine pleasure, and was featured with an elaborate anniversary cake, containing three candles, placed on a table in the center of the room. Following the banquet, short impromptu addresses were made.

The Macungie Grange was organized February 24, 1913, with twenty charter members, and two weeks later added twenty more to the charter list. The Grange now has a total of nearly one hundred members.

A live Young People's Society is also affiliated with the Grange, devoted to the social side of the Order, and they entertain the elder members of the Grange and their friends with many social affairs during a year. They are at present rehearsing for a play to be given shortly. They were organized about six months after the Grange.

Troy Grange Presents Drama

The Lecturer of Troy Grange sends the following: "A number of young people of Troy Grange pleasantly presented the drama, 'Between Two Lives,' by Charles William Burkett, in their hall on February 15 and 16. The drama brought out a good lesson on what can be done to make life on the farm more profitable and attractive to our girls and boys. Net proceeds amounted to fifty dollars.

"Our Grange is increasing in enthusiasm, interest, and membership. A fourth degree feast was given Saturday afternoon, March 4, to a class of twenty members. Eight more applications for are on file for membership."

Grange Activities In Carbon County

Hudsondale Grange, No. 1032, which is the oldest active Grange in Carbon County, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in a fitting manner on the 15th of April. There were times during its career when this Grange barely managed to save itself from dying of the dry rot, and for many years it was the only Grange in the county, two others that were organized at about the same time in other sections having given up the ghost.

These earlier troubles were not due to any inherent weakness in the plan or aims of the Grange movement, which are in every way excellent and practicable. But they were due to a lack of initiative on the part of the officers and members of the Grange themselves and their failure to avail themselves of the advantages and opportunities which the Grange placed within their reach.

In recent years, however, the

Grange has taken on new life and has been doing a few things for its own membership and for the community in which it is situated. Not the least of these is a splendid telephone system, which would not be in existence, had it not been for the organized efforts of the Grange. The members are also beginning to wake up to the advantages of co-operative buying in the matter of fertilizers, seeds, etc.

More advantage is also being taken of the social opportunities of the Grange, and under the leadership of the new lecturer, Mrs. Ethel Strunk, the literary side is being exploited. A number of other thriving Granges in the county have also been organized through the agency of Hudsondale Grange.

Activities of Kaylor Grange

The Lecturer of Kaylor Grange sends the following: Kaylor Grange, No. 1396, held its annual oyster supper on February 16. As is our custom, we hold our oyster supper in February after the new officers are installed. We always have a nice time, the members of the Grange, with their families, are invited and treated to a free supper, consisting of oysters, celery, pie, cake, buns, pickles, coffee, cheese; in fact, all the good things farmers' wives know so well how to prepare.

About one hundred and seventy-five enjoyed the spread, and they also enjoyed a pleasant evening together. The young people engaged in games, and all enjoyed the music furnished by members, and in social fellowship, which creates a feeling of fraternity.

Our Grange numbers over one hundred members, but we do not own our Hall, but rent the Union Hall, of Kaylor. The question of building our own Hall is now being agitated, however, but no definite action has been taken. I believe the Grange is doing a good work and stands for high principles and the betterment of our country and mankind; and we must keep on, till the rural people (who are the backbone of the nation) are heard in the laws of our beloved land; when sin and vice are stamped out, and better laws made to benefit the farmer.

**West Branch Grange, No. 136, of Mountourville, has grown to be a very strong body, with another large class of candidates ready to be initiated. Brother Riley, the Lecturer, is always on his job, pushing along the features which spell success.



Participants in a Play presented by Troy Grange.

CLARION COUNTY POMONA

This Grange met with Asbury Grange, No. 563, on March 2, a Grange which is decidedly on the road to progress, having 52 members enrolled. For the good of the Order, the following resolutions were offered:

1. That we recommend the planting of uniform seed.
2. Better cooperation of members of our Order.
3. Better attendance at our Subordinate meetings.
4. That we live closer to our O. B. N.

5. That we recommend to our Patrons, the Keystone Grange Exchange for purchasing staple supplies.

Resolution on Forestry was that our forests be protected; supplemented, that we favor the teaching of Nature Studies in our common schools.

Resolution on Good Roads—1. Resolved that the Pomona Grange commends the action of the Supervisors of these townships who have availed themselves of the Act of Assembly providing State aid for the permanent improvement of township roads and in particular commends the action of Richland township who have obtained approximately \$80,000 of State money for this use.

Bucks and Philadelphia Counties Pomona

The spring meeting of Pomona Grange, No. 22, was entertained on March 1 by the Penn's Manor and Delaware Valley Granges, in the Tullytown Methodist Church.

The morning session which was called to order by the retiring Master, Jesse G. Webster, of Hulmeville, was devoted to reports of committees, initiation of fifth degree members, installation of officers, and report of subordinate Granges.

The reports showed a membership of nearly one thousand in the ten subordinate Granges. Bustleton Grange, of Philadelphia, reported co-operative buying in their Grange to the amount of \$13,600. Pineville and Newtown Granges had held well-attended Farmers' Institutes. At the close of the morning session an excellent dinner was served in the church dining room. The new Master Samuel K. Foster, of Bustleton, called the afternoon session to order and appointed the committee for the ensuing two years. Robert C. Wilson, of Newtown, the new lecturer, conducted an interesting and helpful program.

"If the Wife is Partner on the Farm, Why 'Pin-Money' for Her

More Than for Her Husband?" was answered in a thoughtful paper by Mary G. Wilson, of Richboro. She said as the years pass, the balance sheet will waver, sometimes up and sometimes down. If they have equal ability and are equally industrious, why not share the balance, be it great or small, to divide it would often be disastrous. "Sunday Dinner" was planned by Mrs. Arthur Trussel, of Bustleton, to be a hot roast meal, but a number in the discussion spoke in favor of the plainer meal prepared the day before, so that the wife might attend church.

"Celebrating Our National Holidays in the Home," was discussed by Joseph C. Watson. Family gatherings are good, but the allowing of boys in their teens to follow baseball games from town to town was injurious to them.

"The Value of U. S. and State Bulletins," was discussed by Dr. Rosenberry, of Wycombe, who said they contained much useful knowledge, and will be of value if we send for those we really need, and keep them in a systematic way ready for future use. "What Should Be Done Toward Solving the Problem of Farm Help?" This brought forth much live discussion.

Paul Woodman, of Wycombe, called attention to the custom of many farmers, to hire the intemperate men who run the roads, "the scum of the earth." These men associate with their boys in field and barn, and too often the evil results are seen.

State Master John McSparran was introduced and for forty minutes held his listeners in closest attention, as he discussed the duty of all, especially those having the opportunities the Grange affords, to use their influence in so slapping public opinion, that the sovereign rights of citizenship, as bequeathed to us by our forefathers, be not stolen by those selfish interests working in our legislative halls for special privileges.

There is great need among farmers, of strong leaders to maintain justice for themselves and to help shake off the unfair burden of taxation placed upon them. What the old debating society and lyceum did for earlier days the Grange does today, in giving its members the ability to discuss public questions and to produce leaders among themselves. Our Government as framed by our forefathers was truly a noble conception and has largely met the needs of our people, but with its privileges of sovereign rights it also brought responsibilities which have not always been assumed.

The farmer tries to solve all his problems alone, not realizing that problems that bring success must be worked out en masse. Public opinion rules. Look at the liquor question, aroused public opinion says the country must go dry and it will. Just in this same way we need to face all public problems. We mustn't depend on some one else to run public affairs, and always expect to receive justice to ourselves.

Brother Armstrong, of Luzerne, urged the need of better market conditions. MABEL R. BUGGS, Yardley, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA GRANGE

The Secretary writes: A regular meeting of Philadelphia Grange was held on Saturday evening, February 26th, with 107 members present. We have initiated 20 new members since the new year, making our membership 164 at the present time. Our meetings are always well attended and much interest manifested.

Our purchasing agent is doing good work through our grange arrangements by purchasing feed, coal, lime, seeds, and machinery for the members at a saving.

Our Lecturer's program consisted of readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, and discussions on various topics of interest to the farmer, etc.

After this, ice cream and cake was served by the committee in charge of refreshments.

OPEN-HAND GRANGE

The Secretary of Open-Hand Grange, of Le Roy, Bradford County, writes: "We observed Woman's Day" on March 14th, and carried out a successful program, consisting of special music, readings, songs, dialogues, etc. Refreshments were served by the Sisters, these being pop-corn and homemade candies. The Brothers extended a vote of thanks for the royal manner in which they entertained.

The meeting previous was our 423 anniversary; the dinner and program were in the hands of the five remaining charter members, the occasion being very interesting and attractive. The Sisters outnumber the Brothers at nearly every meeting. We have a corps of efficient officers for 1916, and all take a pride in their work. Open-Hand Grange is very much alive.

Grange Organized in Allentown

Says a special dispatch: Allentown, where many farm owners and retired farmers reside, has organized a grange, the eighth of Lehigh county, with G. J. S. Kohler, as master. The membership of the Lehigh granges is now upwards of six hundred, and it is proposed to organize one in each of the fifteen townships of the county and in some townships two. The Allentown Grange proposes to fit up a building in which is to be headquarters for this county and granges in general, even to dormitories, according to the best system in the more advanced sections of the West.

ITEMS FROM LONDON GRANGE

The Secretary sends the following: Our program for lecture hours has always been very good, but the last two meetings have excelled anything that we have ever had. The one on February 24 was given by the Sisters, consisting of music, recitations, readings and dialogues. Then on March 13th, the Brothers gave the program, which also consisted of music, recitations, readings, dialogues and a mock trial, "The Great Pumpkin Case," which showed careful preparation. We should be proud to have men in our Grange that are capable of sitting on the Judges' bench, and lawyers pleading at the bar of justice, and such able witnesses and the remarkable ability of the jury to decide such a wonderful case.

At the close of their program, they surprised all by serving lunch which all enjoyed.

If you have never tried this arrangement for your meetings, just try it and see what good results you get. We are preparing for some open meetings to be given during the Spring.

Patrons Plan for Big Picnic

The members of Cufrew, Franklin, Waltersburg, Perryopolis Morning Star, and Dunbar Granges—all of Fayette County—expect to have a big time next August, upon which date a large gathering is expected.

Delegates from the above Granges, at a meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday afternoon, March 11, elected permanent officers for the ensuing year. The officers also comprise the officials in charge of the Union Grange picnic which is to be held at the Dawson fair grounds on the 26th of August. The Grange picnic is perhaps the largest affair of its kind in the county during the year and extensive arrangements are already being made.

These Patrons do not allow the grass to grow under their feet, figuratively speaking, but get down to work at once, this accounting for their success.

M'KEAN COUNTY POMONA

This Pomona met at Port Allegheny with Liberty Grange on February 2d. C. C. Clemmer, of State College delivered an address on the "Farm Bureau and Boys' and Girls' Club Work." He has visited every county agent in the state and ably told of their work. He assured his audience that the work was no snap; for instance Mr. Grubbs, county agent of Allegheny County, Pa., visited 406 farms, addressed 13,337 people at 430 meetings, traveled 11,600 miles by rail and auto, wrote 1,425 letters,

mailed 3,700 circulars, prepared special circulars on oat smut, potato scab and spraying fruit trees all in 365 days.

That part of his address on club work was very interesting and instructive. Mr. Clemmer delivered five addresses in the county from February 1st to the 3d. At Ceres the boys and girls were given a chance to become members of a corn club, twenty-three responding.

After a song by the Grange Rev. Leach, master of Ceres Grange, gave an address on "Community Betterment." Ceres has what is known as a community council composed of representatives of every organization of their village. The duties of the council are to improve the village of Ceres. During the winter months a community betterment institute is conducted.

During the evening program given by Liberty Grange, three interesting addresses were given by H. R. Hilton of Liberty Grange on "Preparedness," and address by both the county school superintendent, C. W. Lillibridge, and Prof. F. S. Berkenstock of Port Allegheny high school, on "Shall McKean County Have an Agricultural Department in One of its High Schools." The next Pomona Grange meeting will be held April 5th at Coryville.

BIG BEAVER GRANGE

The reporter of the above named Grange sends the following: On the 10th and 11th of February, our Hall was the scene of a local Farmers' Institute, held under the auspices of the Beaver county Farm Bureau. An average of eighty persons attended the sessions, much interest was displayed and many questions asked of the speakers. Our Grange is in a milk-shipping community, with good transportation facilities and good markets in the Beaver Valley towns and Pittsburgh. We have had most enjoyable celebrations on Halloween and Valentine days.

The lecture hours have furnished some interesting discussions in current topics and farm matters.

We have organized an editorial staff for a paper in the Grange, named the "Pruning Hook." The first issue appeared February 29th. The offerings of the different departments were read by the editors, but with some time, to have the issues printed.

At a recent meeting the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That we, the members of Big Beaver Grange, 1578, wish to express ourselves as believing that the National Grange erred in declaring against national preparedness."

We expect to hold an exhibition of farm products the latter part of the year.

A beginning has been made for a collection of photographs of scenes from the farms represented in the Grange.

The Grange cannot take the place of the school and the church in rural life, but what institution can take the place of a live Grange?

Eureka Grange Celebrates Its 25th Anniversary

Eureka Grange, No. 1011, Scottsdale, Pa., had a very enjoyable time at its hall on Saturday evening, March 4th, this being the 25th anniversary of this Grange. The members and their friends began arriving about 11 o'clock, loaded with good things. At noon, the feast began, and before all were finished nearly 200 people had been served. In the afternoon, the hall was taxed to its capacity to listen to the program, it being estimated that fully 350 visitors were present.

Addresses were made by several Patrons, music was a feature by the vocalists, of which there are many in this particular Grange. At the conclusion of the exercises, the consensus of opinion was that the program was the best ever, which is present to deal, as anniversaries have been given by Eureka Grange for the last eight or nine years. Visitors were present from several neighboring Granges.

York County Pomona Holds Large Meeting

The reporter for York County sends the following to Grange News: One of the largest attended meetings of York County Pomona Grange No. 40 was held in Gideon Grange Hall, Saturday afternoon and evening, February 26. Long before the time to call the meeting to order, every seat in the large hall was filled and chairs were carried in from the other rooms.

Past Master D. P. Forney, Esq., presided over the afternoon session, and delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by H. W. Eiters, of Red Lion.

The principal speaker was the Master of State Grange, John A. McSparran, who spoke of the great responsibility of the voters and the interest they should take in voting for the proper candidates to represent them in the State Legislature. He urged the members to forget party affiliations and vote for the man who would defend Legislation for the rural districts.

He discussed the Pennsylvania Railroad corporation, its influence on Legislative work as well as its division of profits among express companies, parlor car companies, and many other branches of the great organization, instead of giving the farmer the benefits of a two-cent fare and lower freight rates for his produce.

"Another thing that we want," said the speaker, "is not State roads, costing \$24,000 per mile, but a great net-work of good roads throughout the commonwealth, whereby the farmer can carry his produce to market, and constructed efficiently and economically."

It is here on the Grange floor that any member can bring up a question and if the members as a whole think it a good thing for that special section, or the community at large, they can recommend it to the Pomona. Should the Pomona deem it advisable they can take the matter to the State Grange, which, in turn, will recommend the question to the National body of thirty-three States. In doing this and backed up by this strong organization the question or recommendation can be presented to the Legislatures for action in the various States. Thus the influence for good cannot be estimated.

"Good Roads and How to Make Them" was the topic of Bro. H. W. Eiters' remarks. His advice along this line came from one who had had practical experience in the building of country roads. The roadbed should be very high, with a gradual slope to each side. At the side of each road a water course should be made and from this the water should be drained off at intervals into the adjacent fields and not allowed to run along for a great distance and then sent in a large volume into a field, where it would do great damage.

Rev. Abner S. Dechant, pastor of Emmanuel Reformed Church, Hanover, delivered an address on "The Three C's of the Farm—Cows, Corn and Clover." His address was interesting and logical, being interspersed with considerable humor. Rev. Dechant also read a clipping from a Farm Journal, explaining how a man realized over \$300 from produce on a plot of ground thirty-one feet by sixty feet in his back yard.

H. C. Brinton, of the Bala Fruit farm, near Hanover, a member of the local Grange, spoke on the subject, "Do We Appreciate What We Get for Our Money?" He took up the individual work of each member; the adaptability of the ground in various sections of the country, and the value of specialization in farm work.

An election of officers took place, and those chosen were subsequently installed by Worthy Master McSparran; after this, a banquet was served.

Patrons are you writing to our advertisers for price lists, supplies, Etc.?

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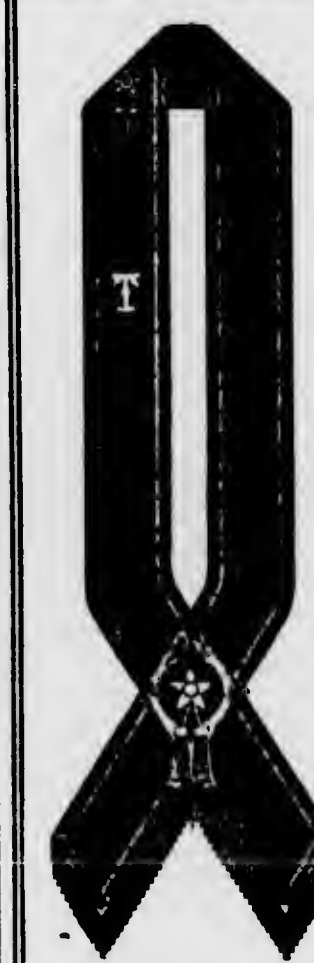
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THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN.

By DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS

The Mother's Job

It really isn't hard to be a mother. There really isn't very much to do; The days are just exactly like each other—

You simply shut your eyes and wander through!

For six o'clock is time enough for rising.

And getting all the children washed and dressed.

And breakfast cooked—it really is surprising.

But mothers never seem to need a rest.

The luncheon must be packed and jackets mended.

And everybody soothed and sent to school.

To say that mother rushes is unfounded—

She's nothing more to manage as a rule.

Unless it is to finish piles of sewing.

And cook and wash and iron and scrub and sweep.

To order food and keep the furnace going—

And then perhaps to hide herself and weep!

And when at last she's tucked them under covers.

And seen to doors that Dad's forgot to lock.

Triumphantly, at midnight, she discovers

She's nothing more to do till six o'clock.

—Jane Burr.

Crocheting Fever

At a time when knitting and crocheting are interesting so many women, and "wasted time" is being said to us, this sketch from the Washington Star is very timely:

One of the few good results of the European war has been to make thousands of men, women and children learn to knit. There is nothing better for nerves that are unstrung and need toning up, physicians say, than knitting. For many years every man in the British Army, from the men in the ranks to the commanding general, has been taught to knit, and now, thanks to the demand for warm socks and mufflers for the soldiers at the front, the practice is spreading to all walks of life.

The monotony of playing the needles in and out of the tiny loops is extremely soothing to tired brains and nerves. The effect is similar to that produced by counting sheep, which is recommended by many as a method of inducing sleep.

Once the art of knitting is mastered you can pursue it without giving

your plying fingers either thought of sight. In the London parks these days you can see hundreds of convalescent soldiers, their fingers busy with knitting, while their eyes are occupied in watching what is going on around them.

Just two illustrations: A busy home maker is in a hospital for a serious operation a week later with elbows propped on bed, her crocheting material in hand a few stitches are taken, presently a few more, thoughts of others came and many little gifts for friends are gradually finished. In the working out of the pattern, the design physical conditions were forgotten and recovery hastened.

There is a nervous break-down, our friend busy with the many duties that crowd women's time today, was surprised to find that brain refused to respond to the demands. There was not only no pleasure, but no ability to do the things that seemed most important. Nerves that had always been straight and smooth now seemed in kink; ready to un-kink and fly with no provocation.

The friend who came at this troublesome time was an expert in plying the crochet needle. She encouraged a trial and soon our sick one was finding as much pleasure as she ever had in what we are pleased to call more important things. The kinks gradually disappeared and the smooth, straight nerve conditions were gladly welcomed once more.

Crocheting is wrong only when overdone when eyes are taxed, when time is used that ought to be spent in reading a good book, keeping up with the best news of the day, or when important home duties are neglected or neglecting to be out in the sunshine and out door air. Let us find the happy medium so much desired in everything as well as the use of the crochet needle.

Accompanying the ceremonies incident to the installation of officers, the members of Bloomsburg Grange enjoyed a genuine "pig roast" on Saturday night, January 1st, in their new quarters in the K. G. E. Hall.

The Cause

"Why are children so much worse than they used to be,"

"I attribute it to improved ideas in building."

"How so?"

"Shingles are scarce, and you can't spank a boy with a tin roof."—Life.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

Whereas, the Great Almighty has found it fit to remove from our midst Brothers Frank J. Feighner, Ed. A. Yahner and Henry Link.

Be It Resolved, that in the deaths of said Brothers, Cross Roads Grange No. 1124 fully recognizes that they have lost three of their best members, who at all times were a credit to our Grange and the community in which they lived.

Resolved, that sincere and heartfelt sympathies of the members of our Order be, and hereby expressed to the bereaved families of our deceased Brothers whose loss we with them deeply mourn.

Resolved, that as a token of love and esteem for our deceased Brothers, our charter be draped in mourning, that these resolutions be recorded in the minute book, that a copy be sent to each of the families of the deceased Brothers, and that they be published in the Grange News.

P. O. HOLTZ,
VINCENT HOLTZ,
MICHAEL ABEL,
Committee.

Resolved, that it is with profound sorrow, that we record the loss of our sister, Eliza C. Bell, therefore we bow in humble submission to the Supreme Ruler, who doeth all things well.

Resolved, that it is with profound sorrow, that we record the loss of our sister, and that we extend to the stricken children and relatives of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathies in this hour of deepest sorrow.

Resolved, that in the death of the sister, our Order has lost a worthy charter member, one who was ready and willing at all times to take her place, and was found at her post of duty for the welfare and success of the Order.

Resolved, that our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, in recognition of our esteemed sister, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Order, that they be published in two county papers and Grange News.

W. E. CURRY,
DELLA JOHNSON,
SARAH E. MCCORMICK,
Committee.

CATALOGUE NOTICE

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

The following resolution in respect and memory of Eliza C. Bell, who died February 18, 1916, were adopted by Greenwood Grange No. 706, P. of H.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, our esteemed and worthy sister, Eliza C. Bell, therefore we bow in humble submission to the Supreme Ruler, who doeth all things well.

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date 1916 SPRING and SUMMER Catalogue, containing over 400 Designs of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest Embroidery Designs, also a COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE, ON DRESSMAKING, giving valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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Waist 1658—Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Skirt 1659—Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.
This calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH pattern.

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GRASS SEED AND GERMAN MILLET—All kinds of Clover, Alfalfa, Northern Grown Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, and Orchard Grass, Clipper Fanning Mill and Cotton Seaming Sacks. Write for prices and state kind of seed wanted.
U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM—Breeders of thoroughbred stock, Guernsey cattle, Poland China and Chester White Swine, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes. **C. H. DILLINE & SONS, Props., Orangeville, Pa.**

NOTICE TO FARMERS
Keep on hand German Distemper Remedy at all times for distemper, coughs, colds, epizootic, and all glandular troubles in horses and stock.
Price fifty cents and one dollar per bottle at all druggists, or direct prepaid.
GERMAN DISTEMPER REMEDY CO.,
Jackson, Michigan

Carload Shipments wanted of Hay, etc., etc. Small commission, no expenses, prompt return at market prices. Also small lots of produce and poultry. Get our market prices before selling. **Gibbs & Bro., 321-323 N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Est'd 1814**

MULES FOR SALE—I always have from 200 to 400 mules on hand, consisting of 5 months old mule colts, yearling mules, two year old mules, and broken mules of all size and ages. Come to see my stock and be convinced that I have what I say. They are for sale at my stables in York, Pa.
JOE KENDIG, 10-61x

MOLASSES Richest Feed, Lowest Cost. Philadelphia Molasses Co., Dept. GN, 1065 Beach St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLIONS OF TREES AND PLANTS Wholesale Prices. Direct from grower. Guaranteed quality. Apple and peach trees. Asparagus, gooseberry, berry plants, privet hedging. New catalog ready. **THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Box 250, Westminster, Md.**

AGENTS To sell Oils, Belting, Hose, Paint, Varnish, to factories, mills, auto owners, stores, threshers, outside large cities. Excellent proposition. Paid weekly. **O. L. DOTY, General Manager, Cleveland, Ohio.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. C. R. L. Reds and White Wyandottes. Extra fine stock of two great laying strains. Good show record. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Pineview Valley Farm, W. E. Sahli, Prop., Harmony, Pa.**

CRAWFORD COUNTY POMONA
Crawford County Pomona Grange No. 26, met with Center Road Grange March 1st and 2nd. The meeting was largely attended and an excellent program rendered. The address of welcome was delivered by Brother Greenfield, Master of Center Road Grange, and was most ably responded to by Brother C. A. Miller, of Linesville Grange.

The question, "What can we do to make Pomona Grange more beneficial to the membership during our term of office?" was discussed at length by all the Pomona officers. One of the features of the afternoon session was an excellent talk on the "Evils of Temperance" by Sister C. D. Miller, of Dicksonburg Grange.

The evening session was opened in the Fifth Degree, a class of eighteen initiated, and a number re-initiated, after which there was rendered an excellent literary program consisting of volunteer selections.

Grange was called to order Thursday morning with a large attendance and the regular program for the forenoon carried out, after which an excellent dinner was served by the sisters of Center Road Grange. At the afternoon sessions the complete Code of the unwritten work was read by Brother H. J. Griggs, of Randolph Grange.

Among the committees to report was one appointed at the December meeting of Pomona to confer with the County Commissioners relative to the establishment of a Farm Bureau for Crawford County. They reported that the County Commissioners had agreed to make an appropriation which would be sufficiently large to meet the local expense of a County Agriculturalist for this year and that an organization would be effected at once. Another committee to report was one appointed at a previous meeting which reported that they had purchased wreathes, also caps and

robes for the Court officers and the Lady Assistant and Steward. These were beautiful and added much to the attractiveness of the Grange work.

Among some of the good subjects discussed by Pomona were:

"The Place of the Farmer in the Affairs of the Country."

"How Make a Day Spent at Grange Worth More Than a Day Spent at Home."

"Best Method of Making and Caring for Dirt Roads."

"Reminiscences of the Last Session of Our Pennsylvania State Grange."

"Enemies of the Corn Crop and How to Overcome Them."

"When is the Best Time to Apply Lime? What Purpose Does It Serve?"

"Does It Not Take More Executive Ability to Successfully Manage the Household Affairs Than It Does to Run the Farm?"

(This paper appears elsewhere in this issue).

"Velvet" for Dairymen

A new book which describes a great invention—the only Separator that will skim clean under varying conditions of speed. Government tests prove that nineteen out of twenty separators are turned below normal speed, and with any other separator but a "Suction-feed" cream escapes in the skim milk.

Now, you turn that loss into profit without added expense. We call this new profit "velvet." Our new separator safeguards you from cream losses. No matter whether you turn faster or slower than the regulation speed, you always do perfect skimming with

THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator. At widely varying speeds it delivers cream of an even thickness that makes quality butter. Capacity increases as you turn faster so you can get through separating quicker when in a hurry.

The new "Suction-feed" has the same simple tubular bowl as the famous Sharples Tubular Separator. There is no mechanism in the Bowl—nothing to get out of order and no disks to wash. The entire machine can be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned in a few minutes.

The top of the supply can is 24 inches above the floor. You can fill it easily without hard lifting. The entire machine is so simply and sturdily constructed that it will do perfect work for years.

Note Especially:

1. The new Sharples insures from 5 to 15% more cream under average conditions, and often doubles profits.
2. Skims equally clean at widely varying speeds.
3. Delivers smooth, velvety cream of uniform density at all speeds.
4. Capacity increased by simply turning crank faster.

Write today for our book, "Velvet" for Dairymen, ask for free trial offer if you wish it. Address Dept. J



See how easily the supply can is filled

The Sharples Separator Co.

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Is a booklet by Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt. It tells how you can build a well-developed, money-making Jersey herd by proper selection and judicious breeding. The future of your dairy herd depends upon how you select your foundation animals and how they and their offspring are developed. The Jersey cow combines beauty with dairy conformation. Healthy, vigorous and profit-producing, she lifts the mortgages and increases bank accounts. Send for book today.

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BovEz is a superior spray, for it kills lice as well as keeps flies away.—G. P. WILLIAMS, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.
HOUSTON CHEMICAL LABORATORIES,
Grange Bank Building, 545 Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

You can improve the interest in your Grange by using the Patron's Pride song book. 20 cts. or \$1.75 per dozen. Will throw in 4 copies of "My Pennsylvania Hills" with each dozen. Address, G. W. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, Ohio.

They Yearn For the Opposite

A writer in a Philadelphia paper contributes this: "Here is an astonishing fact. President Sparks informs me that more town and city boys go to State College to study agriculture than go there from the farms.

"What is equally surprising is the other fact that lads from the farms lead the town and city students in the engineering courses.

"Isn't that the eternal way of things, always seeking what is on the other side of the fence rather than what is in one's own field. The farmer boy who rarely touches elbows with an engineering problem wishes to build bridges, railroads, tunnels, electric plants and skyscrapers, but doesn't care to know more about agriculture.

"As for the city boy, who would mistake a grubbing hoe for a hockey stick and who stumbles over engineers on every street corner, he prefers to raise chickens, cows and fresh vegetables.

"Seems to be an everlasting longing for what Anthony Hope, in his 'Dolly Dialogues,' called the 'Divine House Opposite.'"

A Cold Cure That Cures

"I've cured my cold," he said. "I'll tell you how I did it. The information ought to come in handy this treacherous weather.

"I boiled a quart of wormwood and horehound together and drank it hot. Then I took two pills, and put one kind of plaster on my chest, another kind on my back and a third under each arm.

"Thank's to my governor's advice, I had sense enough to clap a mustard plaster on my stomach also, and to sleep with red-hot bricks at my feet.

"An old lady brought me a bottle of goose oil and showed me how to take it—you suck it, you know, off a quill. My uncle from the country turned up with a bundle of herbs; these herbs made a tea that I took a cup of every half hour. On a cousin's advice I got outside an enormous dose of salts.

"My wife got me to take three pills of her own make—they were brown, bitter and about the size of eggs. They did me good, too.

"The crisis was now reached, and I retired to my bedroom. There, after tossing off a pint of tar balsam, I tallowed my nose, steamed my legs in an alcohol bath and took large doses of hot rum, spearmint, tea and castor oil, which were severely recommended by a sea captain, my minister and my grocer. Then I took seven different kinds of pills, wrapped round my neck an old stocking of my wife's soaked in hot vinegar and salt and got into bed.

"As I dozed off they burned feathers on a shovel before me.

"That completed the cure. I am now well. I recommend this simple cure to cold sufferers."

What He's Up Against

An advertiser in Grange News writes the Editor: "Patrons fail to give full and correct address, and then wonder why I do not or cannot answer their inquiries."



"Orchard Success"

is a small pamphlet of big ideas that you should read at once. It tells how thoroughly, quickly and cheaply you can rid your orchard of all scale, larvae, eggs and fungi. It describes "scalecide the one great dormant spray," which mixed 1 to 15, is guaranteed to kill every scale it reaches. One barrel equals three barrels of lime sulphur and there is no spray more simple, safe or effective.

Our Free Service Department
is for your special benefit. Question us about any orchard and garden sprays and tools. Our lifetime experience is yours for the asking. Write TODAY.

B. G. Pratt Co., Dept. Z
50 Church St. N. Y.

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE CUSTOMER

— AND HAVE —

Added Hundreds of New Customers

The results obtained from the use of the

Hennesy Bone Base

Scientific Formula Fertilizers

have been so pleasing to the Agents who handled them, and the Farmers who used them, that every Agent they had last year has again renewed his contract and every Grange that bought last year has again placed their order for their Supply of Spring Planting. This is very gratifying to the officers of the Reading Chemical Co., who manufacture the Hennesy Bone Base Fertilizers as well as to the Officers of the Grange and Grange News. Mr. Tyson, the genial Vice President and Treasurer of the Company, states that the results obtained from the use of their Fertilizer is their best salesman, as hundreds of tons of Fertilizers were sold this Spring purely on the recommendation of satisfied customers to their friends and neighbors. The officers of the Company—Brothers Hennesy & Tyson—say that they intend to keep up the quality of their goods so that they can make the same record in 1916 for their goods as they did in 1915. Nothing but the best and purest materials enter into the composition of the HENNESY BONE BASE SCIENTIFIC FORMULA FERTILIZERS, and they are made up intelligently so that the fertilizer will feed the crop from seeding time to harvest. This is the secret of the success of the Hennesy Bone Base Formulas.

If you have not already contracted for your Spring requirements, it will pay you big to write them at once and get their prices and terms. Be sure and address the

READING CHEMICAL CO.

J. P. HENNESY,
President.
Member of Welcome
Home Grange,
Wernersville, Pa.

25 N. 6th Street
READING, PA.

J. R. TYSON,
Vice-Pres., & Treas.
Member of Cold
Point Grange,
Montgomery Co., Pa.

P. S.—Write them at once for a leaflet showing the valuable prizes they are offering for the best crops grown by the use of their Fertilizers.

**End of
Volume**